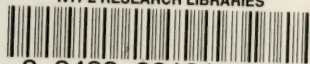


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HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF
CHICAGO AND COOK
COUNTY

AND SELECTED BIOGRAPHY

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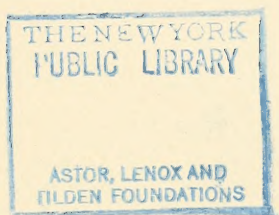
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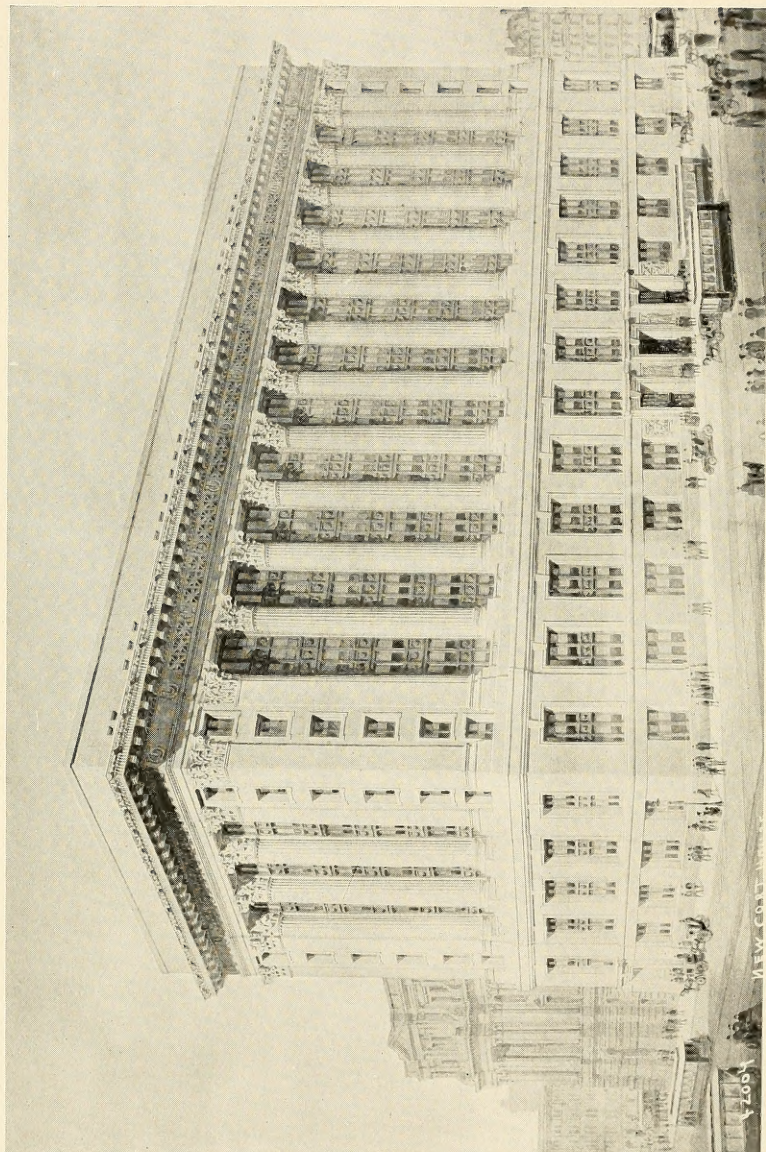
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PRESENT COURT HOUSE

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

The Courts and the Bar

Until the early thirties the local judiciary consisted of justices of the peace. The pioneer John Kinzie was recommended for justice of the peace in June, 1821, when Chicago was a part of Pike county; also in 1823, when Chicago was in Fulton county, and was recommissioned in July, 1825, after the organization of Peoria county, in which Chicago was included. Other justices were:

Alexander Wolcott and Jean Baptiste Beaubien, appointed September, 1825.

John L. Bogardus, appointed January, 1826.

John S. C. Hogan, elected (by new law of 1826) July, 1830.

Stephen Forbes, elected November, 1830.

At the organization of Cook county in 1831 there were four justices, commissioned, in May, 1831, one of them being Archibald Clybourne, who lived on a farm now within the city limits. Russell E. Heacock became a justice in September, 1831, Isaac Harmon was elected in June, 1832, and in July, 1834, a large majority of the voters gave the honor of this office to John Dean Caton. Until after the organization of Cook county the only recorded business before the justices was marriages.

The territory of Cook county, as formed in 1831, was made a part of the fifth judicial circuit, which then comprised all the coun-

CIRCUIT
COURT.

ties of northern Illinois, fifteen in number (since divided into more than twice that number). Richard M. Young, one of the earliest lawyers and judges of Illinois, was appointed judge of this district. The records of his court in Cook county, if there were any, have been destroyed, and it is on traditional authority stated that he held court in Fort Dearborn in 1831 and 1832. The late Thomas Hoyne, who did not become

a resident of Chicago till the fall of 1837, stated that Judge Young held court in September, 1833, and in May, 1834. It is probable that the first case of record was tried at the latter date.

By act of January 17, 1835, Cook county became part of the newly created sixth circuit (embracing nine counties, or about a third of the state). Thomas Ford, who had been state's attorney in the fifth circuit, was appointed judge of the district. The terms in Cook county in 1835 were held by Sidney Breese and Stephen T. Logan respectively, Judge Ford presiding here at the two sessions of 1836. The First Presbyterian church (north of the present Sherman House, and fronting on Clark street) was the court house during these two years, and in that pioneer religious edifice several hundred cases were tried, including the second murder trial in Chicago and the famous Beaubien land case.

The seventh judicial circuit was created by act of February 4, 1837, embracing the counties of Cook, Will, McHenry, Kane, La-Salle and Iroquois. The judge of this circuit, until November 20, 1840, was John Pearson, who has been described as "a poor lawyer and an industrious office-seeker." His selection was very distasteful to most of the Chicago attorneys, and it was only by great forbearance on their part that an open rupture was prevented. At least one effort was made to impeach this judge, and in several instances the unpleasant relations between judge and bar were brought to the attention of the supreme court. A man of strong prejudices, obstinate, sometimes petty in his ways, and differing in politics with the majority of the lawyers practicing before him, he never succeeded in impressing the bar with his uprightness as a judge and the complete integrity of his purpose.

Within the term of Judge Pearson belongs the history of the first municipal court. This was a court of concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court within the limits of the city, and it did much to relieve the overcrowded docket of the latter court. The provisions for the establishment of this court are contained in the first city charter, and Thomas Ford, who had recently resigned as judge of the sixth circuit, was appointed by the legislature as its first judge. Its sessions, fixed to begin every other month, were practically continuous during the existence of the court. The court's principal activity was in the trial of debtor cases growing out of the business depres-

sion following 1837, and it was largely due to the convenience of the court as a medium of justice between debtor and creditor and its ready despatch of judicial business that an opposition to the court arose, which resulted in the legislature abolishing the court, February 15, 1839. Its records were transferred to the circuit court.

The next judge of the seventh circuit, who began the spring term at Chicago in April, 1841, was Judge T. W. Smith, who found over a thousand cases awaiting trial. By an act of the legislature in February, 1841, the nine circuit judges of the state had been legislated out of office, and the supreme court increased to nine members, who in addition to their duties as judges of the supreme court, held the respective circuit courts, the supreme court having two terms each year. This arrangement continued until the adoption of the constitution of 1848. Judge Smith was popular with the Chicago bar, and much esteemed for his high order of talent and legal attainments. He resigned December 26, 1842. At the spring term of the latter year a severe illness prevented him from presiding in Cook county, and in his stead Stephen A. Douglas was assigned to this court for a special term beginning July 18, 1842, this being the only time Mr. Douglas served Chicago as judge.

Judge Smith's successor in the seventh circuit was Richard M. Young, who had been commissioned a justice of the supreme court, January 14, 1843. This pioneer judge continued to hold court periodically in Cook county until his resignation in January, 1847, when he was succeeded by Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who was judge until the new order of things instituted by the constitution of 1848.

In the meantime the judicial business of this county had been steadily increasing, and the court was unable in three sessions of the circuit court each year, as provided by act of 1843, to properly dispose of the cases ready for hearing. Therefore, in February, 1845, the

COUNTY	legislature established "a Cook County Court" of
COURT.	record, with jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit
	courts, to hold four terms each year. Hugh T.

Dickey, who was the first judge of this court and held the first term of this court in May, 1845, had been a member of the Chicago bar since 1838, and by his ability as a lawyer and his dignified, impartial conduct on the bench at once brought this court into favor with the bar and the public.

By the constitution of 1848 the circuit courts were re-established. Nine circuits were created, each of which elected a judge for six years. According to power conferred by the constitution, the general assembly increased the number of circuits until, before the constitution of 1848 was replaced by that of 1870, there were thirty circuits. By the new constitution the supreme court consisted of three judges, each elected for a term of nine years.

The new constitution provided that the jurisdiction of the county court should extend "to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the general assembly may confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law." punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. It was also provided that the county judge, who was to be elected for four years, with such justices of the peace as were designated by law, should hold court for the transaction of county business, thus replacing the county commissioners court and judge of probate of the previous constitution.

The schedule of the constitution continued the existence of the Cook county court as already established. Hugh T. Dickey resigned as judge, and was elected judge for the newly created seventh judicial circuit. His successor in the county court was Giles Spring. In order to distinguish the original Cook county court, established in 1845, from the new county court (whose duties were largely administrative and probate), the legislature (act of November 5, 1849) changed the title to "Cook County Court of Common Pleas," and it was given equal jurisdiction with the Cook county circuit court. Already the dockets of the two courts were crowded beyond the capacity of the two judges.

The superior court of Cook county, which now has twelve judges, originated in the old Cook County Court of 1845, which later took the additional name "of Common Pleas." In February, 1859, the legislature amended the original act so that the court known as the Cook County Court of Common Pleas was continued with all its powers, jurisdiction and authority, and with the additional jurisdiction conferred by the act. It was to be composed of three justices, and thereafter known as the "Superior Court of Chicago." John M. Wilson, judge at the time of the passage of this act, was continued a member of the court, and as his associates Grant Goodrich and Van Hollis Higgins were elected

SUPERIOR
COURT.

in February, 1859. The superior court of Chicago became, by the constitution of 1870, the Superior Court of Cook County.

From 1853 until the adoption of the constitution of 1870 the recorder's court of Chicago was in existence. It was established by act of February 12, 1853, as "an inferior court of civil and criminal jurisdiction" (concurrent within said city with the circuit court in all criminal cases, except treason and murder, and having jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount in controversy did not exceed one hundred dollars). Robert S. Wilson was the first judge, and the first clerk was Philip A. Hoyne, brother of Thomas Hoyne.

The first circuit judge to hold court in Chicago, following the organization of Cook county in 1831, was Richard M. Young, who had been commissioned judge of the fifth circuit, comprising all the state north of the Illinois river, in January, 1829. From his residence at Quincy he had to ride over all northern Illinois, as far as Chicago, to attend the different courts. It is said that he held a court session in Fort Dearborn in 1831 and the following year in the house of James Kinzie, though there is no record of the proceedings. In 1835 his circuit was limited so as to place Cook county in the sixth circuit, but as an associate justice of the supreme court (1843-1847) he frequently held court in Chicago. He was United States senator from Illinois 1837 to 1843. The close of his life was disastrously clouded by insanity.

The court sessions held by Judge Young in the first years of Chicago's history were events of great importance not only to those especially interested in the proceedings of the court, but to the citizens in general. "When circuit court was in session," said Thomas Hoyne in speaking of the "Lawyer as a Pioneer," "probably every member of the bar was in attendance. There were no district telegraphs nor telephones, and during the term time the lawyers kept no office hours. Besides, the entire number was only twenty-seven persons."

From 1855 until his death in May, 1863, the judge of the seventh judicial circuit, comprising Cook and Lake counties, was George Manierre. As a historic figure in the public life of the city and state during the middle period of the last century he has been honored as a statesman,

GEORGE
MANIERRE.

journalist, lawyer and jurist. Originally a Democrat, he was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the famous Aurora convention of September, 1854, presented the party platform and suggested the name "Republican" for the new party. In Chicago affairs, he is to be remembered for the part he took in the establishment of Lincoln Park, as a member of the first board of regents of the old Chicago University in 1859, one of the creators of the Law Institute and Library, a founder of the Chicago Historical Society, and a devoted friend of public education, in token of which a school on the north side bears his name. At one time he was editor of the *Chicago Democrat*. He was born in Connecticut, began studying law in New York City, came to Chicago in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and from that time until his death was constantly in some official service. As city attorney during the early forties, he prepared a digest of the original charter and municipal ordinances which was the standard of authority until 1853.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1870 the state courts of record in Chicago were (1) the circuit court, over which one judge presided, that judge being, in 1870, Erastus S. Williams; (2) the superior court of Chicago, over which three judges presided, each of the judges usually holding a branch of the court; (3) the recorder's court; and (4) the county court of Cook county, which then had probate jurisdiction. Judge Williams sat in Lake county as the judge of the circuit court until after 1870, the counties of Lake and Cook constituting the judicial circuit for which he was judge, prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1870. In addition there were the federal courts.

In 1870 Cook county was constituted one judicial circuit, and the Cook county circuit court was given five judges, one of whom was the judge of the recorder's court. Judge Williams, who presided over the court before the change, William K. McAllister, former judge of the recorder's court, and William W. Farwell, Henry Booth and John G. Rogers, elected as additional judges, were the first set of judges of the circuit court as constituted in 1870.

The recorder's court was continued under a new name, the "criminal court of Cook county," one of the judges from the circuit or superior courts being assigned to it.

From five judges in 1870 the circuit court now has fourteen

judges, the increase having been authorized by the legislature in accordance with the increase of population in the county.

The constitution having authorized the establishment of appellate courts, the legislature in 1877 created four such courts for as many districts in the state. Cook county was made one district. The judges of such court were to be three circuit judges, assigned by the supreme court for the term of three years. The judges first assigned to the appellate court in Cook county, for the September term of 1877, were W. W. Heaton, George W. Pleasants and Theodore D. Murphy. The volume of business coming within the jurisdiction of the appellate court increased until a branch court was established in Cook county.

One of the strongest political figures in Illinois during the middle period of the last century was Ebenezer Peck. A natural leader of men, and at the same time an able and industrious lawyer, it is natural that his name should as it does often appear in the history of his times. To the legal profession of the present day he is probably most widely known as the reporter of the supreme court who first gave to these the name "Illinois Reports," and who edited the volumes from eleven to thirty. From 1863 to 1875 he was one of the judges of the court of claims at Washington. He came to Chicago in 1835, having been born in Maine and having risen to prominence in law and politics in Montreal. He and J. D. Caton have always been regarded as the principal authors of the first charter of the city of Chicago. For some years he was in politics a Democrat, but was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois and one of its most influential leaders, as well as a close friend and admirer of Lincoln.

It is noticeable that the early lawyers of Chicago, with very few exceptions, came from New York and the New England states. The state of Kentucky, however, produced Buckner S. Morris, a conspicuous figure in the early history of the bar. He was somewhat peculiar in character, an impetuous, kind-hearted, upright man, who believed in the justice of slavery. Largely on the ground of his outspoken sympathy with those struggling to maintain the existence of the conditions amid which he was reared, he was arrested during the war and tried by a court martial for plotting to free rebel prisoners. He was

acquitted, there being no evidence of his having done anything but speak intemperately and hastily of the war to maintain the Union. Thereafter he retired from active practice and died in 1879. He was connected with public affairs in various capacities. He began practice at Chicago in 1835, and in 1838 was elected mayor of the city. Some of his partners in practice were J. Y. Scammon, Grant Goodrich, and John J. Brown. In 1853 he succeeded Hugh T. Dickey as judge of the circuit court of Cook county, serving out an unexpired term. As a jurist no man was more ready to acknowledge a misapprehension of the law or misunderstanding of the facts.

Peace! troubled soul,
The waves that rose so high
And shook the solid earth
Are now at rest,
While they who rode upon the stormy sea
Clasp hands on fields o'er which they fought.

The first lawyer that came to Chicago to reside, though not to engage in regular practice, was Charles Jouett, who was sent here as Indian agent in 1805. (This is on the authority of the late Judge Elliott Anthony.) He was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottesville, Virginia, and was appointed by Thomas Jefferson Indian agent at Detroit in 1802. In 1805 he was appointed Indian agent at Chicago, and on October 26, 1805, assumed charge, by direction of the government, of the Sacs, Foxes and Pottawatomies. He was again appointed Indian agent at Chicago by President Madison in 1815, and moved here with his family in that year.

It is said that Giles Spring was the first lawyer to make a living by his profession in Chicago. He arrived in the village in 1833 a few days before John Dean Caton, and from that time until his death in May, 1851, was one of the best known members of the bar. He was judge of the Cook county court of common pleas at the time of his death. Of him Judge Goodrich said: "Spring was a phenomenon, a natural born lawyer. His education was quite limited, and he paid little respect to rule of grammar, yet could present cases to court and jury with clearness and force seldom equaled. He seemed sometimes to have an intuitive knowledge of the law and mastery of its profound-

est and most subtle principles. His brain worked with the rapidity of lightning and the force of an engine." Giles Spring was born in Massachusetts in 1807, when a young man moved to the "Western Reserve," studied law at Ashtabula with the notable men, Ben F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. He and J. D. Caton were usually ranged on opposite sides of the important cases before the early courts. "The only rivalry between us," wrote Judge Caton, "was as to who could most zealously serve his client, with the greatest courtesy and kindness to each other." A man of lovable disposition, confirmed in the high regard of the community both by character and ability, he was unfortunately a victim of drink, and his premature death was attributed to this influence.

Living near Fort Dearborn in 1828, on the south branch of the river at a place called "Heacock's Point," was Russell E. Heacock.

RUSSELL E. HEACOCK. Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1780, a carpenter by trade, he studied law in St. Louis in 1806, and like other pioneers, discovered the need of varied ac-

tivities while a resident of Chicago during the twenties and early thirties. In 1831 he was licensed to keep a tavern, and in the same year was made a justice of the peace. In 1835 his law office was in a building at the corner of Lake and Franklin. Historical testimony affirms that he was a man of remarkable independence in thought and action. For example, he was the only one of the thirteen residents of Chicago to vote against the incorporation of the village. The late James B. Bradwell said of him: "As a public speaker pleasing, instructive and often eloquent; his outspokenness, his fine conversational powers, his generosity and frankness of character, and his inexhaustible fund of narrative and anecdote made him most companionable." He helped organize Cook county and brought the first suits in its circuit courts. During the canal agitation, he advocated the "shallow cut" instead of the "deep cut," and when the state became bankrupt the canal was constructed according to his original ideas, though they had been the object of much ridicule and he was called "Shallow Cut" Heacock. He died in 1849, having been a paralytic since 1843. Concerning his log cabin residence, Judge Anthony says it was situated "about three quarters of a mile southeast of the lock at Bridgeport and about one mile south of Hardscrabble."

"The judicial annals of our state," declares Judge Anthony, in estimating the achievements of John Dean Caton, "are his monument." Judge Caton survived all his earliest Chicago contemporaries, and though he had long before retired from active practice, he was at the time of his death in 1895 regarded as the ablest and most revered representative of the old Cook county bar. Of Irish stock and a colonial Virginia family that settled in New York after the Revolution, he was born in Orange county, New York, March 19, 1812. As a boy he was a support to his widowed mother, and the hardships of his youthful experiences on a farm caused him shuddering recollections all his life. He learned harness making, but the trade was distasteful, and he then became a wagoner and peddler. At the age of seventeen he began attendance at an academy, studying law also, and supported himself by teaching and farming. He had learned the rudiments of the law when he came west in 1833, and in the fall of that year, when he took the admission examination before Judge Lockwood, the latter concluded the test by saying, "Young man, I shall give you a license; but you have a great deal to learn to make you a good lawyer. If you work hard you will attain it"—which he did by becoming associate justice of the state supreme court within nine years. He lived on a farm for several years, and soon after resuming practice in 1842 was appointed to the supreme court as successor of Governor-elect Ford. He was one of the first judges under the new system by which each of the nine supreme justices presided over one of the Illinois circuits. By the constitution of 1848 it was provided that the supreme court should consist of three judges elected by the people, without circuit duties. Judge Caton was re-elected to its bench, and honored that high office until his resignation in 1864, having been chief justice of that court during the last seven years. He was active in constructing and largely responsible for the successful completion of the telegraph lines comprised under the old Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, and which were afterward leased to the Western Union. Judge Caton was a student of many branches of learning, and during his later years traveled extensively.

"He was a man who had great strength of character, and was characterized by sound judgment and most excellent common sense.

He was not what would be called a skilled pleader and an adroit practitioner, but his plain and rugged manner of presenting every question to a jury was something which was highly commended by the old pioneers and commanded their admiration. He was honest and fair, and despised anything that smacked of trickery." Judge Caton, it is claimed, brought the first suit in the circuit court at Chicago, and tried the first jury cases in Cook, Will and Kane counties. His was the first law office in Chicago, and Giles Spring, his forensic opponent, had desk room in the same office. The office was a back room and attic in Dr. Temple's building on Lake street. It fell to the lot of Judge Caton, shortly after his elevation to the supreme bench, to preside at the historic trial of the People vs. Lovejoy in Bureau county, and in instructing the jury he voiced emphatically the principle that "if a man voluntarily brings his slave into a free state the slave becomes free."

In the celebrated Lovejoy case in which Judge Caton was presiding judge, mentioned above, Lovejoy's lawyer was James H. Collins,

JAMES H. who had been a practicing lawyer in New York be-
COLLINS. fore coming to Illinois, and in whose office young
Caton had studied while gaining the rudiments. On

moving west in 1833 he had farmed for a while in Kendall county, and in 1834 became Caton's partner in Chicago and was later associated with Justin Butterfield. Collins, according to the testimony of one of his contemporaries, "was indefatigable, dogmatic, never giving up, and if the court decided one point against him he was ready with another, and if that was overruled, still others." He became noted for his skill as a special pleader and for the great care which he bestowed upon the preparation of all cases. It is said that he was at much at home on the chancery side as on the common-law side of the court. Possessed of an iron will, he became a strong and advancing force as one of the earliest and most determined of the abolitionists, and was well fitted to play the part he did in the Lovejoy case. He died at Ottawa in 1854.

Mr. Collins originated the famous litigation against the Illinois Central Railroad for its absorption of the lake front. The "made land" south of the government pier had been purchased by the railroad company, and to utilize this its tracks had been constructed along

the edge of the lake, back of Mr. Collins' dwelling. Before Judge Skinner, March 28, 1853, Mr. Collins presented an application for an injunction to prohibit the use of these tracks, claiming that his frontage upon the lake gave him an ownership to the middle of the lake. The railroad finally settled his claim by a cash payment, and also disposed of similar claims of several other owners of land upon the lake front.

Associated with James H. Collins from 1835 to 1843 was Justin Butterfield, a lawyer of national reputation, whose connection not

only with the bar but the civic interests of Chicago
JUSTIN
BUTTERFIELD. was of enduring importance. He was one of the
trustees of Rush Medical College at its incorpora-

tion in 1837; drew up the canal bill of 1842, as a result of which sufficient money was advanced by the bondholders to complete the canal; as a Whig he was appointed by President Taylor commissioner of the general land office as against Abraham Lincoln, who was his competitor for the place and who had the endorsement of the Illinois delegation. Butterfield obtained the office through the superior influence of Daniel Webster. Webster was the ideal and model for Butterfield, and the latter carried his admiration so far as to imitate the great statesman in dress and methods of practice. Mr. Butterfield had a sharp, decisive and incisive way of presenting a case that never failed to arrest attention. He "was strong, logical, full of vigor and resources," is Isaac N. Arnold's tribute; "wielding the weapons of sarcasm and irony with crushing power, and was especially effective in invective. Great as he was before the supreme court and everywhere on questions of law, he lacked the tact and skill to be equally successful before a jury." His logic and resourceful knowledge of law were such that he never resorted to superficial ridicule and abuse to gain his points, and yet many anecdotes are told of a certain grim humor that often adorned his argument.

It is said that Mr. Butterfield came west when too old to conform readily to the ways of the new country, and did not mix so well with western people as some of the younger lawyers. He was college bred and a New Englander, born at Keene, New Hampshire, in 1790. Largely by his own efforts he obtained an education, entering Williams College in 1807, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar. He prac-

ticed for some time in western New York, and for twelve years was one of the leaders of the bar at New Orleans. He died in October, 1855.

The first clerk of the city of Chicago was Isaac N. Arnold, who at the time of his election, in March, 1837, was a young lawyer who had arrived in Chicago the previous fall and had earned his first fees by drawing up real estate and general contracts. He soon resigned the city clerkship, and, associated with Mahlon D. Ogden, rapidly acquired a foremost position among the Chicago bar. "In that persuasive style of address which tells most effectually on the average juror he had no superior." He was connected with many important cases, being the principal attorney in the case carried to the United States supreme court in 1843, when that court, by Chief Justice Taney, held unconstitutional the statute of Illinois providing that unless the property of a judgment debtor should realize two thirds of its appraised value it should not be sold under execution. Perhaps the greatest service he rendered in the public affairs of his state was his persistent defense of the public credit during a time when many men favored the repudiation of debts incurred by the state under the sanction of a reckless legislature. Mr. Arnold had a long and active public career, both in state and national affairs. He was elected to Congress in 1860 and served till near the close of the war. His active hostility to slavery had brought him into prominence in connection with many movements before the war. A friend and admirer of Lincoln, and a close student of his life and work, he devoted himself, immediately on his retirement from Congress, to the task of writing a life of Lincoln, which work is one of the authoritative histories of the war president. Mr. Arnold, with the exception of a brief season after the fire, when he was compelled to resume active practice, during the closing years of his life devoted himself to literary labors, enjoying the esteem and respect of all classes until his death, April 24, 1884. He was born November 30, 1813, in Otsego county, New York, supported himself by teaching and other work while gaining an education, was admitted to the bar in his native county in 1835, and died at Chicago April 24, 1884. At all times in all places he was a gentleman.

The judge of the Cook county court of common pleas from 1851 to 1853, as successor of Giles Spring, was Mark Skinner, a jurist of first rank, closely identified with the interests of Chicago in many ways. He was one of those early entrusted with the financial management of the educational affairs of the city, and his work in connection with education was so important that the name of Mark Skinner has a permanent place in the history of Chicago. He was a leader in public as well as philanthropic movements of many kinds. A native of Vermont, the son of a lawyer, he obtained an excellent education, completing his legal training in the Yale Law School. He came to Chicago in July, 1836, and thenceforth until his death in 1887 was pre-eminently a man of affairs. He was at one time the law partner of Thomas Hoyne. In the later years of his career he devoted his time largely to management as a representative of invested capital and financial interests.

MARK
SKINNER.

The successor of Mark Skinner as judge of the Cook county court of common pleas, in 1853, was John M. Wilson, who has been characterized as "one of the most remarkable jurists, in some respects, that ever held a judicial position in the courts of this county." "All the evolutions of his mind appeared to run in regular and systematic sequence, so that it would not be a difficult task to take any of his published or manuscript opinions and put it into a series of formal syllogisms by merely supplying suppressed premises." Six of his published opinions were adopted by the supreme court of the state. He later became impoverished by unfortunate investments, and died in 1884 universally esteemed.

JOHN M.
WILSON.

Nathaniel Pope, who held the office of federal district judge from the time the federal district court was established in Illinois in 1819 until his death in 1850, was the first judge to hold a federal court in Chicago, which was in 1837, over Meeker's store, on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. The federal courts have been held at various locations since then; at one time in what was known as the Saloon building, southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets; after the fire, in Congress Hall, corner of Michigan and Congress, then in the Republic Life

FEDERAL
COURTS.

building, and finally in the government building on Dearborn and Monroe streets.

Thomas Drummond succeeded Nathaniel Pope in 1850 as federal district judge, and continued in the office until his appointment as federal circuit judge in 1869. For a long period the district judge acted as circuit judge of the federal court. The judge of the Seventh U. S. circuit, of which Chicago and Cook county were a part, from 1837 until his death in 1861 was John McLean, associate justice of the United States supreme court and one of the eminent American jurists. David Davis was the next justice of the supreme court to hold circuit court in Chicago (in July, 1863). In 1869 Congress changed the system of circuit courts and instead of a member of the supreme court being assigned to each circuit, a separate judge was provided for each of the nine circuits. Thomas Drummond, who had been identified with the practice of law in Illinois since 1835, who had been a resident of Chicago since 1854, and who was United States district judge, was appointed judge of the seventh circuit in 1869, and held the office until his resignation in July, 1884. He died in 1890, at Wheaton, aged eighty years. Judge Drummond has been characterized as one of the most industrious, painstaking and laborious judges who ever sat on the bench. He was a federal judge for over thirty years. During his entire service the bar and the public had the utmost confidence in his perfect integrity. The only elective political office he ever held was as a member of the state legislature for one term. The successor of Drummond as circuit judge was Walter Q. Gresham.

On the elevation of Judge Drummond to the circuit bench, Henry W. Blodgett was appointed his successor in the district court. Though a resident of Waukegan, Judge Blodgett was so closely identified with Chicago and Cook county that his history belongs to this city as much as to his home town. He began studying law in Chicago in 1842. He was a member of the state legislature during the fifties, and later became an active promoter of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad lines along the lake shore, and a prominent railroad attorney. At the organization of the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, in June, 1891, he was chosen as the third judge of the court.

HENRY W.
BLODGETT.

In 1892 he resigned to serve as one of the government's counsel before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration.

Peter S. Grosscup succeeded Judge Blodgett as judge of the Northern Illinois district, and served until 1899, when he became judge of the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit. In 1905 he was elevated to the office of judge of the United States circuit court for the seventh circuit, the office he still holds. C. C. Kohlsaatt was judge of the United States court for the Northern Illinois district from 1899 to March, 1905, and since then has also been a member of the federal circuit court for the seventh circuit. The judges of the federal district court since March, 1905, have been Solomon H. Bethea and Kenesaw M. Landis.

From June, 1879, until his death on Christmas day, 1905, Murray Floyd Tuley was a judge of the Cook county circuit court. He

was one of the venerated members of the bench and bar, and the length of his public services, his prestige as a judge, and his thoroughly lovable character, connect his name with the best traditions of the Chicago judiciary. His fame is not based on celebrated cases, but grew out of the long judicial service in which his character and methods became positive features of Chicago courts. His judicial work was principally in Chancery, a branch of the law for which he was eminently fitted and in which he acquired a national reputation.

It is said that Judge Tuley never permitted a good cause to be lost because it was inadequately represented. His reply to the lawyers who objected when he assisted a poorly equipped adversary deserves quotation: "You fellows seem to think that it is a judge's duty to sit to determine which of the lawyers trying a case is the better lawyer; I can decide that in most cases without hearing from you. I sit to get at the rights of the parties, not to determine which has the better lawyer." He insisted, however, that he had trained himself in this regard, so that the fact of his being compelled, in order to see justice done, to come to the aid of incompetent counsel did not affect his judicial impartiality in arriving at his conclusion.

In a sense, Judge Tuley continued the legal career of one of the first lawyers Chicago had. Born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 4, 1827, at five years of age he lost his father, and his mother subsequently married Richard J. Hamilton. The latter, a Kentuckian by

birth, had come to Chicago in 1831, having been appointed, in that year, by the legislature, the first probate judge of Cook county. Mr. Hamilton was present at the organization of the county in March, 1831, was afterwards clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, and is said to have held more offices with less personal gain than any other citizen of his time. In 1856 he was candidate for the office of lieutenant governor, the only office, it is said, for which he was defeated.

The marriage of Mrs. Tuley and Colonel Hamilton took place in 1843, when Murray F. Tuley was sixteen years old. He had attended the Louisville public schools, and on moving to Chicago read law in his step-father's office, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1847. He was at that time thought to have a tendency toward the dreaded scourge, consumption, and, instead of engaging in practice as a lawyer, enlisted for service in the war with Mexico, and became First Lieutenant of a company of an Illinois regiment. Arriving at Santa Fe after hostilities were over, he opened a law office there, and was one of the first, if not the first person, born in the United States, to practice law in the territory. While he had considerable difficulty in applying his knowledge of the common law to the Mexican Code, and even more trouble in obtaining a paying patronage, as an attorney in a murder trial, he acquired a reputation which brought his services into demand. His health was improved by the climate of the Rio Grande valley, and when he left New Mexico he had won the victory over disease which enabled him to continue a life of great labor and usefulness until he was nearly eighty years of age. He served as attorney general of New Mexico for a time, and in 1854 returned to Chicago. Thereafter among his partners in practice were Joseph E. Gary, Israel N. Stiles and Joseph Barker.

Judge Tuley was corporation counsel of Chicago from 1869 to 1873. His services in this connection were of great importance, having as he did, to deal with many new questions that arose after the great fire of 1871. He drew the act constituting the new charter of the city, which continued in force until the recent amendment to the constitution.

Judge Tuley had the temperament of a philosopher, the courage of a soldier, the fidelity of friendship, perfect integrity and great in-

tellectual ability. No greater lawyer has ever held court and administered justice in the state of Illinois.

Judge Joseph E. Gary was born in Potsdam, New York, in 1821, read law in St. Louis, and being there, in 1844, admitted to the bar,

JOSEPH
E. GARY. began practice at Springfield, Missouri, in the spring of that year. Springfield was then the principal town in southeastern Missouri, and because of this and the

location of the United States land office there, presented a field as promising to a young lawyer as any in the state. The termination of the war with Mexico and the discovery of gold in California turned the attention of many to the newly acquired territories, and our embryonic jurist, having gathered together his few earthly possessions, by the long important and ever romantic Santa Fe trail, went to perhaps the oldest of tilled American lands, which we call *New Mexico*. There he met Murray F. Tuley, and they, destined to become prominent figures and distinguished jurists in the great city of the lakes, practiced law in the land of the herder, the trader, the teamster, the ranchman and the bolero.

Judge Gary used to tell how before a territorial court he defended a Mexican accused of murder. There had been a killing, the evidence against his client was strong and he was convicted. Our future jurist at once prayed an appeal to the supreme court of the district and asked for time in which to present a bill of exception. These requests were promptly granted, which done, the judge quietly remarked, "Mr. Gary, the supreme court sits in October; there will be no stay of proceedings, and your client will be hung in September." All of which took place as the judge said it would. Law business was not very brisk and a good opportunity to earn subsistence happening, our hardy and vigorous son of New York assisted in driving a herd of sheep to the Pacific coast. Arrived at San Diego, he waited until a north-bound steamer came along, and on this sailed to San Francisco. What a place was San Francisco in the later forties and the early fifties of the past century! Glittering bars, music halls and gambling hells lined the streets, along which, beneath huge sombreros, strode miners, unshaven and unshorn, seeking to stretch to the utmost the leash which had so long held them in sunken pits, out of which they dug the yellow gold. Revelry—No! revelry is a more descriptive word—ran rampant. But what has this to do with a

biographical notice of Judge Gary? Nothing—save that he was the manner of man who saw, studied and kept away, finding occupation and entertainment in the study and practice of law. For a time he practiced law in the Emporium of the Pacific; but ever in the rest of eve there came to his soul a glimpse of the vale in which he was born, a sound of the water that fell at the mill and sight of fields laden with corn, of maidens that in boyhood he knew, and old folk that might be passing away, and he longed to look on that which had been, and see if he could be a boy again.

So this San Francisco lawyer returned to Potsdam, to Chicago, and went to Berlin, Wisconsin, whither fate led him to his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Swetting on the 28th day of November, 1855.

Mr. Gary was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1863, and thereafter continued under successive elections a judge of said court until his death in November, 1906, having under force of many elections by the people, held the office of judge of a court of superior and general jurisdiction for a longer period than any other person so chosen in the United States, if not in the world.

He had a vigorous mind that seemed never to need rest or to be dull. His memory was phenomenal. He knew, not dimly or hazily, but with substantial accuracy, what the supreme and appellate courts had held upon every question presented to them; and he knew also where to find the decision he wished to call attention to. In his judicial office he was utterly indifferent to the applause of the multitude, the blandishments of power, as well as the bitterness of those who took offence at his conduct. He was devoted to his family, loved his friends and hated no one. He brought sunshine into every room he entered and carried good cheer wherever he went. He was a delightful working companion; fought fairly and good naturedly for his view and helped those who differed with him to find authorities for the conclusions they held. He recognized that the fundamental distinction between free government and despotism is that the former is a government by law and the latter by men; that in a free government all, high and low, poor and rich, are not only equal before the law, but it is to be equally and impartially administered to all, and that the downfall of liberty begins with a denial of the protection of the law to a despised or feeble few. For more than forty years he sat as a judge, ever endeavoring, not to win favor, fame,

applause or renown, but, to apply the law to the facts presented to him. The judgments he rendered were not of his choosing; they were such as in his view the law pronounced. As a judge he endeavored, not to make, but to declare and apply the law. He understood that in free governments, the function of executive and judicial departments is to act under, be servient to, apply and obey the law; that in this blessed land, law reigns and rules over all. He had an infinite fund of humor and told a joke upon himself or his best friends with equal zest.

Death came to him not with the rude alarm of a hostile foe. He sank to rest, dropped into the infinite as the tired infant falls asleep in its mother's arms. For him the shades of eve had come. His work here done, his earthly day ended, the uplifting arms of the Eternal bore him away.

Alas for London and Paris, Berlin and Vienna, which, having been great cities so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, cannot remember the simple ways of their village ancestors. Fortunate Chicago, that, in the years the psalmist accords to man, has outgrown its judicial clothing half a dozen times and congratulates itself upon the advance that has been made in the machinery for the administration of justice. No court was held in Chicago save by justices of the peace until 1833 or May, 1834. John Kinzie was recommended by the commissioners' court of Pike county for justice of the peace in 1821, and again recommended in 1823 by the commissioners' court of Fulton county. Austin Crocker and another were in 1825 confirmed as justices of the peace for Peoria county, in which Chicago then was. Then came an advance; the people were permitted to rule, came into their own, and by a law of December 30, 1826, justices of the peace were thereafter elected by the people for the term of four years. The constitution of 1848 provided that there should be elected, in each county and such districts as the general assembly might direct by the qualified electors, a competent number of justices of the peace. Chicago thereunder elected justices of the peace for more than twenty years. The constitution of 1870, hailed throughout the United States as an advance in governmental methods, provided that all justices of the peace in the city of Chicago should be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and con-

MUNICIPAL COURT.

sent of the senate (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts) and for such districts as might be provided by law. By act of the legislature, in force March 29, 1871, the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts of Cook county were directed to, before the first day of April, 1875, and every four years thereafter, recommend to the governor seven persons for justices of the peace in South Chicago, seven for West Chicago and five for North Chicago.

By act in force July 1, 1872, it was provided that in each of the towns in which is contained any part of the city of Chicago, there should be elected one constable for every ten thousand inhabitants. The change from the election of justices of the peace in a city containing half a million of people, to recommendation by judges of the courts of record and thereon appointment by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, proved favorable to the administration of justice and during the thirty years in which this system was in existence there was little general complaint of the conduct of the justices in the discharge of the duties of their office. The judges adopted the practice of not recommending any person for justice of the peace unless he had been by the supreme court of the state admitted to practice law before it and other state courts.

For a great city, the system by which the justices and constables received compensation was bad. None of the justices or constables was paid a salary. The earnings of each depended upon the judicial or executive work he did. A justice before whom many mere and undisputed collection cases were brought, might make in a day a handsome sum. Justices, favored by the police, and before whom persons arrested were taken, often obtained a good deal by the mere examination of sureties and approval of bonds offered by parties giving bail. The police in taking parties whom they knew or believed to be professional criminals, or guilty of some great crime, often, being uncertain just what the evidence will show, preferred several charges; the justice might require bail to be given upon each offence charged, and would, if the same were given, be entitled to a fee upon each bond. Nevertheless, it is but just to the persons who served as justices of the peace during this thirty years, to say that there was little general complaint of their conduct as judicial officers. Neither a defeated lawyer or litigant is filled with a sense of the learning and

judgment of a tribunal that decides against him; the supreme court of the United States is rebuked and reproached as are all judicial tribunals. The system under which justices and constables received no compensation save through fees and personally paid room rent and all other expenses of their offices was bad, the method unsuited to a great city and the law under which the justices acted inadequate to the needs of the community or adapted to the conditions presented in Chicago. The municipal court act greatly enlarged the powers formerly possessed by the justices and is incomparably better fitted to the needs of Chicago than was the statute under which the justices acted. The justices could not provide for uniform rules of procedure, as there was no way of enforcing conformance thereto if they had been made. The municipal court act provides for uniform rules and adherence thereto. The judges are under no suspicion of shaping their action with a view to obtaining business or revenue. The courts are held at well known places, easily reached and found. The court surroundings are such as to elicit respect and inspire confidence. The humblest, the most wretched and the poorest are likely to be impressed by the surroundings with the feeling that their grievances, troubles and offenses, if such there are, will be seriously considered and judged in accordance with a rule, which, however much they may disapprove of, they feel is applied to all, and one to which they may at any time appeal. In the administration of justice it is not only necessary to be firm, patient and considerate, but to appear to be so.

The subject of the proper attitude of the state toward "neglected and delinquent children," is one to which the increased attention given

JUVENILE COURT. in recent years resulted in this state in a statute which went into force July 1, 1899, under a title popularly known as the Juvenile Court Law. The

leading features of the original law may be stated to be as follows: It contains a comprehensive definition of neglected, dependent and delinquent children; confers on the circuit and county courts original jurisdiction concerning such children; provides that in counties having over 500,000 population the judges of the circuit court shall designate one of their number to hear cases coming under the law; provides that children's cases coming before a justice of the peace or police magistrate shall be immediately transferred to the judge so designated; provides for a simple mode of procedure by petition and

otherwise; and provides for the care of neglected, dependent and delinquent children while their cases are pending in court and afterward. It prohibits the commitment of children under twelve years of age to a common jail or police station; recognizes all approved child-saving societies and institutions, and gives validity to their contracts in reference to surrendering and adopting children; and provides for a system of supervision by the state board of charities over children placed in homes throughout the state. The last section reads as follows: "This act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to-wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can properly be done the child be placed in an approved family home and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise."

The founding of the juvenile court as one of the beneficent institutions of Chicago has been regarded with general satisfaction by members of the bar and people interested in the welfare of children. The juvenile court, practically, had its origin as a distinctive institution in Chicago, and its founders deserve recognition among those who strive to help, to give opportunity to each, to let none fall by the wayside for lack of guidance.

The separation of children from adults in court had made some progress in other states before the comprehensive law just considered was passed by Illinois. Massachusetts, in 1863, enacted a law separating the child in court charged with an offense from an adult. New York, in 1877, moved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York City, passed the first concise law to effect this object, and followed this up by progressive laws that finally involved almost a complete separation of children from the environment and procedure that characterized the trial and commitment of adults. In other states the movement had made progress, but Illinois was especially backward in this matter, and it was not until 1898 when the charitable people of the city and state were aroused to action. The practical origin of the movement was in the State Board of Charities, where several members, notably Mr. Ephraim Banning, frequently conferred on the subject of the care of delinquent children. Finally Mr. Banning was requested to present the matter to the Chicago Bar Association, through whose agency

some effective and definite scheme might be set in operation. In answer to the resolutions presented to the bar association at its annual meeting of October 22, 1898, a committee was appointed to investigate the conditions complained of and to recommend legislation for the cure of existing evils. This committee consisted of five notable men in the history of Chicago's charitable and civic progress—Ephraim Banning, Harvey B. Hurd (deceased), Edwin Burritt Smith (deceased), John W. Ela (deceased), and Merritt Starr. This was the first concise action taken by any person or association inaugurating the movement which resulted in the juvenile court. The committee appointed by the bar association held several meetings and the members, especially Mr. Banning and Judge Hurd, gave unremitting attention to the drawing up of a bill which might be presented to the legislature providing for a court procedure for children. In the meantime the agitation was continued in other channels and the State Conference of Charities, at Kankakee, held November, 1898, took up the question as a part of its program and several bills were made for a system of laws that would entirely separate the children from the adults. One of the meetings which were held during the preliminary work of promoting this legislation, was in Judge Hurd's office on December 10, 1898. At this meeting there were present some of the men and women whose names are especially worthy of recognition in this movement—Harvey B. Hurd, Lucy A. Flower, Julia C. Lathrop, all of the State Board of Charities; President T. D. Hurley, of the Visitation and Aid Society; Hastings H. Hart, president of the State Home and Aid Society; State Representative John C. Newcomer; Superintendent A. G. Lane, of the public schools; County Jailer John L. Whitman, and Frank G. Soule.

It was from the suggestions offered at this and similar meetings calling for a discussion of the subject that Judge Hurd was enabled to make the first draft of a bill. This bill was then submitted to the members of the societies and the individuals who were interested in the movement and when the bill was finally completed it contained a total of twenty-one sections. It was decided to announce it as a bar association measure, the opinion being held that under such auspices the legislature would be more likely to regard it favorably than if it appeared as a bill prepared by some charitable organization. After the bill had been chosen it was presented in the house of representa-





Richard S. Futhell

tives February 7th, 1899, by John C. Newcomer and was introduced in the senate by Senator Case February 15th. Both bills were referred to the committee on judiciary. In the house the bill, after being amended in some minor particulars, passed by yea and nay vote of 121 to 0 on April 14th, and the bill passed the senate the same day. The Juvenile Court Law became effective on July 1, 1899, and the first judge assigned to the new court and who for a long time continued to preside over the bench was Richard S. Tuthill.

Honorable Richard S. Tuthill, for more than twenty years one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county, was born November

RICHARD S. 10, 1841, at Tuthill's Prairie, Jackson county, Illinois. His Puritan ancestors emigrated to New
TUTHILL. England prior to the year 1640. In 1829 his

father moved from Vermont to southern Illinois, where he established a school of high reputation. By virtue of the law of inheritance, Judge Tuthill became a soldier, a lawyer and a jurist. His fathers did valiant service in the war of the Revolution and that of 1812. His great uncle, Major General Samuel Strong, commanded the twenty-five hundred Vermont volunteers who participated on September 9, 1814, in the memorable battle of Plattsburg, a contest on lake and land which, in its effect, was the most decisive victory of the war, putting to an end, as it did, all hope of a successful invasion of the states from Canada.

Our future jurist had no sooner received, in 1863, from Middlebury College, his degree of A. B. than he was on his way to Vicksburg, where his brother, Lieut. John L. Tuthill, was then commanding the war vessel known as the "Queen of the West," and where his father's friend for many years, General John A. Logan, was commanding a division. The general gave him a position as a volunteer citizen scout in a company attached to his headquarters, a place full of adventure, excitement and danger, and shortly afterwards secured for him a commission in Company H, of the First Michigan Light Artillery (known also as De Golyer's Battery), a company then and thereafter known as one of the most efficient batteries in the western army, and of which General Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps during the Atlanta campaign, September 4, 1864, in a special report concerning the battle of Lovejoy Station, said:

"I desire to call attention particularly to the part taken by H Company, First Michigan Artillery, in this action. This battery has been conspicuous in its efficiency and the gallantry of its officers and men in every engagement of this campaign in which it has participated."

At the conclusion of the war, Lieutenant Tuthill renewed his study of the law which he had begun a number of years before, and having been, in 1866, admitted to the bar, was, in 1867, elected state's attorney of the Nashville (Tennessee) circuit. Early in 1873 he came to Chicago, where he has since lived. From 1875 to 1879 he was city attorney of Chicago, and in 1884 was appointed by President Arthur United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1887 he was elected judge of the circuit court of Cook county, which position he has since filled, having been five times chosen to that high office.

While a student in college, Judge Tuthill became engaged to Miss Jane Frances Smith of Vergennes, Vermont, to whom he was married in 1868. She died at Nashville, December 22, 1872, leaving a daughter. He was married a second time January 2, 1877, to Miss Harriët McKey, daughter of Mr. Edward McKey, a leading dry goods merchant of Janesville, Wisconsin. His daughter, Eliza Strong, by his first wife, married Mr. Frank D. Ketcham, now of New York City. Judge and Mrs. Tuthill have now living five daughters, Zoe Gertrude, married to J. M. Fiske, Jr., of Milwaukee; Mary Elizabeth, married to Alfred Borden, of New York City; Lilian McKey, Genevieve Harmon, Harriet McKey, and one son, Richard S., Jr.

Judge Tuthill, yet in the prime of life, is active in every movement which has for its object the general welfare of the city in which he lives, and is closely identified with charitable organizations seeking to promote the moral and mental training of poor and destitute children. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was commander in 1893, the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, the Church, Union League, Illinois, Lincoln, Hamilton and other clubs, as well as with the Irving Literary Society. He is a hard worker, a diligent student and an able and forceful speaker.

The judicial office is ordinarily not fruitful of events long re-

membered or upon which historians are likely to dwell. Indeed, it may be said that, as a rule, the less conspicuous is the work of the judge and the more transient the comment which his judicial acts produce, the better it is for the land in which he serves. Judges are not ordained to make, but to administer the law. Nevertheless, it is the case that in the discharge of judicial duties imposed by law upon him, Judge Tuthill has become known and honored not only throughout the United States, but in the greater part of Europe. In 1899 what is now known as the juvenile court of Illinois was created by act of the legislature, and by the unanimous vote of his associates upon the bench, Judge Tuthill was selected to preside over that court. As afterwards proved, a better choice could not have been made.

Patient, considerate, ready to listen to all that the humblest had to say, broad minded and sympathetic, he took up the work as a labor of love. The report of inspectors and policemen, the plaint of fathers and mothers, the appeal of the poor and the outcast, the little child and the hardened hoodlum were heard by him with that tender consideration and intelligent regard to the welfare of community, parent, friend and child, which only a man of his great learning, wide experience and profound knowledge of human nature could give.

The juvenile court was, from the outset, under his administration a triumphant success, vindicating the faith of its projectors and realizing the hopes of the humane men and women who had called it into being. An incident worthy to be remembered in this connection was the raising of \$100,000 with which a spacious farm of nearly a thousand acres was bought and presented to the state as a site for the St. Charles School for Boys, near St. Charles, in Kane county. On this site have been erected appropriate and beautiful buildings. Here the delinquent boys of Illinois are receiving, instead of punishment too often tending to make criminals, a kindly parental care which develops character and tends toward the making of good citizens. This much-needed and admirable institution will serve to perpetuate the memory of the work done by Richard S. Tuthill for the youth of our country.

Judge Tuthill became in universal demand as a writer, speaker and councilor for those who wished to establish a tribunal wherein could be judicially determined what had best be done for neglected,

dependent and delinquent children; and to his efforts, his zeal and experience more than to any other person is due the painstaking, intelligent, humane and tender care which juvenile courts now exercise concerning the multitude of juvenile waifs living, growing and dying about us. Of him most truly is it said "Justum virum fortiter in re."

The Cook county probate court dates from 1877, when it was established under the law granting such a court to counties with more than 70,000 population. The first judge of the probate court was Joshua C. Knickerbocker. Thoroughly versed in the primary duties of his position, he also did much to uphold the power and scope of the court during the first years when the existence and rights of the court were in dispute.

In 1878 Judge Knickerbocker received a law student in his office at Chicago. This aspirant for the legal profession was at that time

and had been since 1874, principal of the high school
CHARLES S. at Palatine, in Cook county. Previous to that he
CUTTING. had been assistant editor on the Cedar Rapids

(Iowa) *Times*, having begun that work shortly after finishing his education in a high school and at Willamette University in Salem, Oregon. He continued two years as a student with Judge Knickerbocker, whom he regards as one of his ablest advisers and guides of his early years, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar.

As a lawyer Mr. Cutting soon made a record that fulfilled the anticipations of his friends, who had regarded his success as high school principal and newspaper man as a guarantee that he would achieve something worthy in the law. His early practice was probably as varied in the civil law as that of any lawyer in the city. He was retained in many important suits, involving many diverse cases of law. He represented the town of Cicero in its long course of litigation with the municipality of Chicago. From 1887 to 1890 he was master of chancery for the Cook county circuit court. In 1890 C. C. Kohlsaas was elected judge of the probate court for Cook county. By re-election he held this office until he was elevated to the federal bench in 1899. To fill Judge Kohlsaas's unexpired term Mr. Cutting, whose unqualified success as a lawyer and recognized prominence as a citizen recommended him for the place, was appointed, and at the regular election in 1902 he was retained in office by a popular majority. In 1906 his plurality was nearly sixty thousand, the larg-



Charles S. Cutting







W. H. H. H.

est of any of the Republican candidates of that year. Judge Cutting's thorough integrity has never been questioned, but all who have become familiar with his record as probate judge have had occasion to remark and admire his positive impartiality. His mental poise is perfect, and though his attitude while on the bench is judicially strict, approaching almost to sternness, among friends he displays a personality of rare charm and versatility. In January, 1907, the Union League Club elected him president, and he is well known for his activity in various other organizations. He belongs to the Chicago Bar Association and the Law Club, and is a prominent Mason; has membership in the Hamilton, City, The Oaks (Austin), Twentieth Century and Westward Ho Golf clubs. During his residence at Palatine, Cook county, he was a member of the board of education, and has been a member of the Cook county board of education nine years, serving as its president at this time and having held the same position once before.

In all his career of varied activities Judge Cutting has succeeded along the direct line of his purposes, and has impressed his influence on numerous positions and endeavors. Of a worthy New England family, he is a son of Charles A. and Laura E. Cutting, and was born at Highgate Springs, Vermont, March 1, 1854. Most of his boyhood was passed in the far west, where he obtained his literary education. The degree of LL. D. of the University of Michigan was conferred on Judge Cutting June 20, 1907. Since entering practice in 1880 he has been a member of the following law firms: Tagert and Cutting; Williamson and Cutting; Cutting and Austin; Cutting, Austin and Higgins; Cutting, Austin and Castle; Cutting and Castle, and Cutting, Castle and Williams. Judge Cutting married, in 1886, Annie E. Lytle. They have one son, Robert M.

Thomas Hoyne, the elder, gave his strength, mind, heart and soul to the upbuilding of Chicago from the period of his early manhood until he was so suddenly snatched away in a vigorous old age. He was one of the fathers of the city, who assisted in laying its material foundation broad and deep, and at the same time gave his best efforts toward the establishment of an honest public administration. His nature was both practical and ideal, and founded upon a fine enthusiasm based upon common sense. It was such men as he that Chicago needed in the

THOMAS
HOYNE.

early times, and to them, more than to all else, must be credited the remarkable impetus which the city acquired even in the pioneer period, and fortunately has never lost.

The parents of Thomas Hoyne were Patrick and Eleanor M. Hoyne, who were obliged to leave Ireland about 1815 because of the husband's pronounced political views regarding the British government and his unvarnished presentation of them. The refugees found an asylum in the city of New York, where their son, Thomas, was born on the 11th of February, 1817. He obtained his early education at the Catholic school attached to St. Peter's church, and while quite young was apprenticed to a manufacturer. This latter fact proved fortunate, as the boy was left an orphan at an early age and thrown entirely upon his own resources for a livelihood. Rather spurred than disheartened by such adversity, the youth not only faithfully performed his work as an apprentice, but joined the Literary Association, which included in its membership such men as Horace Greeley, George Manierre and Charles P. Daly. Illustrative of his attractive personality, even at this early period of his life, is the fact that, notwithstanding his firm faith in Catholicism, which was a tradition of his family as far as it could be traced, his staunchest friend, adviser and assistant at this time was Rev. Dr. Archibald Maclay, a Baptist minister, who loved and treated him as a son. It was amid such surroundings and in such a school that Thomas Hoyne acquired the rudiments of that art which, combined with his perfect sincerity and manliness, made him in later years one of the most charming speakers and most telling orators who ever did honor to Chicago. As an apprentice he also attended two night schools, in one of which he made a special study of English grammar and elocution, and in the other gave particular attention to Greek and Latin. When he was eighteen years of age young Hoyne became a clerk in a large jobbing house in order to earn money to continue his education, and in 1836 began the study of the law in the office of Hon. John Brinkerhoff.

The reports of his fellow debater and old friend, George Manierre, who had been a resident of Chicago for two years, were of such an encouraging nature that Mr. Hoyne decided to join him in the raw young city of the sloughs and plains. Late in the year 1837 he started for the west, at Detroit boarding the brig "John H. Kin-

zie" for Chicago. Two weeks of a tempestuous voyage brought him to the Lake House dock, he crossed the muddy Chicago river by way of the Dearborn street bridge (raised by chains and a crank), and soon was in the large upper room of the wooden court house in earnest consultation with Mr. Manierre, who was clerk of the circuit court, and found a way to have Mr. Hoyne assist him at ten dollars per week. They both continued active participation in literary matters, through the local society, and Mr. Hoyne devoted his "spare hours" to the study of Latin and French. In the autumn of 1838 he took charge of a public school on West Lake street, when he first met John Wentworth, as school inspector, but soon afterward entered the law office of J. Young Scammon as a student. Both of these men, so many years bitter personal enemies, continued during his lifetime the warm friend of Mr. Hoyne; this faculty he possessed, in a remarkable degree, of cementing and holding the friendship of the most diverse characters.

Mr. Hoyne was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1839, and from that time until his death, except during the two years spent at Galena, he practiced his profession in Chicago, making a brilliant record at the Cook county bar and often appearing before the supreme court of Illinois and the United States supreme court. He early associated himself with Benjamin F. Ayer, and in January, 1864, Oliver H. Horton entered the partnership, of which Thomas M. Hoyne, the son, became a member in 1867, the style of the firm being thus changed to Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne. The firm remained unchanged until the death of its senior member.

Soon after coming to Chicago, Thomas Hoyne became acquainted with Dr. John T. Temple, an early practitioner and an enterprising and public-spirited man. At that time he was well known as the proprietor of the Temple building, but in later years as the father-in-law of Mr. Hoyne, whose daughter, Miss Leonora M. Temple, became Mrs. Hoyne. The marriage occurred September 17, 1840, and soon afterward, on account of the stringency of the times in Chicago, Mr. Hoyne took his young bride to Galena, Illinois, as business in the lead-mine district was still flourishing. While there, his son, Thomas M. Hoyne was born, but after two years in that region the family returned to Chicago and made the city thereafter their permanent home.

After his return from Galena, Mr. Hoyne was elected probate justice of the peace, and held that office until it was abolished in 1848 and succeeded by the county judgeship. Although a firm Democrat, he became a Free Soiler. In 1848 he was a presidential elector, and stumped the northern half of Illinois in support of Van Buren and Adams. In 1853 he received from President Pierce the appointment of United States district attorney for Illinois, which greatly benefited him professionally. He supported Judge Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and as a Democratic orator of established reputation actively participated in the presidential campaign of 1856. In April, 1859, he entered upon his duties as United States marshal, and in 1860 superintended the census for the northern district of Illinois. No man in the west was more patriotic and broadly useful during the Civil war, than Thomas Hoyne. He was a very active member of the Union Defense Committee, and with tongue and pen, to the utmost limit of his powers, assisted in the preservation of the cause. He was nominated by acclamation for Congress in the Chicago district in 1870, but declined to run. Two years later he was a presidential elector on the ticket which had put forward Horace Greeley, the friend of his youth, to lead the Liberal Democracy.

In the early seventies Mr. Hoyne commenced a vigorous agitation to further the purification of local politics, and in the spring of 1876 led the reform movement as a candidate for mayor on the Citizens ticket. He was elected by a majority of thirty-three thousand, the largest at that time ever given a municipal chief magistrate in Chicago. Mayor Colvin contested the election, and the circuit court sustained the regular Democratic candidate. Although it was believed that he might have appealed to the supreme court with every prospect of success, Mr. Hoyne considered the outcome so unjust that he never after would consent to be considered a candidate for office. As a private citizen, however, he was Chicago's devoted friend, and his support was always proffered for any measure which he believed to be for her advancement.

In 1859 Mr. Hoyne assisted to found a chair of international and constitutional law in the University of Chicago, of which he was for years the friend and adviser, and which, in 1862, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He also secured the great Lalande telescope and was the chief promoter and first secretary of the Chicago Astronomi-





Thos. M. Hoyme.

cal Society. He was a life member of the Mechanics' Institute, the Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society, and by contributions and other active work, furthered their best interests. In June, 1873, when the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University formed the Union College of Law, Mr. Hoyne was chairman of the board of trustees in behalf of the Chicago University for 1873-74, and in 1877 was chosen president of the joint board of management, holding that position at the time of his death.

He was also one of the most active in founding and fostering the free public library, of which he wrote a most interesting historical sketch in 1877. Of his other writings, of particular interest to pioneers of Chicago, may be mentioned "The Lawyer as a Pioneer," covering the period of the Illinois and Chicago bar from 1837 to 1840, which were the years of his introduction to the community in which he afterward became so commanding a figure.

In the midst of many and absorbing activities, Mr. Hoyne was still a vigorous man of his sixty-six years. But in the summer of 1883, he decided to take an eastern tour of rest and recreation, planning to descend the St. Lawrence and pass on to the refreshing beauties of the White Mountains. But on the evening of July 27th, three days after he left Chicago, he was killed in a railway collision at Charlton, Orleans county, New York, and his body was brought back for burial in the mourning city of his adoption. His funeral services at St. Mary's church were attended by the lowly who loved him, by his professional brethren of the bench and bar, by city and county officials, and by representatives of civic and educational organizations. One of the founders of a great city had passed away, and the city did him the honor which was his due.

In the person of Thomas M. Hoyne, who has practiced so long and so ably at the Chicago bar, is linked the Chicago of the past and the present. Although born in Galena, Illinois, while his pioneer father, Thomas Hoyne, was temporarily residing in the mining town to avoid the hard times then so prevalent in Chicago, Thomas M. was brought back to this city while still an infant, and thereafter both father and son were parts of its progressive life.

In these later years Thomas M. Hoyne has continued the substantial work begun by his father in the conduct of a leading law

firm, which, although engaged in professional business of a general nature, has been led by the logic of events which follow in the wake of a rapidly-developing city to give much of its attention to commercial and real estate transactions; and there is no agency which is more powerful to conserve the substantial growth of such a city than such an ably-conducted firm as that of Hoyne, O'Connor and Irwin, of which Thomas M. Hoyne is now the senior member. After the death of Thomas Hoyne, in 1883, the firm became Horton and Hoyne and so continued until 1887, when Oliver H. Horton was elevated to the bench. The firm of Hoyne, Follansbee and O'Connor then came into existence, and in 1899 Thomas M. Hoyne, Maclay Hoyne (his son), John O'Connor and Harry D. Irwin organized the co-partnership of Hoyne, O'Connor and Hoyne, which continued until January 1, 1907, when Maclay Hoyne withdrew. Since that date the style of the firm has been Hoyne, O'Connor and Irwin.

Thomas M. Hoyne obtained his early education in the public schools of Chicago and at a German school on the north side. As he was born July 17, 1843, he was nineteen years of age when he graduated from the old Chicago high school. He made his first practical start in life as a draughtsman for a New York concern engaged in the manufacture of engines and machinery, at a salary of \$2.50 per week; but within a year he returned to Chicago and graduated from the law school of the old University of Chicago in 1866. In the following year he commenced his long legal career in Chicago. For forty years he had his office at No. 88 LaSalle street, removing in 1907 to the Stock Exchange building.

Under the act of 1901 Mr. Hoyne became a candidate for one of the three additional circuit judges of Cook county, but although he received a large plurality vote, the supreme court declared the law unconstitutional. In 1904 he was again nominated for judge of the superior court, but was defeated. These were Mr. Hoyne's sole movements toward public preferment, but while he has never been prominent in politics he has always taken the interest of a typical American in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the old Chicago Democratic club, which in 1881 was succeeded by the Iroquois club. Of the latter he was president in 1897, and still retains in it an active membership. He has long been an honored member of the Illinois State and the Chicago Bar associations, the Chicago Law

Institute and the Law Club, having also served as president of the last-named organization. He was twice president of the Northwestern Law School Alumni Association, and outside of his success as a practitioner, is recognized as a large figure in the fraternal and educational circles of the profession.

In 1871, Thomas M. Hoyne was married to Jeanie T. Maclay, daughter of Moses B. Maclay, a well-known New York lawyer, and the warm relations of friendship inaugurated with the family when the elder Hoyne was a youth were thus cemented into a closer union by this happy matrimonial alliance of the son. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hoyne, Maclay Hoyne, also tends further to perpetuate the gratitude which the elder Hoyne warmly cherished throughout life for the many kindnesses which he had received from the Maclay family.

Judge Arba N. Waterman, author of the Historical Review of Chicago and general editor of these volumes, has been a resident

A. N. of Chicago since 1866. Born at Greensboro, Ver-
mont, February 5, 1836, a son of Loring F. and
WATERMAN. Mary (Stevens) Waterman, he received his educa-

tion in the schools of his native state. The degree of A. B. was granted him by Norwich University, and the University of Vermont has given him the degree of LL. D. He studied law in the Albany Law School, which at the time occupied a pre-eminent position among the law schools of America. In the Civil war he was lieutenant colonel of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers; at the battle of Chickamauga, his horse was killed under him, and he was afterward wounded. After the war he began practice in Chicago. The Chicago bar at that time was distinguished for the versatility and brilliant character of its members. Judge Manierre, Corydon Beckwith, Samuel Fuller, Alfred W. Arrington, Joseph E. Gary, John M. Wilson, Francis H. Kales, Erastus S. Williams, Thomas Hoyne, B. T. Ayer, and many others, long since gone, were then leaders in affairs as well as in the courts and bar.

In 1887 Mr. Waterman was elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook County, and was later assigned as judge of the appellate court of the first district. After sixteen years' service on the bench, Judge Waterman resumed practice in 1903, and is now a member of the firm of Waterman, Thurman and Ross. Judge Waterman is active in Grand Army affairs, is a member of Grant Post No. 28, of the Loyal Legion, and was president of the Grand Army Hall and

Memorial Association 1901-02. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Public Library. His club connections are with the Hamilton, Chicago Literary and Irving. Judge Waterman was married in Chicago, December 16, 1862, to Miss Eloise Hall.

The death of Ezra Butler McCagg in the summer of 1908 served to remind the present generation, for a second time in this year, of

EZRA B. the passing from life of men who were intimately
McCAGG. identified with the affairs of the older Chicago.

None of the prominent names of the bar before the war now represent living and active men. Mr. McCagg, who was in his eighty-third year when he died, had associations with all the famous men of the city and state. Born and educated for his profession in New York, he came west in 1846 and joined J. Young Scammon, with whom he had a partnership for a number of years. His public services had a wide scope, though he was never to a considerable extent identified with practical politics. During the war he was president of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. The creation of Lincoln Park was due in part to him, as he was the first president of the park board of trustees. At different times he was connected, as trustee, with the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, with the University of Chicago, with the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society. The Chicago Historical Society recalls his services as an active member and contributor to its early growth. Outside of his profession, his interests were literary, he had a splendid private library, though many of his most valued possessions were destroyed in the fire of 1871, and he was a writer in the field of general literature and political economy.

Judge James B. Bradwell was one of the venerable and truly venerated fathers of the Chicago bar and of the city itself. Judge Brad-

JAMES B. well was a practical man of affairs, skillful, far-
BRADWELL. seeing and reformatory. He was an originator of actualities as well as an originator of good and

new movements.

Born April 16, 1828, James B. Bradwell was a native of Loughborough, England, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. Sixteen months after his birth the family crossed the ocean to America and first located in Utica, New York, where they remained until 1833, when they came west by wagon and boat

to Jacksonville, Illinois. There they remained until May, 1834, when they boarded a prairie schooner drawn by a span of horses and a yoke of oxen and covered the two hundred and fifty miles to Wheeling, that state, in twenty-one days. Arriving at their destination, they located upon a farm and here the boy mowed the rank prairie grass, cradled grain, split rails, broke the tough sod, and pluckily did the other stern duties required of a sturdy pioneer's son. His life developed a muscular body and a strong, practical mind, and a stern realization of the fact that progress even in the land of broad opportunities, meant hard work and unceasing vigilance in the perception and seizing of the chances for personal advancement.

Neither was the boy slow to perceive that a good education secured a continuous advantage in favor of those who not only possessed it but used it. His first instruction was received in a small country log house near Wheeling, now in Cook county, and later he attended Wilson's academy, Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer was an instructor. Still later he attended Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, while pursuing his course there sustaining himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood and welcoming any other manual labor which would assist him in the realization of his ambition to "work himself through college." Eventually he accomplished his purpose, and, among the greatest of his drawbacks was not the lack of work, but the fact that he was obliged to take much of his pay in store orders, many of which he was forced to discount heavily for cash. This experience made so strong an impression on him that he has ever since maintained with remarkable vigor that the laborer is not only worthy of his hire, but should receive one hundred cents on the dollar for his services.

After finishing his education the judge began the study of law, and during this preparatory period of his life his ingenuity and determination were again put to a severe and triumphant test. While plowing through his law books he worked at various trades as a journeyman, displaying much skill and exhibiting a high degree of inventive genius. So apt was he in all branches of mechanics, it is stated, that, if necessary, he could earn his living in any one of seventeen trades. Much of his work was conducted in Chicago, and it is said that he invented a half-tone process which produced the first cut of that kind ever made in the city. He was an expert photographer and

continuously maintained his interest in that mechanical art, his standing among the representatives of today being recognized by his selection as chairman of the committee of World's Congress Auxiliary on Congress of Photographers.

In 1852 Judge Bradwell was admitted to the practice of his profession, and the same year married Miss Myra Colby, famous afterward as Myra Bradwell, the founder of the Chicago *Legal News*, the first paper of its kind in the west and the first to be edited by a woman in the world. Her career, both as editor and lawyer, was not to be inaugurated until many years after their marriage. After their union they removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where the two conducted the largest select school in that city for about two years. They then returned to Chicago, where Mr. Bradwell commenced the permanent practice of the law, and the development of a judicial and public career of broad usefulness. From 1854 until the first year of the Civil war he steadily advanced in his profession, and became prominent in local politics because of his eloquence as a speaker and his high social and conversational powers.

In 1861 Judge Bradwell entered the field of politics in earnest and was elected county judge by a large majority, his term being for four years. He was re-elected in 1865, and effected several important reforms in court procedure. As a judge of this court he so distinguished himself by the fairness of his opinions, the courtesy of his manner and the improvements in procedure, which facilitated the dispatch of business, that his services are yet recalled with pleasure and admiration by the older members of the bar. In 1873 he was sent to the lower house of the legislature and was re-elected in 1875, distinguishing himself as a speaker and an advocate of much-needed laws and reforms. Among other measures he introduced and secured the passage of the bill making women eligible to school offices, and throughout his long public life was a champion of granting rights to women equal to those possessed by men.

Judge Bradwell presided at the American Women Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland and was chairman of the arms and trophy department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair, held in Chicago in 1865. He was president of the Chicago Rifle Club, for four years holding the best record for rifle shooting in Chicago. He served as president of both the Chicago

Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association, being for many years historian of the latter. In its earlier years he was also president of the Chicago Press Club—in fact, it mattered not with what organization or movement he was identified, his popularity and power of initiative brought him into the class of leaders. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and the first president of its board of directors. In Masonry he took all the degrees and occupied many high positions in that ancient and honorable order. Judge Bradwell, at the time of his death, was president and director of the Chicago Soldiers' Home and secretary and director of the Chicago Legal News Company, which controls the publication which his wife founded and of which she was so long the head.

Judge Bradwell died in 1908, being among the last of what may properly be called our early settlers. For seventy-three years he was one of Chicago's most useful, and for a great part of the time one of its most prominent citizens.

Mrs. Bradwell died in February, 1894, the mother of four children: James and Myra, both deceased; Thomas, a justice of the peace since 1887 and Bessie, wife of Frank A. Helmer, a well-known practicing lawyer of Chicago.

The late Myra C. Bradwell, who passed away in Chicago, February 14, 1894, when she had just entered the sixty-third year of her noble and inspiring life, was for years recognized as one of the most remarkable women of the country, and one of her most remarkable traits was that, through all her public conflicts and triumphs she retained her charity, her tenderness and womanliness. Bishop Samuel Fallows, himself a soldier militant, yet overflowing with human sympathy and the spirit of forgiveness, and a natural friend to a kindred soul, had this to say of her: "The ideal creation of the poet or the artist's imagination in the presentation of perfect womanhood has rarely been actualized in flesh and blood as in the character of this honored woman. The beauty of holiness, which is the beauty of wholeness, you will remember, was the conspicuous beauty of her character. It was the blending of strength and winsomeness, of gentleness and firmness, of tact and persistency, of the low, sweet voice so much loved in woman, with the ringing words for truth and justice and the enfranchisement of her sex, which are to reverberate through the ages forever, of the

faithful performance of every home duty with the larger service to her country and her race."

Considered more strictly from the standpoint of her public character, the *American Law Review*, among hundreds of other tender and enthusiastic reviews of Mrs. Bradwell's life work, describes her "as a worthy pioneer in the great movement to give to woman equal rights before the law and equal opportunities to labor in all vocations; as one of the most remarkable women of her generation, demonstrating by her life work what women can do in activities heretofore monopolized by men; as exemplifying great sagacity, enterprise and masterful business ability in building up one of the most flourishing printing and publishing houses in the west; as a woman of learning, genius, industry and high character; as a gentle and noiseless woman whose tenderness and refinement made the firmness of her character all the more effective; as one of those who live their creed instead of preaching it, and as a noble refutation of the oft-times expressed belief that the entrance of woman into public life tends to lessen her distinctive character."

The late Charles C. Bobbey, an eminent lawyer and man of liberal and generous mind, pronounced the high encomium upon her that, all things considered, she was at the time of her death the foremost woman of her time in the department of civil law and jurisprudence; and added: "She was the first to demonstrate the capacity of women to master the science of law, and while few women have become, or are likely to become, practicing lawyers, the influence of her example on the great body of intelligent women has been of inestimable value in the formation of an enlightened public opinion that all intelligent women should have some knowledge of the civil laws which affect their interests, in order that they may know when their rights are in danger and may be prompted to seek such aid and protection as the occasion may require. Although Myra Bradwell seemed to be only in the prime of life when she died, her career was so public and so useful that it seems a long one, measured by the events in which she took a conspicuous part. Throughout it all she commanded to a wonderful extent the respect of eminent lawyers, judges and statesmen."

The facts of the life which presents such a bright and inspiring record to women and men alike are that Myra Colby was born in

Manchester, Vermont, February 12, 1831, her father, Eben Colby, being the son of a Baptist minister of New Hampshire. The family records show that Anthony Colby, the first of the name to settle in America, came to Boston from England in 1630. Her paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase, who founded a family in the United States which produced such men as Bishop Philander Chase, of the Episcopal church, and Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the United States supreme court. On her mother's side she was a descendant of Isaac Willey, who settled in Boston in 1640, and two members of the family are known to have fought in the ranks of the patriots at Bunker Hill. From both families flowed to her the blood of distinguished men and strong women, and nurtured a character which blossomed into a beautiful and hardy plant in the great west of America.

In her infancy Myra Colby was taken to Portage, New York, where she remained until her twelfth year, when she came west with the other members of the family. Her relatives were all staunch abolitionists and personal friends of the Lovejoys, so that a hatred of slavery, inequality and injustice in all their forms was implanted early and deeply in her breast. When a mere girl she evinced the student in her mental composition, balanced by a keen, logical and practical mind, and mellowed by the imagination of a poet for those higher things not of the earth. She studied the advanced branches at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and at a seminary in Elgin, Illinois, afterward making a successful record as a teacher.

On May 18, 1852, Myra Colby was united in marriage to James B. Bradwell, who had just been admitted to practice, and the union proved ideal not only domestically, but as a means of strengthening her hands for the accomplishment of her individual aims. Until her death parted them, Judge Bradwell was her fellow worker in the great issue of the Civil war, with its measures of national relief, and when afterward she took up the study of the profession in which she became eminent her husband encouraged not only her individual efforts, but stood by her side as a champion of her sex for equal rights with men. Both large characters in the public eye, the idea never occurred to their countless friends and admirers of either overshadowing the other. Standing both in the sunshine of marital love, such comparisons would have been odious and impossible.

Both Judge Bradwell and Mrs. Bradwell were moving spirits in the Soldiers' Fair of 1863, the Northwestern Sanitary Fair of 1865 and the second Soldiers' Fair of 1867, organized for the benefit of soldiers and their families. The Sanitary Fair, held in Bryan Hall, was an especially prominent event in the work of relief, Judge Bradwell being president of the committee on arms, trophies and curiosities, and his wife secretary and really the active organizer of the feature which proved the great financial success of the enterprise. When the war was over she assisted in providing the home for the maimed and dependent veterans, of which her husband was president. During this period she was also very active in philanthropic work among the poor of the city, helping to establish a sewing exchange where the needy were given an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

Becoming deeply interested in her husband's profession, Mrs. Bradwell commenced the study of law under his instruction, at first with no thought of putting it to any practical use. But with her progress as a student, she became ambitious to use her knowledge, which resulted in the establishment of the *Chicago Legal News* in 1868. This was the first weekly law periodical published in the west, the first paper of its kind edited by one of her sex in the world, and it stands today as the best monument to her memory. Practical newspaper men and lawyers predicted its failure, but her masterly move in obtaining from the Illinois legislature special acts making all the state laws and opinions of the supreme court printed in her paper evidence in the courts, made the *News* of such practical authority and gave it such a standing before the bench and bar alike, as in itself to be an assurance of success. But this was but one of her sagacious acts which eventuated in making her publication a standard legal authority throughout the country. In 1869 she commenced to publish the Illinois session laws, and as she always succeeded in getting out her edition ahead of all others, she thereby gained both prestige and patronage. In the midst of her total loss and indescribable confusion occasioned by the Chicago fire, she lost neither heart nor time, but hastened to Milwaukee and issued the *News* on the regular day of publication. Possessed in unusual measure of far-sightedness, bravery and enterprise, for twenty-five years she carried her project

to a successful conclusion, whether considered from the professional or the financial standpoint.

In the meantime Mrs. Bradwell was fighting her way toward recognition as a practitioner. In 1869 she passed a most creditable examination for the bar, but was denied admission by the supreme court of Illinois upon the ground that she was a married woman. Later, through Chief Justice Lawrence, the court was forced to admit, by her firm but courteous legal insistence that the refusal was solely on the ground that she was a woman. Thereupon, suing out a writ for error against the state of Illinois in the supreme court of the United States, Mrs. Bradwell secured the services of the brilliant Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who argued her case before that tribunal in 1871. Although in May, 1873, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, Chief Justice Chase dissented.

Mrs. Bradwell was afterward the chief instrument in securing the passage of an Illinois law granting to all persons, irrespective of sex, freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment, and although she never again applied for admission to the bar, the judges of the supreme court of the state, of their own accord, issued to her a license to practice law, and March 28, 1892, upon petition of Attorney-General Miller, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Thus vindicated personally, she also opened the way to the profession for the benefit of her sex. More than this. She drafted the bill giving a married woman the right to her own earnings, and through her efforts it was passed. She also secured the passage of the law giving a widow her award in all cases, and was the enthusiastic supporter of the bill granting to a husband the same interest in a wife's estate that the wife had in her husband's. While her husband was in the legislature she induced him to introduce a bill making women eligible to the office of notary public, and heartily supported Judge Bradwell's bill permitting women to act as school officers. Both measures became laws.

By her individual efforts, in 1869, Mrs. Bradwell obtained the signatures of all the judges in Cook county and many of the lawyers and ministers of the city to the call for the first great woman's suffrage convention held in Chicago, was prominent in the Springfield convention of the same year, and took part in the gathering at Cleveland, which resulted in the formation of the American Woman's

Suffrage Association. After rendering valuable services at Washington and elsewhere in obtaining the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, she served on its board of lady managers and was chairman of the committee on law reform of its auxiliary congress.

Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman to become a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Illinois Press Association; was a charter member of the Soldiers' Home Board, the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, the Washingtonian Home and the first Masonic chapter organized for women in Illinois; was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army Relief Corps, the National Press League and the Woman's Press Association. To the last her activities were broad and untiring—the manifestations of her helpful, sympathetic spirit. Hand in hand with the bestowal of her services upon the public she bound together an ideal home, leaving, at her death, two of her four children, Thomas and Bessie, both lawyers, the latter the wife of Frank A. Helmer, also a member of the Chicago bar.

With the passing away of William M. Booth on September 7, 1904, the legal fraternity of Chicago suffered a real bereavement in

the severance of another fast and fond tie which, through father and son, had bound them to the cause of legal education and courteous practice in a community which not infrequently forgets them both. The late Judge Henry Booth, founder of the Union College of Law and formerly judge of the circuit court, was looked upon as the professional father of hundreds of bright and noted practitioners, some of whom remained at the home of their studies, under his wise guidance, and others of whom had gone forth to carry to other communities the benefits of his training and his spirit of thoroughness and honor. It was to his son, however, that he passed in fine measure his spirit and his methods, and it was fondly believed that in the long years to come he would strengthen and perpetuate the noble memory of his venerable father. But, although William M. Booth died at middle age, there still cling to his name the inspiration of a trained mind, a sturdy character and an unfailing kindness and cheerfulness which ever covered his solid traits with a softened light which often broke into sunshine.

At the time of his death Mr. Booth was one of the masters of chancery of the United States circuit court, which he had ably and faithfully held for ten years. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 26, 1856, and about three years later was brought by his parents to Chicago. As a sturdy Chicago boy he passed with credit through the public schools, graduated from the old city high school and advanced into the Northwestern University, with which his father had become so closely and prominently identified. As Mr. Booth combined those rare qualities of persistency, application and quick perception, his advancement was rapid, and what he acquired he retained. So that, while many college honors seemed to gravitate to him naturally, they were really earned at the expenditure of honest strength of mind and body.

In 1878 Mr. Booth graduated from the Northwestern University with the degree of A. B., which was followed three years later with his Master's degree. Entering as a student at the Union College of Law, at the same time he received the benefit of study under the tutelage of Melville W. Fuller, and before his admission to the bar in 1880 he had been appointed chief clerk in Mr. Fuller's office. Until Mr. Fuller's elevation to the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court, Mr. Booth continued in his position of responsibility and enjoyed the most confidential relations with his distinguished superior. In September, 1888, he became a member of the firm of Gregory, Booth and Harlan, which succeeded to the practice of the chief justice, and although since dissolved by mutual consent, the members of the partnership always retained a firmly cemented friendship for each other. On June 9, 1894, Mr. Booth was appointed by Justice Harlan of the supreme court and the circuit judges of his district to the position of master in chancery of the United States circuit court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John I. Bennett. The succeeding ten years proved in a marked manner the eminently judicial qualities of his mind, as he had previously demonstrated his ability as a practicing lawyer and a broad-minded and safe counselor.

In 1886 William M. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Ada Fenton Sheldon, of Chicago, who, with two sons, survives him. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Illinois, Douglas, University and Calumet Golf Clubs. In politics he was a

Republican, but as has been well said "he belonged to the democracy of right-minded, clean-hearted, good fellowship."

Thomas Dent, senior member of the law firm of Dent and Jackson, and who has practiced his profession actively and ably here for a period of more than half a century, is a native of Illinois, born in Putnam county, on the 14th of November, 1831. His parents, George and Comfort (Ijams) Dent, were among the pioneers of that county, having settled there in the year named upon their removal from Muskingum county, Ohio, where the father was chiefly reared. Traced back for several earlier generations, Mr. Dent's ancestors are found to be sturdy pioneers of Maryland and Virginia, pursuing most creditable careers and holding positions of public honor and trust.

While residing in Putnam county, George Dent, the father, held such offices as clerk of the court of county commissioners, county recorder, clerk of the county court, master in chancery, county judge and member of the state assembly, and later in life, upon his removal to Woodford county, was there officially honored. He was evidently a man of broad information and varied practical abilities, traits inherited and strengthened by the son, who enjoyed the benefits of a thorough and systematic legal education.

Thomas Dent obtained his early education in the district schools near his home, his boyhood life, outside of the school room being largely spent on the paternal farm, which was operated in connection with the almost continuous official duties which fell to him as a result of public confidence in his abilities and honor. In his thirteenth year Thomas Dent obtained his first practical experience in legal proceedings by an irregular attendance at the clerk's and recorder's offices, and when his father assumed these offices himself, the youth (then sixteen) became more continuously connected with the work. While thus engaged he commenced his professional studies, and as he was assisted by having the benefit of assistance from able members of the bar with whom he daily came in contact when he was finally admitted to the Illinois bar, in 1854, he was far better qualified to practice than most young men of his age. Soon after his entrance into the profession he was entrusted with the management of a variety of important causes at home and elsewhere in the state. In addi-

tion to his regular practice, at this period, he became a legal expert in the compiling of indices to the land records.

In 1856, after practicing in Hennepin for two years, Thomas Dent came to Chicago, and has since practiced continuously in this city. Soon after becoming a resident of Chicago he formed a partnership with Hon. Martin R. M. Wallace, whom he had known at Ottawa, Illinois, and who afterward became prominent as a general of the Civil war and as a member of the bench. After a short absence in Peoria, Illinois, during which he opened an office there, he returned to Chicago, and in 1860 formed a partnership with Hon. Alfred W. Arrington and, under the name of Arrington and Dent, a profitable and noteworthy professional business was conducted until the death of the senior partner in December, 1867. A few months later he associated himself with Captain William P. Black, the firm of Dent and Black continuing to strengthen the reputations of its members during the eighteen years of its existence. Since that time Mr. Dent has been, successively, a member of the firms of Dent, Black and Cratty Brothers; Dent and Smith (Edwin Burritt); Dent, and Whitman (Russell); Dent, Whitman and Eaton, and Dent and Jackson.

Personally Mr. Dent has had a broad and varied experience in many legal lines, involving the trial of causes in various courts of the northwest, as well as in the supreme court of the United States. He has served as president of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. At the age of twenty-one he was a nominee for county judge of Putnam county, and in 1879 the Republicans made him their nominee for the judgeship of the state supreme court, seventh district of Illinois. Mr. Dent's practice has always been marked by earnest preparation, keen analysis of testimony and forcible promulgation of principles, evincing an extensive knowledge of legal principles and their wise and ready application.

In 1857 Mr. Dent was united in marriage with Miss Susan Strawn, and they have had one child, Mary, who died in 1882. The family residence is at 1823 Prairie avenue. Besides having a leading identification with the professional organizations mentioned Mr. Dent belongs to the Union League, Chicago Literary and Twentieth

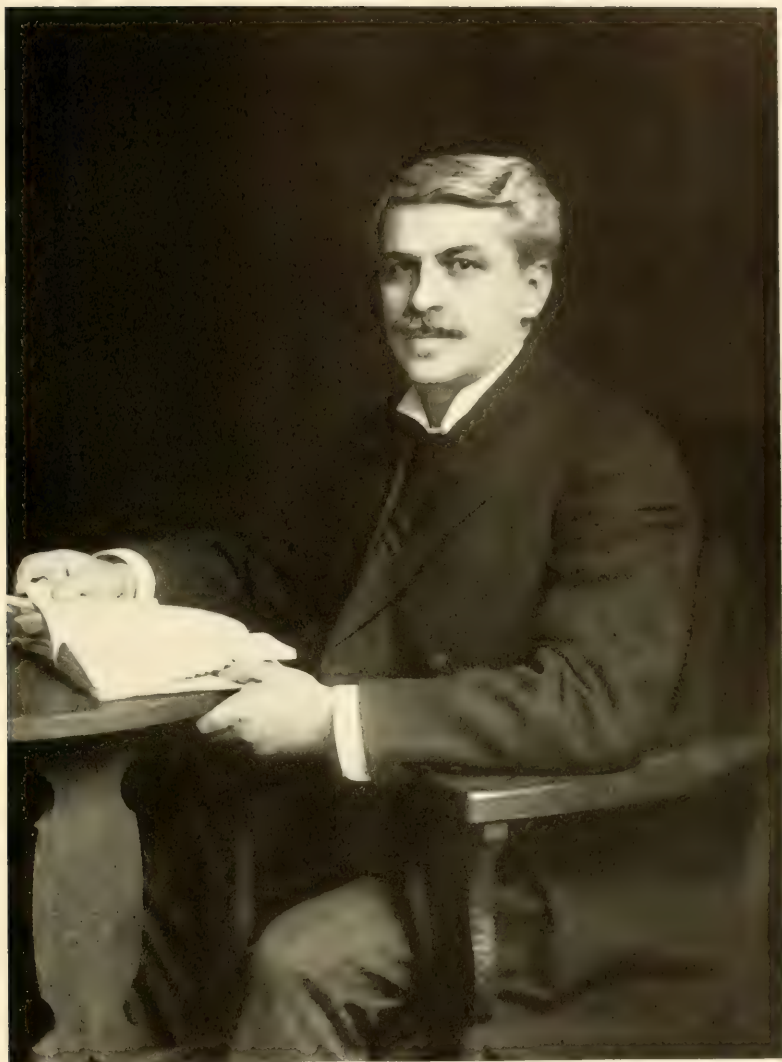
Century clubs. In view of his pioneer citizenship he has always been deeply interested in the successful efforts being made by the Chicago Historical Society to preserve interesting and valuable documents and memorials connected with the great events of the city and the north-west. Of that organization he is now vice president, and has contributed valuable papers to the literature which it encourages and collects.

John Rush Newcomer, a judge of the municipal court and well known as father of the Juvenile Court Law of Chicago, and for his

JOHN R.
NEWCOMER.

connection with the state's attorney's office, is a native of the Keystone state, born on the 11th of August, 1863, in the town of Quincy. His parents were Dr. John and Catherine Newcomer, his mother being also a native of that place, where she was married to Dr. Newcomer in 1855. During their residence there they were both prominent in the work of caring for wounded soldiers, as they were located in the fighting zone of the Civil war. Soon after its close, when John R. was about two years of age, they located at Mount Morris, Illinois, where the boy was raised upon a farm and attended the country school. The husband died in 1872, leaving the widow and four small children. Those of the latter who survive are Dr. J. S. Newcomer, of Geddes, South Dakota, and Judge John R. Newcomer. The sister, Bertha, died in Chicago in 1896 and the other brother, Harvey L., was killed by the cars in 1884 at Leaf River, Illinois. Mrs. Catherine Newcomer, the mother, who spent the last days of her life with the Judge in Chicago, died in May, 1907, at the age of sixty-eight years, the remains being taken to Leaf River for burial.

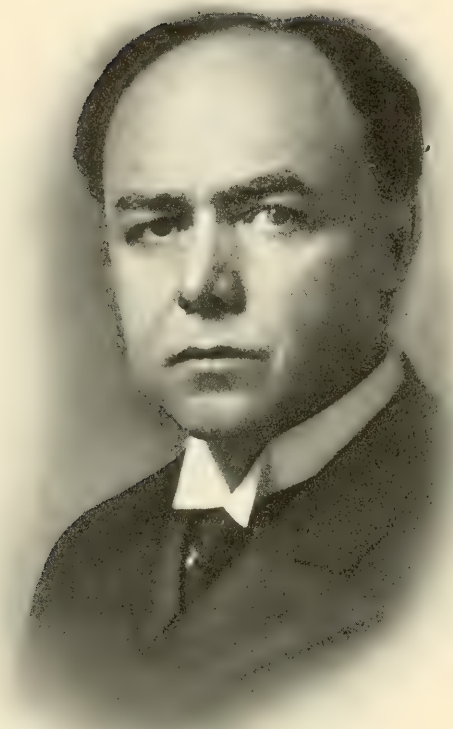
After finishing a high school course, Judge Newcomer entered the Teachers' Training School at Oregon, Illinois, and then taught for a number of years, returning to the prosecution of his higher studies at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1887. He received his professional education at the University of Michigan, graduating from its law department in 1891 and dating his practice from December of that year. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with William H. Dellenback, under the firm name of Newcomer and Dellenback, which continued until 1900. He had already served one term in the legislature, being elected in 1898,



John P. Newcomer







Geo. H. DeFree

and while there he introduced, championed and finally succeeded in having passed, on the last night of the last day of the session, the Juvenile Court Bill, the first measure of the kind to become a law in the United States. This was the culmination of a long period of tireless, able and disinterested work commenced long before his election, and as Judge Newcomer's sole object in becoming a member of the legislature was to endeavor to pass such a law he may be pardoned a mingled feeling of pride and deep satisfaction at what has been accomplished by it in this city. At the present time about twenty states have incorporated legislation into their laws which is largely based upon the bill which owes its existence in great measure to the persistency and wisdom of Judge Newcomer.

In December, 1899, Governor Deneen appointed Judge Newcomer assistant state's attorney, and five years later John J. Healy, the head of the department, named him for the same position. He was in court as one of the trial lawyers of that office constantly for more than seven years. Many important and difficult cases were successfully handled by him, and his record there materially assisted him in his election to the municipal judgeship.

Joseph Holton Defrees, senior member of the law firm of Defrees, Brace and Ritter, of Chicago, was born in Goshen, Indiana, April 10, 1858.

JOSEPH H.
DEFREES.

His ancestors were French Huguenots who came to this country prior to the war of 1812, in which conflict the family was represented. His parents were James McKinney and Victoria (Holton) Defrees. They died during the childhood of their son Joseph, who was, accordingly, reared by his grandfather, Joseph H. Defrees, a prominent citizen of Indiana and member of Congress from the state during the reconstruction period. His brother, John D. Defrees, was the founder of the Indianapolis *Journal* and was public printer under Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Hayes.

Having laid his educational foundation in the public schools of his native state, Mr. Defrees continued his studies in Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, and later in Northwestern University, at Evanston. At the age of eighteen becoming a law student in the office of Baker and Mitchell, at Goshen, Indiana,—for many years the most prominent law firm in northern Indiana,—upon the election of Mr.

Mitchell to the state supreme bench, Mr. Defrees became a partner of Mr. Baker, under the firm name of Baker and Defrees, while later the firm became Baker, Defrees and Baker.

In 1888 Mr. Defrees came to Chicago, where he has made a specialty of corporation and real estate law and gained a large clientele in these lines. He was a member of the firm of Shuman and Defrees, later with Aldrich, Payne and Defrees and now senior member of Defrees, Brace and Ritter. Mr. Defrees has been a practicing lawyer since he was twenty-two years old, and industry and ability have given him high professional rank.

Mr. Defrees married, October 4, 1882, Miss Harriet McNaughton, of Buffalo, New York. Donald Defrees, their one child, born in 1885, attended Princeton-Yale school at Chicago, the St. Paul school at Concord, New Hampshire, and after graduating from Yale University in the class of 1905, entered Harvard Law School.

Mr. Defrees is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, City, Law and Chicago Clubs, Midlothian Country Club, and the Chicago Bar Association. He is an earnest Republican, but not active for political honors.

Kenesaw M. Landis, United States judge for the Northern District of Illinois, was born in Millville, Ohio, November 20, 1866, and is, therefore, one of the youngest members of the federal bench. His boyhood, youth and early manhood were spent in Indiana, to which state the family removed in 1876. Judge Landis completed his law studies at the Union College of Law, Chicago, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Two years later he received the appointment of private secretary to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who had been named by President Cleveland as his secretary of state, and held that position until 1895. Mr. Landis then returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until his elevation to the bench of the United States district court in March, 1905. The most famous cases which have come before him for adjudication are those which the government brought against the Standard Oil Company. Judge Landis imposed fines aggregating \$29,240,000. His action was reversed by the higher court, and the appeal of the government from such reversal is now (October, 1908) about to be ruled upon by the court of appeals.

It has always been a disputed question, how far temperament goes in the determination of personal destiny; but it is an accepted fact that where education, training and experience run parallel with individual inclination, the combination is irresistible in its impetus. Neither does it require keen observation to recognize intellectual temperament, when the general personality is large and strong. For years before Christian C. Kohlsaatt commenced his ascent from bench to bench, it was generally admitted both by his fellow practitioners and the judges before whom he conducted his cases, that although successful as an advocate he was even more eminent as a counselor—that he possessed in a marked degree the judicial temperament.

The present occupant of the United States circuit bench is a native of the state which he has honored, being born near Albion, Edwards county, Illinois, January 8, 1844. He laid the groundwork of his literary and professional education in the public schools and academy at Galena, that state, and subsequently became a student in the University of Chicago. His degree of LL. D. he received from the Illinois College. While engaged in his legal studies he became a law reporter for the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and after his admission to the bar acted as minute clerk of the county court. Judge Kohlsaatt was admitted to practice in 1867, and at once assumed a good standing among his fellow attorneys. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the board of west park commissioners, serving thus for six years, or until January, 1890, when he was selected by Governor Fifer as probate judge of Cook county to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Knickerbocker. In the same year he was elected to that bench, and re-elected in 1894 and 1898. In 1899 he resigned the probate judgeship, only to accept his appointment to the United States district bench for the northern district of Illinois, which he filled with ability, impartiality and dignity from February 28, 1899, until March, 1905. At the latter date he assumed his present duties as judge of the United States circuit court, and in the prompt and wise performance of them he has demonstrated that he is equal to the responsibilities of any judicial elevation which may come to him.

Aside from his judicial functions, Judge Kohlsaatt has an active identification with important charitable and educational institutions. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. and president of the boards of trus-

tees of both the Lewis Institute and the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. His social membership embraces the Union League Club (of which he was president in 1896), and the Chicago, Athletic and Illinois clubs. Married in June, 1871, to Miss Frances S. Smith, he has become the father of four children, and his domestic life is in keeping with his upright and kindly character.

Not a few lawyers of foreign birth have attained very high standing in Chicago, both as attorneys and jurists, and among them none have obtained greater eminence than Axel Chytraus, present judge of the superior court, who has been an incumbent of that bench since his first election in November, 1898. He was born in the province of Werm-land, Sweden, son of Gustav E. and Maria (Johnson) Chytraus, on the 15th of September, 1859. On the paternal side the ancestral line is traced to the fourteenth century, beginning in Germany and embracing several noted theologians. Later, it was established in Sweden, the family numbering not a few well-known civil engineers.

Judge Chytraus came to Chicago with his parents when he was ten years of age, and had, therefore, received some schooling in Sweden. He finished his education preliminary to his professional training in the public schools of this city, and as he has never enjoyed a collegiate education, his rapid progress in his calling is all the more remarkable. At the age of thirteen he entered the office of Howe and Russell as an all-around boy, and there he remained engaged in work and subsequent study until about a year before his admission to the bar. After the death of F. S. Howe he remained for some time with the surviving partner, E. W. Russell, and in 1880 left his employ and became connected with the office of Francis Lackner. Upon his admission to the bar November 7, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Lackner's brother-in-law, George F. Blanke, under the firm name of Blanke and Chytraus, this connection continuing for a number of years prior to the admission of Charles S. Deneen into the business. The firm of Blanke, Chytraus and Deneen was dissolved upon the election of Mr. Blanke to the bench of the superior court in 1893, and the partnership of Chytraus and Deneen until the elevation of the former to the superior judgeship in November, 1898. In the meantime Mr. Deneen had been elected state's attorney, and since, governor of the state. Judge Chytraus's record was so unimpeachable

from every standpoint of professional conduct and absolute justice, his decisions and general dispatch of business was so prompt and yet courteous, that he was re-elected in 1904 for another six-years' term. Although his voting politics is Republican no one has ever intimated that his judicial proceedings are in any way affected by his party leanings.

Judge Chytraus was married June 22, 1892, to Laura Haugan, daughter of H. A. Haugan, president of the State Bank of Chicago. They have no children living. The Judge has been for many years a member of the Union League Club, and is also identified with the Marquette Club. He is well advanced in Masonry, having reached the thirty-second degree.

George Albert Carpenter is a native of Chicago, and the son and grandson of ancestors who have had a large part in its pioneer history. He was born October 20, 1867, the son of
GEORGE A. CARPENTER. George B. and Elizabeth (Greene) Carpenter. His father is a native of Conneaut, Ohio, where he was born March 12, 1834, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1850, while his mother, a New Hampshire lady, died in June, 1905, at the age of sixty years. The grandfather, Benjamin Carpenter, was especially connected with the civic history of the city. He was a man of energetic and positive nature, and at one time served as a member from the old ninth ward, in the city council. When the department of public works was created in 1852, he was appointed its first commissioner and accomplished much in the early improvement of the streets, water works, etc.

Judge Carpenter received his early education at the old Ogden public school and the Higher School for Boys, conducted by Cecil Barnes. At the latter institution he prepared for college, and became a student at Harvard University in 1884, graduating four years thereafter with the degree of A. B. Upon this firm literary foundation he entered the law school of Harvard University, and in 1891 obtained from it his professional degree of LL. B. In October of the previous year he had been admitted to the Illinois bar, and in June, 1891, commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago. At first he was informally associated with Abram M. Pence, and in January, 1892, entered into partnership with him under the firm style of Pence and Carpenter. This connection continued until September, 1905.

when Mr. Pence died; but the firm remained the same in name until June, 1906, when Mr. Carpenter was elected to the circuit bench. He was elected as a Republican, that political faith, with its predecessor, the Whig, being almost a family inheritance.

Judge Carpenter has a wide connection with the clubs and societies of Chicago, having membership in the Law, Chicago, University, Saddle and Cycle, Onwentsia, Fellowship and Lake Geneva Country clubs.

George A. Carpenter was united in marriage May 10, 1894, to Miss Harriet Isham, a daughter of Dr. R. N. Isham, one of the leading surgeons of the country, who died in March, 1904. Her mother, formerly Katherine Snow, was born in the city of Chicago in 1833, being a daughter of G. W. Snow, himself one of the early pioneers of the city. The children born to Judge and Mrs. Carpenter are Katherine Snow and George Benjamin Carpenter.

Merritt Starr is one of the sons of the Empire State who have achieved eminence in the great commonwealth of Illinois. A native of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, he is a descendant in the ninth generation of Dr. Comfort Starr, of Ashford, Kent, England, who, in 1635, crossed the Atlantic in the sailing vessel Hercules and took up his residence in Boston, and whose second son, Comfort Starr, A. M., of Emmanuel's College, Cambridge University, was one of the founders and a member of the charter board of Fellows of Harvard College. On the maternal side Mr. Starr is descended from John Williams, who was a member of the Rhode Island senate during the Revolutionary war, and a grandson of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island. Both of the families were represented in the American army during the struggle for independence.

In his early boyhood Mr. Starr's parents removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he attended school preparatory to entering Griswold College at Davenport, Iowa. Later he was a student in Oberlin College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1875. The degree of Master of Arts was subsequently conferred upon him by Oberlin College. Having become imbued with the desire to enter the legal profession, he read law for three years in the office of the attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and in 1878 entered the college and law departments of Harvard



Faithfully Yours

Merritt Starr



University, at which he was graduated in 1881, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.

Upon graduating at Harvard Mr. Starr came at once to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and entered upon a successful professional career. His first professional work was the preparation of briefs for some of the prominent attorneys of Chicago. While he was thus engaged he prepared and published some valuable contributions to legal literature. Among these are "Starr's Reference Digest of Wisconsin Reports" (1882), the practice chapters in the treatise known as "Gould on the Law of Waters" (1883), and, in connection with the late R. H. Curtis, "Starr and Curtis's Annotated Statutes of Illinois" (1885, 1887, 1892 and 1896). He was the first editor of the decisions of the supreme court of Illinois for the *Northeastern Reporter*, holding the position in 1885-88, at the end of which time he was forced by the demands of a growing private business to resign it. He has been a frequent contributor to legal publications, is an orator of recognized ability, and is listened to often and with pleasure by local clubs, law societies and popular audiences. On the suspension of the Indiana banks in 1883, he conducted the litigation carried on in Chicago on behalf of their creditors and established in the supreme court of Illinois the then novel doctrine, that banks must hold the entire funds of the garnished depositor for the benefit of all the creditors who may thereafter perfect claims under the statute. In these important and warmly contested cases he met the late W. C. Goudy, John W. Jewett, and other leaders of the Chicago bar. Mr. Starr was honored with the friendship of the late Corydon Beckwith, ex-judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and assisted him in important matters.

In 1890 Mr. Starr formed a partnership with Hon. John S. Miller, ex-corporation counsel of Chicago, and ex-Senator Henry W. Leman, under the firm name of Miller, Starr and Leman. Two years later the junior member of the firm retired, but Messrs. Miller and Starr continued their business relations, and in the autumn of 1893 became associated with Colonel George R. Peck, then general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and since 1895 general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The firm of Peck, Miller and Starr has for years occupied a prominent position at the Chicago bar.

Mr. Starr possesses marked individuality and originality. His opinions are neither inherited nor acquired from others, but are the result of his own careful and conscientious investigation and deliberation. As a lawyer he is distinguished for clearness of perception, tireless industry and keen discrimination. In an important case his brief gives indubitable evidence of exhaustive research, legal acumen, forcible statement and faultless logic. But he is not content with being a lawyer. He is a man of wide and generous culture. An omnivorous reader, he is familiar with the best books, classic and modern, and being blessed with a memory loyal to its trust, he can, when occasion demands, bring forth from the rich storehouse of the world's wisdom, treasures new and old. Not unfamiliar with art science and philosophy, his greatest delight is in the domain of literature, wherein he finds rest from professional toil. He is a true and steadfast friend, a genial companion, prizing all the amenities and courtesies that make life pleasant and friendship valuable.

Recognizing his obligations as a citizen, Mr. Starr has taken an active part in every effort to improve municipal government. He influentially participated in the organization of the Civil Service League, drafting the city civil service law and assisting in its passage, as well as fathering the bills and instituting the merit system in the state and county institutions. He was a leader in the promulgation of the Greater Chicago charter, in 1904, and no important movement can be named which has had for its object the betterment of the public service in which he has not taken the part of a conscientious, leading citizen.

Mr. Starr adheres to the principles of the Republican party, believing that they best conserve the public good. He is connected with various societies and organizations for the promotion of social, literary and philanthropic aims and purposes, and is a member of the Union League, the Chicago Literary, the University, the Harvard (Chicago), the Skokie Country and the Kenilworth clubs. His professional connections are with the Chicago, the American and the Illinois State Bar associations, and the Chicago Law Institute, having served as president of the last-named for two terms and for many years as director. He has always been deeply interested and proved a wise leader in progressive public education, and has served for some time as a member of the township board of education. He

is a trustee of Oberlin College, and a leading member of the Congregational Club.

Mr. Starr was married September 8, 1885, to Miss Leila Wheelock, of Cleveland, who was a fellow-student at Oberlin College. Their children are: Winifred Ursula, Philip Comfort, Merritt Paul, and Leila Beatrice. Mrs. Starr is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and takes an active part in literary and philanthropic work.

John Marshall Clark, secretary of Grey, Clark & Engle, large and well-known leather manufacturers, is an honored business man of the pioneer period of Chicago's history. He is also one of those rugged historic characters, who, having accomplished their good work in the building of the west, located in its representative city to participate in its unparalleled growth in material and civic affairs.

JOHN M.
CLARK.

Mr. Clark was born in White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the 1st of August, 1836, and is a son of Robert and Mary E. (Fitch) Clark. Early in life he evinced a preference for engineering work, and finally entered the noted Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, graduating therefrom in 1856 with the degree of C. E. In the meantime his family had removed to Chicago, where he had passed the years of his boyhood and youth from 1847 to 1852. Upon his graduation from the Polytechnic Institute Mr. Clark returned to this city, and from 1856 to 1859 was connected with the engineering corps of the Illinois Central Railroad. In the latter year he started for the western plains and their promises (amply fulfilled) of wonderful development, participating in the laying out of the original site of Denver, in which he also had a proprietary interest. He was here engaged, professionally, for three years, and in 1862 went to Santa Fe as a surveyor of the government lands in New Mexico. While thus employed the Confederates made their raid into the territory, and Mr. Clark rendered the federal cause valuable service by conveying important documents connected with the government land office to Fort Union. Later he served as an aide-de-camp on the staffs of Generals Donaldson and Stough, being with the latter at the battle of Apache Canyon.

After the war Mr. Clark returned to Chicago, in order to enter the more promising field of business, in which he has since remained. He at once bought an interest in the leather manufacturing firm of

Grey, Marshall & Company, which had been established in 1857 by William L. Grey and James G. Marshall. Later the style of the firm became Grey, Clark & Company, and in 1880, by the admission of Augustus Engle to a participation in its affairs, was formed the present Grey, Clark & Engle. At one time Mr. Clark was president of the Chicago Telephone Company, in which he is still a director.

John M. Clark has enjoyed a long, intimate and important connection with the public affairs of Chicago, and for many years was recognized as among its ablest and most popular Republican leaders. He served as a member of the common council in 1869-71, and in 1881 was put forward by his party as a candidate against Carter H. Harrison, Sr. Later, he was a member of the Chicago board of education, and in 1890 was appointed by the national administration as collector of the port, serving in that office for the succeeding four years. He was also honored with the presidency of the first board of civil service commissioners in 1895-97. Mr. Clark has been widely and influentially connected with various city organizations, having held the presidency of the Chicago Club and been a leading member of the Union League, University, Literary, Calumet and Commercial clubs.

William K. Ackerman, chairman of the board of examiners of the first Civil Service Commission, was long held to be one of the

WILLIAM K. most honorable and clear-headed citizens of Chi-
ACKERMAN. cago. He was a man of remarkable organiz-
ing and systematizing powers, and accomplished

much for the practical good of the commission in its formative and experimental period. For a quarter of a century he had ably filled various executive offices with the Illinois Central, being also one of the strongest forces in the development of that great system. Born in the city of New York on the 29th of January, 1832, Mr. Ackerman was of old Knickerbocker stock, his grandfather, Abram Ackerman, serving as captain of a company in the regiment known as Jersey Blues, and being with General Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. Lawrence Ackerman, his father, was also born in New York City; resided there for eighty-five successive years, and served in the War of 1812 as a lieutenant of artillery, having at one time command of the troops stationed on Bedloe's Island. W. K. Ackerman received his education in the eastern metropolis,

and after engaging there in business for several years entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in May, 1852, as a clerk in the financial department of that corporation in New York. The land grant had just been obtained from the Illinois legislature to assist in the building of the road, and within the succeeding eight years the trunk line, with various branches, was completed to Memphis and New Orleans through central Illinois. This period of Mr. Ackerman's career was spent in New York at the financial headquarters of the road, of which he had already advanced to the secretaryship.

With the main line of the Illinois Central in working order, Mr. Ackerman was dispatched to the immediate territory of its operations which centered in Chicago. He took up his residence in this city on the 10th of September, 1860, and at once assumed the duties of the local treasurership, becoming treasurer of the entire corporation in April, 1870. In 1872 he was elected a director of the company; was appointed general auditor in 1875, in which position he introduced an entirely new system of accounts; became vice president in 1876 and was elected to the presidency in October, 1877. He filled that office until August, 1883, when he returned to the vice presidency which he retained until his retirement from the road, January 1, 1884. During his thirty-two years of connection with the company, as much as any other man, he brought its affairs into admirable system and smooth working order, and it was also largely owing to him that the admirable suburban system of the road was introduced. He afterward became connected with the western management of the Baltimore & Ohio road; made a fine record as comptroller of the vast and intricate finances of the World's Columbian Exposition; afterward contributed of his wide experience and practical wisdom in the organization of the Civil Service Commission of Chicago, and at his death, February 7, 1905, was generally estimated as a faithful worker in a vigorous community, who, without posing as one of its strong characters, had in reality accomplished much of supreme importance.

Within the present generation there has not arisen in the west a greater or more brilliant lawyer or a finer citizen than George Reed Peck, general counsel of the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system since September 15, 1895. For the previous fourteen years

GEORGE R.
PECK.

he had served as general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and there is, therefore, no lawyer in the country who has taken more important part in the railway litigation of the west than Mr. Peck. He was long at the head of the state bar and the Republican party of Kansas, was offered the United States senatorship, and was for years one of the leading public men in that section of the country. Besides noteworthy powers of both a professional and public nature, Mr. Peck is a deep scholar and has been honored with various degrees from leading colleges, while as a polished and eloquent orator on national and general subjects he has few equals.

Mr. Peck's birthplace was near Cameron, Steuben county, New York, and the day of his nativity May 15, 1843. He is the son of Joel M. and Amanda (Purdy) Peck, and when he was six years of age his parents brought him to the new family farm in Wisconsin. He spent the earlier period of his life in a western clearing, which he himself helped to make, and at the age of sixteen, with only a common-school education, he abandoned farm work to become a school teacher that he might assist his father in the difficult task of lifting a mortgage from the old homestead. At the age of nineteen he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining the First Heavy Artillery of Wisconsin and being subsequently transferred to the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with the latter command participating in Sherman's historic march to the sea and his later operations northward. During the three years of his service his faithfulness, intelligence and bravery had advanced him from the ranks to the grade of captain, in which position he was honorably mustered out of the service at the age of twenty-two.

Captain Peck immediately returned to Wisconsin to prepare for the profession which he had chosen, and spent six years in Janesville as law student, circuit court clerk and general practitioner. Desiring to test the country further west as a professional field, he removed to Independence, Kansas, where, from 1871 to 1874, he practiced with signal success. In the latter year he was appointed by President Grant to the office of United States district attorney of Kansas, and with the assumption of his duties, removed to Topeka, the state capital. There, for nineteen years, he won ever-increasing distinction as a lawyer, man of letters, influential citizen and public

character. It was during this period (1887) that the University of Kansas, in recognition of his great ability, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Within a month after his appointment as United States attorney he was directed by the attorney-general of the United States to bring suit involving a title to nine hundred and sixty thousand acres of land. The promptness and ability with which he brought this suit and other cases to a successful issue soon marked him as one of the leaders of the western bar, bringing him such inducements to resume private practice that, in 1879, he resigned his government position. After two years of lucrative independent practice, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company elected him its general solicitor, and from that time until 1895 that large and constantly-growing system of railroads was developed under his legal counsel and direction.

Mr. Peck's wide and strong influence in Kansas politics was early recognized, and during the last ten years of his residence in Topeka his leadership of the Republican party was unquestioned. Upon the death of Senator Plumb, in 1892, Governor Humphrey offered the vacant seat in the United States senate to Mr. Peck, who, on account of the magnitude and pressing nature of his railroad duties, declined the high honor. In the early months of 1893, when the political imbroglio of the Lewelling administration had assumed such an alarming aspect, it was George R. Peck, according to the verdict of both parties, who, by force of his wisdom and will and the inexplicable influences of a fine character, averted the threatened anarchy and bloodshed.

In Kansas, as well as in Illinois, he might have attained eminence in politics and statesmanship, but there, as here, he has always declined those public honors which were not in line with his profession; and it is as a great railroad lawyer that his name is most prominently associated. Further notice of his triumphs in his chosen field is, therefore, here taken. In 1891, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad secured control of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, one of the stockholders of the latter sought to enjoin the sale on the ground that the two roads were parallel and competing. The case was bitterly contested in the circuit and supreme courts of the United States, and Mr. Peck's successful management of this litigation in which an important extension of the Atchison, Topeka &

Santa Fe System was involved, gave him a place among the first railroad lawyers of the country. When in December, 1893, the Atchison system went into the hands of a receiver and the problem of its reorganization was pressing upon the holders of its almost worthless securities, the direction of the momentous legal proceedings devolved upon Mr. Peck. Within two years the mortgages had been foreclosed, the property sold, a working plan of reorganization effected and the great railroad system preserved unbroken. Such a feat of both rapid and efficient reorganization of so large a railroad property is unparalleled, but it was not until its accomplishment that Mr. Peck resigned the office which had involved so many anxieties and heavy responsibilities.

In September, 1895, Mr. Peck resigned as general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system to become general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, but the judge of the United States circuit court at Topeka asked that he still give the Atchison reorganization committee the benefit of his counsel until the reorganization should be completed in all its details. Since his removal to Chicago he has not only borne the weighty responsibilities of his railroad connections, but has been privately associated with John S. Miller and Merritt Starr, in the law firm of Peck, Miller and Starr, chiefly engaged in the practice of corporation law.

Mr. Peck has a national reputation as a polished, scholarly and eloquent orator, and upon numerous public occasions has delivered addresses which have attracted wide-spread notice. Since coming to Chicago various institutions of learning have conferred upon him honorary degrees in recognition of his standing as a lawyer and man of letters, including LL. D. from Union College, New York (1896), LL. D., Bethany College and A. M., Milton College (1902). Among the many notable addresses which have brought him high standing as an orator may be mentioned: That on General George H. Thomas before the Loyal Legion of the United States, at Indianapolis; response on Abraham Lincoln at the banquet of the Marquette Club, Chicago; address on the Puritans before the Ethical Society of Milwaukee; oration on the Worth of a Sentiment, before the Washington and Jefferson Societies of the University of Virginia; The Ethical Basis of American Patriotism, before the graduating class of Union College, New York; oration at the unveiling of the Logan statue on

the lake front, Chicago, and that on Washington before the students of the University of Chicago. A mere mention of such titles as the above indicates in some measure the scope of Mr. Peck's mentality. Companionable, warm-hearted and generous, admiration of his masterful abilities is often forgotten in the warmer admiration of the man.

Mr. Peck's married life covered a harmonious and happy period of thirty years. His wife, to whom he was united in 1866, was formerly Miss Arabella Burdick, his marriage occurring during the commencement of his legal career in Janesville, Wisconsin. Four children were born to them—Mary E., Isabelle, Charles B. and Ethel. Mrs. Peck's death occurred March 5, 1896.

Alexander Hamilton Revell is a typical Chicago man, born here on the 6th of January, 1858, prominent in business as a young man, and of more recent years a leader in movements beneficial to the material and moral uplifting of the community. As far as his education is concerned, he is also a product of the public schools. Starting his business chiefly as a furniture store quite removed from the retail district of the city, by untiring energy and remarkable initiative he developed a trade which enabled him to erect a magnificent structure on Wabash avenue in which he installed a complete line of house furnishings, and placed himself with the foremost merchants of the northwest.

Alexander H. Revell & Company was incorporated, and since that time Mr. Revell has remained its president. At the time of the inception and progress of the World's Columbian Exposition his executive ability, sound counsel and persuasive powers were greatly relied on—first, to locate the fair in Chicago, and, secondly, to assist in pushing the great movement along to its triumphant conclusion. He has also served for years as director in the National Business League, Manufacturers' Bank and Central Trust Company of Illinois. The scope of his activities and variety of his mental traits is indicated, furthermore, in his identification as director with the LaFayette Memorial Commission and Chicago Musical College, and as trustee with the Northwestern University and the McKinley National Monument Association. In the many social and political clubs in which he has membership he has played a leading part, having served as president of the Union League and Marquette clubs and the Chi-

cago Athletic Association, and as vice president of the Merchants' and Hamilton clubs. Both as to substantial support and brains, Mr. Revell is one of the mainstays of the Republican party of Illinois and the northwest, and has always warmly accorded to Chicago the same staunch support which its people have given him as an honorable and successful merchant and an eminently useful citizen.

One of the most forceful citizens of Chicago, John Maynard Harlan, has always used his fine legal talents in the furtherance of what he has conceived to be for the best interests of the city, merging the two characters of citizen and lawyer into a high personal combination which, despite differences of intellectual opinion, has been generally recognized as an example well worthy of emulation. In whatever movement Mr. Harlan has participated he has stimulated discussion and often bitter opposition, which, besides being a proof of his forceful personality has, like the raging of an electric storm, resulted in the clarification of the atmosphere and redounded to the general good.

Mr. Harlan is a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, son of John Marshall and Malvina F. (Shankline) Harlan, and was born on the 21st of December, 1864. For years his father has stood as one of the most eminent attorneys and jurists of the country, having been an associate justice of the United States supreme court since 1877. Justice Harlan was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, June 1, 1833; graduated from the law department of the Transylvania University in 1853, and ably served as attorney-general of Kentucky from 1863 to 1867. This period covered the most troublous times of the Civil war, during which critical period in Unionism the elder Harlan proved his staunch loyalty to the Federal cause.

John Maynard Harlan obtained his early education in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, later attending various private establishments of that city, and, after his father ascended the supreme bench completing his ante-collegiate training in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1880 he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated four years later with the degree of A. B. Returning to Washington he pursued a thorough professional course in the Columbian University Law School, obtaining his LL. B. with the class of 1888.

Immediately after graduating in law Mr. Harlan located in Chi-

cago and entered the office of Smith and Pence, forming a partnership with the senior member (G. W. Smith) in 1890. This connection continued for two years, and from 1892 to 1898 he practiced alone. The five years from 1898 to 1903 were spent in active and prominent practice in association with Henry M. Bates, as senior member of the firm of Harlan and Bates, the partnership being then dissolved by the election of Mr. Bates to a chair in the law school of the University of Michigan. In 1904 Mr. Harlan joined his brother, James S. Harlan, in the formation of the firm of Harlan and Harlan, a partnership which has since been dissolved.

During Mr. Harlan's active and honorable professional career of nearly twenty years, politics and public affairs have occupied a large share of his attention, although his official service has been confined to 1896-98, when he was alderman from the old Twenty-second ward. He was the Republican candidate for mayor in 1897 and 1905, but was too outspoken in his words and too independent in his actions to secure the necessary majorities. In fact, his friends and admirers have always insisted that he is too much of a man to make a successful politician.

At Yonkers, New York, on the 21st of October, 1890, Mr. Harlan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Flagg, and the children born to them have been as follows: Elizabeth P., John Marshall and Janet. In religious views Mr. Harlan is a Presbyterian. He is sociable and popular, being identified with the University, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Marquette, Hamilton, Saddle and Cycle and Chicago Golf clubs.

Hon. Solomon Hicks Bethea, judge of the United States district court, and widely known in public affairs, both of a legal and civic nature, is a native of Lee county, Illinois. He is a son of William T. and Emily (Green) Bethea, and obtained his early education at Dixon, Illinois, to which place his parents removed in his childhood. After passing through the public schools of that city, he entered the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, preparatory to pursuing a literary course in the University of Michigan.

After being a student in the literary department of the Michigan state university for some time, Judge Bethea commenced his legal studies in the office of Eustace, Barge and Dixon, at Dixon, Illinois.

and after his admission to the Illinois bar, became a partner of Hon. John V. Eustace, the senior member of the firm with whom he received his tutelage. Subsequently he attained high rank as a conservative Republican leader, was elected mayor of Dixon for one term and creditably served as a member of the Illinois legislature in 1882-83. Progressing with equal certitude in the field of his profession, in 1899 he was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, and held the office with the ability presaged from his past record for a period of six years. In March, 1905, he was honored by his elevation to the bench of the district which he had served so well as attorney.

Hon. Edward F. Dunne, former judge of the circuit court of Cook county and mayor of the city of Chicago, one of the most prominent Democrats in the state, is a native of Water-

EDWARD F. inent Democrats in the state, is a native of Water-
DUNNE. ville, Connecticut, born on the 12th of October,
1853. He is a son of P. W. and Delia M. (Law-

ler) Dunne, being of Irish parentage and, after graduating from the Peoria (Illinois) high school in 1870, pursued a three-years' course in Trinity College, Dublin University. Because of his father's failure in business, he was obliged to leave college before graduation, and, coming to Chicago, eventually entered the Union College of Law, from which he obtained his professional degree in 1877, with a later honorary degree of LL. D. from St. Ignatius College.

Upon his admission to the bar in 1877 he engaged in practice in Chicago and successfully covered the general field of professional work until he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit court in December, 1892. He was twice re-elected, and made such a record for substantial and conservative ability, as well as for executive force, that the Democrats nominated him for mayor in the spring campaign of 1905. He was elected by a decisive majority over John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, resigning his judicial office to accept the mayoralty. He had previously (1900) been honored by selection as a presidential elector on his party ticket, had been twice president of the Iroquois, the leading Democratic club in Chicago, and was in every way esteemed a strong factor in the best standing and progress of Democracy. His administration of municipal affairs met with expected criticism from political opponents, but he left the office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the general

public because of the obvious honesty of his intentions and the patient wisdom with which he met many trying situations.

On August 16, 1881, Mr. Dunne married Miss Elizabeth J. Kelly, and their children are as follows: Edward P. (deceased), Gerald (deceased), Charles S. (deceased), and Edward F., Jr., Richard, Eileen, Mona, Maurice, Dorothy, Jerome, Geraldine, Jeannette and Eugene. The pleasant family residence is at 3127 Beacon street, and the domestic life which centers in the home is ideal. As a public character he is necessarily somewhat identified with general social life, having been twice president of the Monticello Club, as well as of the Iroquois; is a member of the Iroquois, Jefferson, Illinois Athletic, Westward Ho Golf and Ravenswood clubs. Even before his elevation to the mayoralty, he was considered a leading authority on municipal matters, having served for some time as vice president of the National Civic Federation.

The professional intimates of the late William C. Goudy unhesitatingly place him among the most able general practitioners who

ever graced the Chicago bar, as he was perfectly at home in every department, whether civil or criminal, common law or chancery, real estate or corporation law. Because of this breadth of eminence he earned a firm place as one of the great lawyers of the state, who, in many respects, had no superior. Throughout his life he was an associate of great lawyers and great statesmen, and barely missed the distinction of being classed with the latter. He was one of the ideal gentlemen in public life—a man of remarkable strength, and of unassuming courtesy and tenderness.

Mr. Goudy was of composite British stock, having English, Scotch and Irish blood in his physical and mental constitution. He was born in Indiana on the 15th of May, 1824, his mother, Jane Ainsworth, being a Pennsylvanian of English descent. His father, who sprang from old hardy Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Ireland. Others of the family resided in Scotland, where they were known as Goudies. Mr. Goudy's father was bred to the trade of a carpenter, but aspiring to something more intellectual engaged in the printing and book-binding business, and in 1833 removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he began the publication of *Goudy's Farmers' Almanac*, the first magazine of the kind to be published in the northwest. It was founded

on the plan of Greeley's famous almanac, and achieved similar popularity among the western farmers. In 1834, in company with Samuel S. Brooks, he undertook the publication of a Democratic paper at Jacksonville, their journal having the honor of bringing before the public the genius of Stephen A. Douglas.

Endowed with an active and strong mentality, and brought up amid such surroundings, it would have seemed natural for William C. Goudy to have adopted journalism as a profession; but, despite the undoubted allurements of such a career, the uncertainties were too great to be ignored and he therefore commenced his preparation for the more exact, sharply defined and altogether more promising profession of the law. Upon his graduation from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1845, he received the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts, that institution subsequently conferring upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Arts. He then taught school at Decatur, Illinois, at the same time commencing his studies in the law, his more advanced studies being pursued in the office of Judge Stephen T. Logan, for many years a partner of Abraham Lincoln. Having removed to Lewiston, Mr. Goudy was admitted to the bar in 1847, and in partnership with Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead at once entered into lucrative practice and professional prominence. He also became a leader in the Democratic party, and in 1853 was elected state's attorney of the Tenth judicial circuit. This position he resigned in two years, and in 1856 was elected state senator for the district comprising Fulton and McDonough counties, during the latter period of his public service occurring the memorable debates between Lincoln and Douglas. The young legislator was himself a stirring and leading participant in that historic campaign, as well as in all the political contests of the years which preceded the final rupture between the north and the south, being associated with such patriots as Judge Gillespie, Norman B. Judd, Samuel W. Fuller and Governor Palmer. Still, amid the fierce contentions of politics which absorbed the strongest and best men of the country, Mr. Goudy faithfully performed the arduous duties of his regular profession, pressing his varied suits with ardor, ability and success in many of the county courts and the supreme court of the state.

Mr. Goudy removed to Chicago in 1859, at first giving special attention to real estate law, in which he was recognized as one of the

highest authorities in the country. There were few fields, however, in which he did not establish a high reputation. In the early nineties he became prominent in the litigation which grew out of the enforcement of the various prohibition laws of the state of Iowa. He also argued the famous Munn case, by which was established the power of the states to fix the maximum rates to be charged by warehouses, railways, persons or corporations engaged in any pursuit which effects the public interests. Another instance in which Mr. Goudy did effective service was in the railroad cases of Minnesota, which resulted in the annulment of the Minnesota statute authorizing the fixing of railroad rates by the state commission. It is impossible to go further into details as to special cases; but some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished by Mr. Goudy may be obtained by a cursory examination of the reports of the supreme court of Illinois, in every volume of which for the thirty-five years preceding his death appear cases argued by him. He continually appeared in the higher courts of nearly every state throughout the west, and in the supreme court of the United States was the leading counsel in many important cases. During the last years of his life he was general counsel for the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, and their legal affairs were never conducted with greater judicial wisdom or more practical success than when entrusted to him.

Commencing with the casting of his first vote for Lewis Cass in 1848, Mr. Goudy was a firm supporter of Democracy throughout his life. A striking evidence of the honor which his services and character had inspired was furnished at the death of his great friend and co-worker, Stephen A. Douglas, as a large and influential portion of the Democracy of Illinois supported him then for the United States senatorship. Although the honor was finally awarded to another, the fact is illustrative of the height of his standing as a public man. Married to Miss Helen Judd, in 1849, Mr. Goudy led with her an extremely happy life, their family of a daughter and a son adding to their long domestic felicity. They survived him at his death in 1893, and, while taking an alleviating pride in his great strength and usefulness as an eminent professional and public character, could not but feel a poignant grief for so thoughtful and tender a husband and father.

On the 10th of June, 1906, after a brief illness, Judge George W. Brown, former judge of the circuit court of Du Page county, Illinois, departed an eminently useful and warm-hearted life at the Briggs House, his temporary residence in the city of Chicago. At the time of his death he had been for two years a member of the law firm of Knight and Brown, of that city, and his long residence at Wheaton, with his not infrequent judicial sittings in Chicago, had already brought him so close to the bench and bar of the metropolis that the fraternity had considered him one of their valued and beloved members for many years. The news of his death, therefore, in the very prime of his fiftieth year, and in the mature stalwartness of his vigorous mind and great heart, came to them as a most sudden and deep shock, and, from the human standpoint, a deplorable act of providence.

George W. Brown was born in Du Page county, Illinois, on the 17th of May, 1857, the precise locality of his birth being known as Big Woods. He was the son of James and Rosanna Brown, and at the age of four years his parents removed to Wheaton, his native county, which remained his home until the time of his death. He there received a good common school education, but not satisfied with this entered Wheaton College and subsequently Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois. After leaving college he taught school for a while, but however ennobling that profession he was too eager to find a career which brought him among men and their activities to be long content as a teacher. He found that vocation in the law, and commenced his studies in the office of Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne, Chicago, completing them, prior to entering practice, at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1883. Speaking to the letter, Judge Brown's law studies were never completed, for even as a member of the bench he was still a student.

Immediately upon graduation from Union College of Law Judge Brown entered practice at Wheaton, and commenced his career under very favorable auspices, since the bar of that city then numbered some of the keenest and most able lawyers to be found in the state. The Du Page county bar was at that time an exceptionally strong one, with Elbert H. Gary as its acknowledged leader. "It was this stern school of experience," says the memorial committee in its address to the Du Page circuit bench, "that the young advocate won his spurs,

and in the keen thrust and parry of master minds acquired that skill and adroitness which so strongly marked him in later life. Judge Brown never forgot that it was to Du Page county he owed his large opportunity to rise in the profession, and his loyalty and appreciation never ceased to go out to the home of his youth and manhood. * * * Among the profession he was perhaps best known as a great trial lawyer. His hard-headed common sense, his keen insight into human nature and his personal charm and magnetism seemed to bring him into immediate and close touch with a jury, so that every man in the panel felt that here was a man without mysticism or obscurity, who was trying to work out with them the problem in hand and who wanted to put its technical and abstruse phrases into terms which the ordinary man could understand and decide upon intelligently. His unfailing fund of humor and his ready wit were of the utmost value to him in this aspect of his work. He could put a terrified witness, or an awkward and embarrassed juror, at his ease immediately, and relieve a strained situation by creating a gale of laughter, which would sweep away suspicion and prejudice from the minds of judge and jury and unconsciously predispose them toward giving him a fair and kindly hearing. * * * He was absolutely at home in the court room and familiar with its every detail. He had at his fingers' tips every intricacy of practice and was never at a loss what to do. While open and above board himself, he knew how to meet trickery, and his faculty of anticipating and forestalling a move of his opponent was little short of marvelous. He was a master of cross-examination, holding his case well in hand at all times and driving his points home with telling force."

After seven years of active and lucrative practice, which earned him a firm position among the leaders of the Du Page county bar, Judge Brown's ability was recognized in another field. In 1890 he was elected county judge and re-elected to the position in 1894. His incumbency covered the hard times and the business and financial panics of 1893-4, and he was called upon to assist the Cook county judiciary in the handling of the abnormal amount of insolvency business which poured into its courts. During this period of uncertainty and confusion Judge Brown held his court in Chicago, and his masterful, straightforward and yet considerate adjudication of the important and delicate business matters which came before him stamped

him as one of the foremost and most popular judges in the state. It also introduced him in a most favorable light to the bar of Chicago. In 1897 he was advanced to the bench of the sixteenth circuit, in which capacity he held court regularly in Du Page, Kane, De Kalb and Kendall counties—which comprised his jurisdiction—frequently in Cook county, and occasionally in other circuits of the state. In 1901 he was assigned to the appellate court for the second district, sitting at Ottawa for four terms and going thence, in April, 1903, to the third district appellate court at Springfield. He served as presiding justice of both courts, and at his resignation in February, 1904, and his re-entrance into private practice, had obtained a unique and prominent reputation for broad common sense, and profound but unaffected knowledge and application of the law. While on the appellate bench he wrote ninety-three opinions, covering practically the whole field of the court's jurisdiction, which opinions bear unmistakable evidence that they were prepared by a careful, studious and thoughtful mind. His habitual and intense love of the practical and unpretentious, and his hatred of all hypocrisy and striving after effect, are strongly exemplified in these opinions. They are clear-cut, direct and to the point, and free from all useless verbiage and pedantic show of learning. He had no desire to attempt to show forth the voluminous extent of his reading and learning upon the case in hand. It was sufficient for him to state the law as he conceived it to be, in simple rugged English, referring to such authorities as seemed necessary to support his position, and having done that to go no further.

The distinctive character of the deceased both as judge and man, his broad, rugged, warmly human traits, and the secret of the unfailing and strong attachment which he inspired in all those who came within his influence, are so clearly set forth in the address previously noted that we again quote: "It would perhaps be thought that one who was such a success as a trial lawyer would not possess in such marked degree the qualities of mental and moral steadiness and stamina which go to make a good judge. But such was not the case. His success on the bench was no less marked than his success at the bar. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the common law and was one of its most intense admirers. He admired it because it was practical, the embodiment of centuries of experience of hard-headed Englishmen and not some fine spun theory from a philoso-

pher's brain. The quality perhaps most dominant in him recognized the same quality which pervades the common law and drew him to it, the royal quality of common sense. When to this rare gift is added an ever ready humor and a kindly consideration for litigants, lawyers, jurors and court officials, the reason for his success on the bench is not difficult to see. Because of his bluff and off-hand manner of speaking the opinion was somewhat current that Judge Brown was not a deep and careful student. No opinion was ever further from the truth. Beneath this somewhat off-hand and careless exterior was the alert, careful and even plodding mind of the student. He was a hard worker and it was an invariable habit of his to go to the bottom of whatever he turned his mind to. He had the most profound respect for learning of all kinds and was intensely interested in the methods and results used and attained in our modern system of collegiate and professional training.

“ * * * But what of the man? It would be impossible, in this short memorial, to give a catalogue of his virtues, even if it were so desired. He surely would not wish it, for no man ever lived who disliked more to have his good deeds or qualities catalogued and held up to the public gaze. In whatever of good or kindly service he did, his motto seemed to be, ‘Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth.’ Still every man wishes to stand for something, to leave some strong characteristic impression behind him when he is gone, and this desire was surely strong in his mind and heart. What does the life of George W. Brown stand for today? If the Recording Angel were to write but one word after the name of George W. Brown it seems to us that, blotting out everything else of virtue or fault, he would write this one word, ‘Optimism!’ Honesty and morality are worthy of all praise, but humanity needs the helping hand, the cheery smile, the sympathizing word, even more than stern, uncompromising virtue. Thank God for that sane hopefulness that looks the world in the face with a smile, or better still a laugh, that believes things are getting better, and, if they are not, is willing to go down into its pocket or into its strength and make them better. Such Optimism was exemplified by Judge Brown in the highest degree. If a man was down he was willing to help him up, and to do it in such a cheery, hearty way that he had new life put into him.”

In the nature of things, a man endowed with so bright and rich a

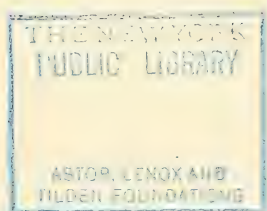
personality as Judge Brown would be a leader in politics, and in him Du Page county acknowledged an exemplar of the highest kind of Republicanism—the leadership of honor, of loyalty to the integrity of the community, the state and nation, and of sturdy, aggressive American manhood. He led the people because they had confidence in him. They had tried him and knew him to be safe, fearless and ever alert and zealous for their interests. At the time of his death Judge Brown had large real estate interests in Du Page county and was vice-president of the Gary-Wheaton Bank, of Wheaton, Illinois, but such facts as these seem almost immaterial in consideration of the legacy of goodly deeds and soul-worth which he bequeathed to the world.

Occasionally there comes into the world a modest but intensely earnest man who wrests from his every-day and often depression surroundings the victory of a noble achievement. Few institutions can be conceived more grim, forbidding and devoid of all inspiration for anything ideal or elevating than the jail of a great city. It is true that tender women and philanthropists have periodically brought their sunshine, kind words and good deeds to bear upon the often hardened lives of its inmates; but for the keeper of such criminals to burden himself with the moral responsibility of the criminals turned over to him, and to endeavor to send them to the penitentiary, or return them to society, as human beings with softened natures and good ambitions—this was an unheard of revelation in moral reform and municipal life until the coming of John L. Whitman as keeper of the Cook county jail. In him the old ideas of the grim, unresponsive, cold hearted and cold blooded jailer are revolutionized; for, although he has always been a strict disciplinarian, he has from the first treated his charges as men and women never beyond the pale of good influences, and there is no one in Chicago who has so won the unshaken confidence and affection of the so-called criminal classes as John L. Whitman. His splendid wife also shares with him the honor of making the John L. Whitman Moral Improvement Association of the Cook county jail a unique and far-reaching influence for good, and whose purposes are destined to be put in operation by similar organizations elsewhere.

Mr. Whitman is an Illinois man, his birthplace being Sterling,



John L. Whitman.



and his birthday July 23, 1862. He was the second child and the first son in the family, and was born and reared in the restful and strengthening shadow of a country church. From early boyhood he was vigorous, healthy but markedly sympathetic, industrious and eager for self-improvement. The family circumstances were such that his schooling was rather desultory, and at the age of fifteen he commenced to walk an independent path in life. At that age he left his native town and made his way to Tampico, some fifteen miles away, and after working for a time at various employments saved enough money to embark in business as a contractor. The venture prospered, comparatively speaking, he married at the age of eighteen, and thereafter his wife became a vital, sympathetic and ever-supporting element in whatever phase of life he entered. Although willing, even eager, to assume every responsibility which manifest duty placed upon him, by the death of his father, which threw upon him the support of grandparents, mother, wife and three younger brothers—and all when he was but twenty years of age—a greater burden was cast upon him than his young shoulders could bear, and his health becoming seriously impaired it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate and surroundings.

Mr. Whitman's introduction to Chicago, with those depending upon him, was as a street railway conductor; and he was a wide-awake, polite and model employe. Holding this position from April 15 to December 1, 1890, the active, out-of-door work rapidly rebuilt his shattered health. On the latter day he received the appointment of guard at the Cook county jail, and carried his manliness and his kindness to his new post. His considerate treatment of prisoners and fellow guards was a revelation to both. At first they were inclined to make sport of it, but the straightforwardness and bravery of Guard Whitman soon won respect, and when it was demonstrated that he had a stronger influence upon his charges than those who had followed the old-time methods of invariable sternness and surliness, the jailer himself marked him for promotion and appointed him as his office assistant in the management of the entire institution. There his inborn nature of quiet, kind authority continued to assert itself, and the jailer himself before long came to realize that any trouble or insubordination among the prisoners could not be more promptly or permanently quieted than by an appeal to his assistant.

John L. Whitman was placed at the head of the affairs of the great Cook county jail on the 1st of May, 1895. He at once impressed upon the guards the necessity of implanting the idea in the minds of prisoners that the keepers were not their natural enemies, but rather their friends called upon officially to perform certain necessary duties. He personally devised entertainments for the inmates, making the national holidays occasions for special effort in this direction. But the culmination of his good work was the formation, by his suggestion, of the John L. Whitman Moral Improvement Association. It is an organization of the prisoners themselves, each tier in the jail electing a special representative. The association was formed in the spring of 1901, its proceedings being at all times subject to the approval of Mr. Whitman. The means by which the organization aims to accomplish the moral improvement of its members are books (of which there are already some six hundred volumes), music, lectures, readings, recitations and debates. Entertainments are given on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The talent usually comes from the prisoners, but now and then is volunteer. Numerous instances might be given showing the improved moral condition of the inmates as a result of such influences. The work of the association also practically manifests itself in the frustration of at least one attempted jail delivery through the warning of a sympathetic member of the organization to Mr. Whitman. Thus, as intimated at the outset of this article, has been placed in effective working order an agency for moral improvement, whose effects are practical and whose influences are immeasurable; and the work has been accomplished by an earnest man and woman virtually unknown beyond an ever grateful and widening circle of characters whose lives might have been far more creditable to themselves and society had they come in contact with more sympathetic and charitable Christians like Mr. and Mrs. Whitman.

After a continuous service of over sixteen years as jailer of Cook county, Mr. Whitman was appointed by Mayor Busse, June 1, 1907, as superintendent of the House of Correction of the City of Chicago, to succeed Andrew M. Lynch. This appointment was a worthy recognition of the eminent fitness of Mr. Whitman for the position, and it may be safely assumed that his record in the Cook county jail was the basis for the promotion. As superintendent, Mr. Whitman now

exercises direct supervision over the House of Correction and the John Worthy School for Boys. The majority of citizens are little more than aware that these institutions exist, and yet among the institutions, whose object is to restrain and soften the evil of human nature before it can expend its violence on society, none have more far-reaching effects when properly administered than the two that are now under the superintendence of Mr. Whitman. The House of Correction is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, its average number of inmates being 1,800, the average number of women being 160. The grounds of the institution comprise sixty acres, and the appropriations for expenses during the year 1906 were over three hundred thousand dollars. In the John Worthy school from two hundred to four hundred delinquent boys are constantly inmates, the average period of detention for 1906 being 267 days. This school supplements the juvenile court and other organizations in the great work of reclaiming Chicago boys to honesty, industry and wholesome living, and with such a humanitarian as Mr. Whitman in charge some very important results may be expected from the school during the next few years.

Only a mind of unusual strength, persistent grasp and broad sweep of abilities can earn signal success in a special field already crowded with keen competitors, and at the same time retain fresh and balanced faculties for the consideration and advancement of great public and social problems. The character of the late Ephraim Banning was therefore cast in no ordinary mold, for he not only stood among the leading lawyers of the country in the construction and application of patent law—a legal domain surcharged with countless details and of such vast importance to the ingenious, practical American—but during the later years of his life he achieved a national reputation as a clear and broad exponent of many of the most vital questions of industrial and social reforms which agitate thoughtful citizens.

Mr. Banning was a native of McDonough county, Illinois, born on the 21st of July, 1849, son of Ephraim and Louisa Caroline (Walker) Banning. When the boy was six years of age the family removed to Kansas. As the father was a staunch Whig and arrived upon the soil of Kansas at the height of the Pro-slavery agitation, he at once became active in the politics of the day, and it is said to be

well authenticated that the committee of the convention which gave the state to the Free-soilers held its meeting at the house of the Bannings near Topeka. When Ephraim was about ten years of age the family again made a change of homestead to Missouri, and two years later when his brothers joined the Union army as soldiers of the Civil war he was left as his father's chief assistant on the home farm. His education in the common schools progressed satisfactorily with his agricultural training until he was sixteen years of age, when he obtained higher educational advantages in the academy of Brookfield, Missouri. Subsequently he taught school for a time and then assumed the study of law with Hon. Samuel P. Huston, of the town mentioned. He remained thus faithfully and profitably employed until 1871, when he located in Chicago as a student and clerk in the office of Rosenthal and Pence, then among the leading firms of the city. In June, 1872, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme court of Illinois, and in October following opened an office and entered upon his career of professional advancement and public honor.

Mr. Banning's first five years in Chicago were devoted to general practice, commercial, real estate, corporation and criminal law all finding him a ready and successful exponent. Incidentally, he handled several cases involving questions of patent law, and he speedily acquired a decided preference for the intricate and scientific points of this special branch of jurisprudence. It was in 1877 that he made his first argument in a patent case, and in the same year formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas A. Banning, who had been admitted to the bar two years before. From the first the resulting firm of Banning and Banning confined itself almost exclusively to patent law, with trade marks as a division, and in the prosecution and development of their extensive professional business Mr. Banning, the senior member, argued many important cases in the United States supreme court and in the federal courts of Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Paul and Des Moines. In 1888 he made an extensive tour to Europe, and by observation and special investigation greatly extended his already thorough knowledge in his chosen field of study and practice.

Throughout his life Mr. Banning was one of the most active and honored members of the American, State and Chicago Bar associations,

and through the local organization has accomplished much good not directly connected with his profession, as well as many reforms of great benefit to bench and bar. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Chicago Bar Association by which the city secured several additional United States judges, and by virtue of his prominence in his special field of practice was a leading figure in the great work of the World's Columbian Exposition. He served as chairman of the committee on organization of the Patent and Trade-mark Congress, and at the close of its session was appointed one of a committee to present to Congress various matters connected with industrial property, particularly in its international aspects. In 1896 his broad usefulness and prominence as a Republican was signally acknowledged by his selection as a McKinley presidential elector, and a like honor was bestowed upon him in 1900, when he again represented his state in national convention. From 1897-1901 Mr. Banning ably and conscientiously served as a member of the State Board of Charities, and while holding this office accomplished one of the greatest works of his life for the present and future good of Chicago. Through his work on the state board he became interested in the sad condition of delinquent and defective children and their crying need of segregation from hardened criminals, both in the investigation of their cases and the punishment of their offenses. After many conferences with Timothy D. Hurley (then of the Visitation and Aid Society, now chief probation officer of the Cook County Juvenile court) and with the late Judge Harvey B. Hurd, as well as with legislative leaders in Springfield, Mr. Banning presented the matter to the Chicago Bar Association in October, 1898. He was appointed one of a committee of five to investigate the entire subject, was chosen its chairman, and after Judge Hurd had drawn up what became known as the Juvenile Court Bill, represented the State Board of Charities in the appeal of prominent Chicago citizens for its passage by the legislature. The bill was approved by the governor April 21, 1899, and went into force on the 1st of the following July, no one reform of recent years having met with more earnest commendation or more unanimous support. To have been one of its chief founders, as was Ephraim Banning, is proof positive of a humane and high nature, as well as of a clear insight into the needs of a great progressive community. The distinction between the radical work accomplished by Mr. Hurd and

Mr. Banning in this splendid reform is thus well delineated by the *Chicago Legal News*: "In the sense of authorship the late Harvey B. Hurd has been justly called the Father of our Juvenile Court Law; but in the sense of practical, constructive work, as distinguished from authorship, the title belongs to Ephraim Banning. This is clearly recognized in the official programme of the dedication of our new Juvenile Court building, which took place August 7, 1907." More in detail, Mr. Hurley brought out these points in his address at the dedicatory exercises, and the *News* condenses as follows: "After detailing these early steps, Mr. Hurley gives an interesting account of proceedings at Springfield—how the bill was introduced in both houses of the legislature, considered in committee, amended in various particulars and finally passed. In all of this Mr. Banning is shown to have taken an active and leading part: As author, Judge Hurd brought into its provisions the result of profound study and large experience in legal and philanthropic work. As organizer of the movement which resulted in its passage Mr. Banning brought into action powerful constructive forces, and this in a practical way—the influence of the Chicago Bar Association, governor of the state and speaker of the house of representatives. Judge Hurd and Mr. Banning are therefore each entitled to credit; in his own way each was the Father of our Juvenile Law."

Mr. Banning's last public honor was the appointment as a member of the Deep Water Way Convention held at Memphis. For many years he had been an enthusiast on the subject, holding to the position that the improvement of navigable rivers throughout the country so as to develop their full carrying capacity was the most important business question before the American people. To his mind the work was not second in importance to the building of the Pacific railways and the Atlantic cable of half a century ago, or the present completion of the Panama canal. His selection, therefore, as a delegate to the Memphis convention was but a just tribute to his consistent attitude on this subject.

Mr. Banning was twice married—first, on the 22d of October, 1878, to Miss Lucretia T. Lindsley, who died February 8, 1887, leaving three sons, Pierson W., Walker and Ephraim, Jr. On September 5, 1889, he chose for his second wife Miss Emilie B. Jenne, daughter of the late O. B. Jenne, of Elgin, Illinois. Both the deceased and his





TIMOTHY D. HURLEY.

family were long attendants of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Banning was an elder at the time of his death, December 2, 1907. The cause of his decease was a fall, causing concussion of the brain. He is survived by his widow and children, his second son being a member of the firm Banning and Banning.

Timothy David Hurley is a substantial and honorable practitioner at the Chicago bar, and was for many years one of the best known

TIMOTHY D.
HURLEY.

justices of the peace on the south side. In the field of practical moral reforms, as relates to the improvement of juvenile lives and conditions, he has a wide reputation throughout the state and the west for unflagging earnestness and effective work. Born, in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 31st of August, 1863, he is a son of Timothy and Ellen (McNamara) Hurley. He was educated in the Catholic parish school of his native town of Maysville, and in that place also learned the printer's trade.

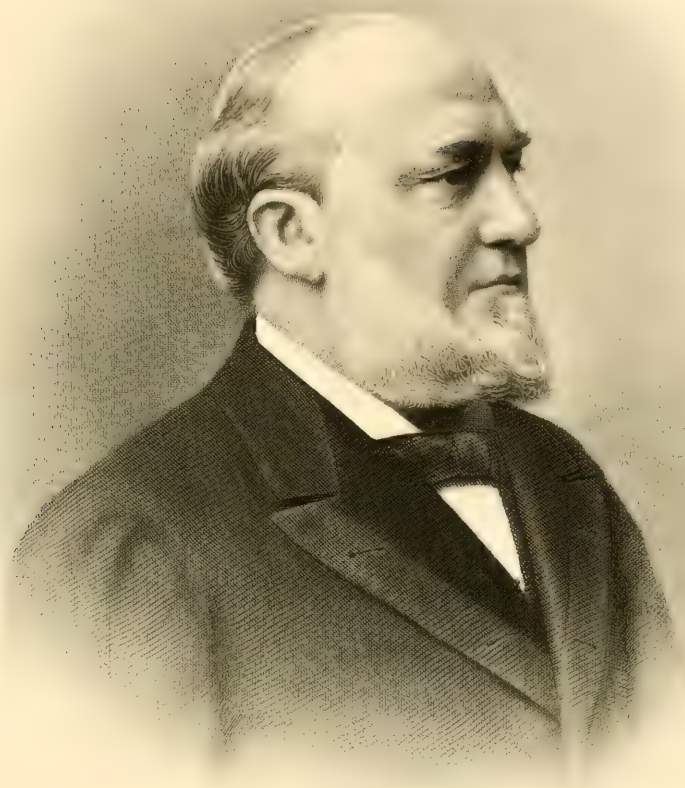
Mr. Hurley came to Chicago in 1882, when nineteen years of age, and after working in various job printing offices saved sufficient money to warrant him in enrolling himself at the Union College of Law, graduating in 1887 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice alone, later forming a partnership with Victor K. Koerner, which continued until his election as justice of the peace in 1891. He remained thus engaged until the establishment of the new municipal court system, in 1907, when he resumed a general civil practice.

Mr. Hurley has devoted special attention to children's legislation and has been recognized for fourteen years as the representative of the Chicago Charity Institution at Springfield in matters relating to children's law. He prepared the first Juvenile Court Law in 1891, but the bill was defeated in the legislature on the ground that the measure was advanced legislation. He assisted in preparing the Juvenile Court Bill and other juvenile laws. In addition to this other work he finds time to edit and publish the *Juvenile Court Record*, a monthly juvenile publication devoted solely to juvenile court news and circulated throughout the world. It has a circulation of 25,000 and is recognized as authority on juvenile court practice. He is president of the Visitation and Aid Society, and ex-president of the Illinois State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and Illinois Confer-

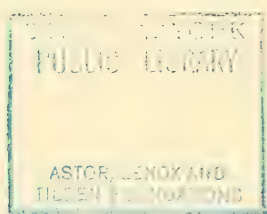
ence of Charities. He served as the first chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Chicago, in 1900-1, and is at the present time president of the St. Charles School for Delinquent Boys, as well as a director of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls. He is vice-president of the Chicago Charity Directory, a director of the Bureau of Charities, secretary of the Cook County Child-Saving Legislative League, and secretary of the Cook County Child-Saving Conference, as well as a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and a member of the executive committee of the Juvenile Court Committee. Mr. Hurley is a leading Republican and Roman Catholic. His office is in the Unity building.

Few are left of the old-time lawyers who gave Chicago a standing at the national bar. They were men of strong, sometimes stern characters, and were not specialists even in the sense of confining themselves to their professions; for, whatever their regular vocations, the greedy, growing city would have the services of its best men. As a municipality it had not been brought into any sort of clear order, so that each capable citizen, who loved it and took a pride in its achievements, was ordered to report to various assigned duties connected with its public, social, educational, religious and other activities. Judge Oliver Harvey Horton is a soldier of the Old Guard and has never been a closet lawyer or judge, for although his profession for more than forty years has felt the beneficial influence of his acts and service, he has been liberal in the donations of his energy, ability and wise counsel to the uplifting forces of education and religion. He has shown his faith in the city both by the enthusiasm and firmness of his spirit and by the multitude of his good works.

Oliver H. Horton was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 20th of October, 1835, and is a son of Rev. Harvey W. and Mary H. Horton, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of Connecticut. The elder Horton was a Baptist minister. After receiving a good education in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and Kingsville, Ohio, the youth of nineteen placed the east behind him and came to the typical city of the west. His first experience with Chicago business was in connection with a lumber-yard, and although he was in poor health he continued to be employed in this line and at other active work for some five years. In 1859 he



A. M. Horton



went south for a change of climate and after a few months returned to Chicago so much improved that he decided to carry out his long-cherished desire to enter the law. In 1860 he became a student in the office of Hoyne, Miller and Lewis, remaining associated with that firm both as student and clerk until the dissolution of the co-partnership in January, 1864. In the meantime Mr. Horton had graduated from the Union College of Law and been admitted to the bar (in 1863). In 1864 he was admitted as a partner to the business of Hoyne and Ayer, the firm of Hoyne, Ayer and Horton being dissolved in 1865 by the retirement of Mr. Ayer. The resulting firm of Hoyne and Horton was changed to that of Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne, in January, 1867, by the admission of the son of the senior partner, Thomas M. Hoyne. That connection was continued until the death of the elder Hoyne by a railway accident in 1883, when the name of Horton and Hoyne was adopted. Four years later the partnership was broken by the elevation of Mr. Horton to the bench of the circuit court.

Under the administration of Mayor Roche, Judge Horton had acted about a year as corporation counsel, although the appointment was made in the face of his declination and absence from the city. But it was unanimously confirmed by the city council and, under pressure, he assumed the duties of the office. It was while in the performances of these responsibilities, in 1887, that he was elected to the circuit bench. Conscientiously believing in the non-partisanship of the judiciary, his acceptance of the nomination had been obtained only upon the condition that his name should appear upon the tickets of both of the leading parties. It was upon this basis of non-partisan support that he ascended the bench as the result of three elections, serving until 1903 and during that period (1898-1901) presiding over the appellate court of the first district. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough knowledge of the law, and possessing patience, industry and urbanity in its application, Judge Horton took to the bench the necessary qualifications for a discharge of its functions which brought him honor and well merited popularity. Of the many important cases which came before him for adjudication was the Garfield Park Race Track matter, and by dissolving the injunction which prevented the city authorities from interfering with book-making he dealt a hard blow

to gambling. He was associated with Judges Tuley, Tuthill and Burroughs in rendering the decision which made possible the location of the Fine Arts Institute on the lake front.

Judge Horton's opinions have ever been regarded by the profession as models of judicial soundness, and at the same time he evinced the keenest consideration for the equity of the case and even extended to the guilty every encouragement and aid not in violation of the principles of justice. His experience in the trial of divorce suits led him to take an advanced stand in favor of a complete remodeling of the law as it relates to the marital relations. Looking to this end he introduced a bill into the state legislature in 1889 giving the court power to fix periods within which the parties to the divorce shall not marry, a violation of its decree subjecting either to the penalties of bigamy.

Judge Horton has ever been a patron and supporter of education and esthetic culture. For over a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Chicago Literary Club; is one of the five members composing the board of trustees of Lewis Institute; is president of the board of trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute and first vice-president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University; is an honorary life member of the Union College of Law (having served as its president) and is a trustee of Wesley Hospital. From a mere perusal of the above list it would be inferred that Judge Horton is prominent in the educational and charitable affairs of the Methodist church; he is, in fact, one of its most distinguished laymen. In 1880 and 1890 he served as a delegate to its general conference, was a lay delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference at London in 1881, and has served as president of the Laymen's Association of Rock River Conference. For nearly twenty years he was a member of Grace Episcopal church, in which he held every position to which a layman is eligible. For twelve years he was superintendent of its Sunday-school, during which period it had a larger membership than any other home school west of the Alleghanies. The great fire of 1871 left all but sixteen of the twelve hundred scholars homeless, and all the members of the congregation except two. Notwithstanding this dispersal of members young and old, Judge Horton labored hard to reunite them and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the Sunday-school in as flourishing a

condition as ever. The Judge is now a faithful attendant upon the services of the Trinity Methodist church.

Judge Horton's connection with the fraternal and co-operative organizations of his profession embraces membership in the Chicago Bar Association and the Medico-Legal Society, of which he is a charter member and served as president in 1892; his influential identification with the Chicago Law Institute and the Union College of Law has already been mentioned. He is also a member of the Glen View Golf Club, Quebec Golf Club, Forty Club, Hamilton Club and Mid-Day Club, while he has been a factor in the activities of the Union League since its organization. It should also be stated that for many years he was actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association as a director, held the office of vice-president for some time and was chairman of the lecture committee.

Judge Horton's wife was formerly Miss Frances B. Gould, who came from New York to Chicago in early childhood and has ever since resided here. They were married in this city on the 27th of December, 1857, the great grief of nearly half a century of their harmonious married life being the death of their two children. In private life, as in public office, Judge Horton is always the same reliable, honorable man—affable, yet firm in maintaining what he regards as right. His pledge is never secured except upon the most carefully examined grounds, but once obtained is immovable. His charity is broad and warm, and it is the universal verdict that he never weighed an act of his life in the scale of sinister policy.

Jesse Holdom, one of the judges of the appellate court of the first Illinois district, is a worthy representative of the dignity and greatness of the state in the domain of the law which

JESSE HOLDOM. he has honored for thirty-five years. He possesses the substantial traits of his race who furnished America with the basis of her legal procedures, whether of the bench or bar, being born in London, England, on the 23d of August, 1851, a son of William and Eliza Holdom. His European ancestors were refugees from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and in 1572 they settled in that part of the world's metropolis known as Spitalfields. From that time until the birth of Jesse, a period of nearly three hundred years, the Holdoms were all born in the same parish and within half a mile of the place where their ancestors originally settled.

In the city of his nativity Judge Holdom acquired an academic education and in 1868, when seventeen years of age, came to the United States, making Chicago his home in July of that year. He soon began the study of law, and after two years entered the office of Joshua C. Knickerbocker, with whom he continued until 1876, when he accepted the position of chief clerk with Tenneys, Flower and Abercrombie. On September 13, 1873, he had been admitted to the Illinois bar, and in 1878 became associated with the brother of Judge Knickerbocker under the firm name of Knickerbocker and Holdom, a relationship which was maintained until 1889. He then practiced alone until his elevation to the superior bench of Cook county in 1898, continuing thus until his election to the appellate court of the state.

At the bar and as a trial lawyer Judge Holdom was always courteous, but forceful, logical, convincing and never a quibbler over non-essential points. He prepared his cases with patience, faithfulness and ability, and seldom was involved by his opponents in a phase of the litigation which he had not carefully considered. As counselor he was astute but conservative. Perhaps his greatest reputation at the bar has been achieved in chancery and probate cases, and in litigated questions involving contests of wills and titles to real estate. Upon the death of Judge Knickerbocker he was publicly mentioned for the vacant probate judgeship, and without personal solicitation was afterward appointed by Governor Fifer as public guardian, being elected judge of the superior court in November, 1898. In his court decisions, both as a superior and appellate judge, he has exhibited the same traits as marked his career at the bar, always thoroughly examining the pending matter and basing his clearly expressed conclusions on the fundamental principles of the law. Those who know Judge Holdom personally, or have had professional dealings with him in his judicial capacity, need not be told that his decisions from the bench are quite devoid of political considerations or individual leanings. He still retains an active membership in the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar associations, Chicago Law Club and the Chicago Law Institute. He served as a delegate to the national convention at Saratoga in 1896; was president of the Illinois State Bar Association 1901-2.

That Judge Holdom is a literary and cultured gentleman is evident not only from his conversation and bearing but by his large library





Frederick A. Smith

of rare and old books, in the midst of which he finds rest, recreation and mental strength. His law library is also extensive and well selected, as would be naturally expected. In his political relations the Judge is a Republican, and is a member of such social, literary and political organizations as the Union League, Hamilton (president in 1897), Midlothian, Homewood and Quadrangle clubs. He is also a member of the Bibliophile Society of Boston and the Caxton Club of Chicago. In the Union League he was a member of the committee on political action for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 and is first vice president at the present time and his official connection with the Hamilton Club as its president 1897-8 has had a strong influence on its developments into a strong factor in the public and civic movements of the city. The metropolitan character of his activities is further indicated by his identification with the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum. He is also a member of the National Geographical Society and the American Forestry Association. In his religious views, the Judge is an Episcopalian, and has held official rank both in the Trinity Episcopal and St. Paul's Episcopal churches, at the present time serving as senior warden of the latter. Judge Holdom has been twice married, his first wife being Edith I. Foster, to whom he was united in 1877 and who died in 1891. His second marriage was with Mabel Brady in 1893. There have been four children in the family—Edith I.; Jesse; Martha, the wife of Roy McMillan Wheeler, and Courtland Holdom. The Judge is one of those whole-souled men, never too busy to forget his courtesy, and with all his notable successes as lawyer and judge is always ready to receive well meant counsel from the humblest of his associates. It is this genial spirit of absorption from whatever source which brings such men as he both popularity and strength.

Hon. Frederick A. Smith, elected to the circuit bench of Cook county for the term ending June, 1909, is an able and virile product

of the state and county which he has so honored as
 FREDERICK A. SMITH, lawyer, jurist and progressive citizen. When but a youth he cheerfully offered himself in defense of his country's integrity, and during the forty years that he has been identified with the legal profession he has evinced an earnest devotion to the cause of good and patriotic citizenship. He has trusted nothing to chance and owes nothing to fortuitous circumstances, but ceaseless

toil and endeavor, based upon a splendid endowment of mental and physical strength, have brought to him an honorable leadership in the fields of law, jurisprudence, education and civics.

Frederick Augustus Smith was born in Norwood Park, Cook county, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1844, and is a son of Israel G. and Susan P. (Pennoyer) Smith, both of whom were born in 1816, the former in the Empire state and the latter in Connecticut. In 1835 the father came from New York to Cook county and pre-empted from the government a tract of land which he transformed into a family homestead, upon which Frederick A. was born, and which proved the residence of the parents for the remainder of their lives. Israel G. Smith died on the old Norwood Park homestead, his wife having passed away in 1894.

Judge Smith obtained his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and in 1860 entered the preparatory department of the old Chicago University. In 1862 he became a regular student in the collegiate department, but at the close of his freshman year left his studies to enlist in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry, participating in the campaigns of Kentucky and Missouri until the regiment was mustered out in 1864. He then resumed his studies in the university, from which he was graduated in 1866 with the degree of A. M. He at once became a student in the Union College of Law, now the law department of the Northwestern University, and after his graduation therefrom in 1867 was admitted to the bar, having since been a leading figure both of the bench and bar.

During the first six years of his professional life Judge Smith was senior member of the firm of Smith and Kohlsaas, after which he practiced alone until 1885, in which year he associated himself with S. M. Millard under the firm name of Millard and Smith. The partnership continued until 1889, and the following year he became the senior in the firm of Smith, Helmer and Moulton. In 1895 H. W. Price was admitted to the firm, which remained intact until 1902.

In the meantime Judge Smith had come into prominence as a Republican, being the nominee of that party for superior court judge in 1898, his candidacy upon this occasion being unsuccessful. The strong, balanced and substantial traits which he exhibited as a lawyer, however, finally convinced the profession that he was admirably adapted to assume judicial functions, and in June, 1903, as stated, he

was elected for the six years' term to the circuit bench. In December, 1904, the supreme court assigned him to the appellate bench, and at the June term of 1906 he was re-assigned to that division for three years. Judge Smith's previous high standing at the bar is indicated by such facts as that in 1887 he was chosen president of the Chicago Law Club and in 1890 president of the Chicago Bar Association. His fine reputation as a lawyer has been fully sustained by his honorable and substantial record as a judge.

Successful as have been the professional labors of Judge Smith, they have not absorbed his energies to the exclusion of the general interests of the community. Being a man of scholarly attainments and broad culture, he has been especially interested in higher education. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the new University of Chicago since its organization, and holds the same position in the management of Rush Medical College. He is also a valued member of the three leading political organizations of Chicago, the Union League, Hamilton and Marquette clubs.

In 1871 Judge Smith was united in marriage to Miss Frances B. Morey, daughter of Rev. Reuben and Abby (Clemons) Morey, of Merton, Wisconsin. In the cultured home thus founded he evinces those pleasing personal traits which add a rare attraction to his sterling character as a man.

David Quigg, who, by a legal career extending over half a century, is one of the oldest lawyers of Chicago and the state of Illinois,

was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, December

DAVID QUIGG. 17, 1834, a son of Abel G. and Lydia (Bixby) Quigg. He attended public schools, the Gilmantown (New Hampshire) Academy, and entering Dartmouth College in 1851 was graduated in 1855. From his native state he moved west to Bloomington, Illinois. He was a student in the office of the law firm of Swett and Orme, well known lawyers of that city, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar.

It is fifty years since Mr. Quigg became a licensed member of the profession, but his early practice was interrupted by nearly four years' service in the Civil war. After serving as second lieutenant of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry until the summer of 1862, in February, 1863, he was mustered in as major of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, being promoted lieutenant colonel of the same regiment in May, 1865.

Most of his service was in the Mississippi valley, with the Army of the Tennessee. In the Stoneman raid of August, 1864, he was captured and was confined in the prisons at Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, until exchanged in March, 1865.

Immediately after his discharge from the army in July, 1865, he returned to the north, and after a year with the firm of Higgins and Swett, of Chicago, he became third member of the firm. On the withdrawal of Judge Higgins and the dissolution of the partnership in 1873, Mr. Quigg became a partner of Cyrus Bentley, Sr. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Judge Richard S. Tuthill, with whom he remained until 1887, and from that date until May, 1898, was associated with the junior Cyrus Bentley, since which time Mr. Quigg has practiced alone.

He is a Republican, but has never taken part in practical politics. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. He married at Bloomington, Illinois, April 7, 1865, Francena Pike, who died in 1894, leaving a daughter Ethel, now Mrs. John L. Porter.

Judge Thomas Guilford Windes has been a member of the Chicago bar for more than thirty years and an honored occupant of the circuit bench of Cook county for nearly half of that period. Whatever he has found to do he has done to the limit of his strength and abilities, both of which have been of the highest order, whether serving as a cavalryman under the intrepid Forrest of the Confederacy, or serving the people of Chicago on one of the most trying benches of the higher courts. No one has ever had cause to doubt Judge Windes' mental strength, or straight-forward manliness, in whatever field of activity he has elected to enter. As a judge his decisions have ever indicated a strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law, and although as an individual a man of positive views, the discovery is yet to be made that, as a judge, he has ever been swayed by his personal leanings. When he ascends the bench he has that self-control, so requisite to the true judicial temperament, of putting aside all personal feelings and prejudices in order that he may righteously dispense justice.

Thomas G. Windes is a native of Alabama, born in Morgan county, on the 19th of January, 1848. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, the original American ancestors of the family having come to the

new world prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. His father, Rev. Enoch Windes, was a minister of the Baptist church and wedded Miss Ann Ryan, a lady of Irish lineage, whose people were among the pioneers of Kentucky.

Judge Windes was placed in school at the age of five years and during the succeeding decade patronized the Morgan county institutions. About the middle of the Civil war period when the Confederacy was calling into its military service the mere boys of the land, if they were made of the right material, Thomas joined the cavalry service under General Forrest, and remained at the front until the close of hostilities. Returning to Huntsville, he soon afterward resumed his interrupted studies at the academy located at that point, and continued there for about two years. About this time he also commenced to read law under the direction of the firm of Beirne and Gordon, in 1867-8 was a law student in the University of Virginia, and then engaged in teaching school until his admission to the bar at Jasper, Tennessee, in 1870. Through the succeeding two years he was occupied in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, but meeting with an accident, he resolved to come to Chicago, and has since been identified with the interests of this city.

After engaging in various employments, Judge Windes secured a situation as a law clerk in September, 1873, and in the summer of 1875 was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar. For some years he was associated in practice with Alexander Sullivan, and the firm conducted much important litigation. In November, 1886, the Judge began his connection with the circuit bench by accepting his appointment as master in chancery of that court, serving in that capacity for twelve years with such satisfactory results to both practitioners and litigants that he was elected to the judiciary itself. In 1892 he commenced his first term as judge of the circuit court, and in June, 1897, was appointed to the appellate bench, and has long since demonstrated his right to be classed among the ablest jurists of the state. His last re-election was in June, 1903, when he was returned for the term ending June, 1909.

On the 3d of December, 1868, Judge Windes was united in marriage to Miss Sallie C. Humphrey, daughter of Boyle P. Humphrey, a prominent planter of Madison county, Alabama. They have four children—Frank A., Zel F., Susan A. and Thomas Guy. The pleasant

family home is at Winnetka. The Judge was a Baptist in his religious views for forty years, but is now a member of the Christian Science Church, and a Democrat in politics. Naturally he is a member of the Iroquois Club.

Among the men elected to the new municipal court bench in November, 1906, one whose previous record, general qualifications

for ability and character give every ground for his
WILLIAM N. successful career in this new court was William N.
GEMMILL.

Gemmill, for fifteen years a lawyer with a large practice in Chicago, and a member of the well known firm of Gemmill and Foell. While engaged as an advocate he directed several important cases to successful issue, and established points that have since been referred to as authorities. Judge Gemmill has the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, combining scholarship with an active energy and forceful personality. These qualities have been much esteemed in his new position, where, at the outset, the citizens of Chicago hoped to place men who would lend thorough integrity and practical efficiency to the administration, that hitherto had been remarkably tardy.

Judge Gemmill had such a training for his career as is familiar in the case of many successful self-made men. Born on a farm at Shannon, Illinois, December 29, 1860, a son of William and Susan (Brenner) Gemmill, Pennsylvanians who came out to Illinois some years before the war, he spent his early school days in a district school and the Shannon high school, and later graduated from Cornell College (Iowa) in 1886 and took up the pursuit of teaching. He was superintendent of the city schools of Rockford, Iowa, and later in Marion, Iowa. After five years in this work he came to Chicago and began the study of law at Northwestern University. He was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1892. Judge Gemmill has had practice in all of the courts and experience in divers and many important cases. His familiarity with contract and commercial law and damage suits gives him especial advantage in the municipal court, these branches of civil procedure being particularly defined in the jurisdiction and powers of the court. The popularity of Judge Gemmill among his associates upon the municipal bench was demonstrated when he was unanimously elected chief justice of the municipal court by the other



W. H. H. H. H.





Arthur Lyell Mills.

judges of the court in July, 1907, to act during the absence of Chief Justice Olson.

Judge Gemmill is a resident of the Seventh ward, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the city and state. He served as the Republican central committeeman of his ward from 1902 to 1907. He is a strong campaign speaker, and began political speaking a number of years ago, stumping the states of Illinois and Iowa during the campaign of 1896, and since then has always taken a most active part in every campaign.

Judge Gemmill married, in 1892, Miss Edna Billings, of Rockford, Iowa, and has two children, Jennette and William B. He is a popular member of the Hamilton Club and the Law Institute. In 1907 he was elected and became a life member of the Chicago Press Club.

"A gentleman of the old school, and most emphatically of the new," might designate the polished and eloquent Luther Laflin Mills, lawyer, orator, reformer and Christian citizen. He has all the suavity, dignity and fire of the fathers of the republic, with the broad and practical wisdom of the twentieth century attorney and patriot. His fame as an orator does not belong to Chicago or to Illinois, but is national in its scope, while as a criminal lawyer he stands in the front rank of practitioners in the United States.

LUTHER L.
MILLS.

Luther Laflin Mills was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, September 3, 1848, son of Walter N. and Caroline J. (Smith) Mills, and was brought by his parents to Chicago when an infant of one year. He was thus introduced to the stirring life of Chicago and the west at such an early age that, for all practical purposes, he is a native of the city and the section. Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, he obtained a higher mental training in the University of Michigan, and in 1868 began the study of law in the office of Homer N. Hibbard, remaining under his instruction for about three years.

Mr. Mills was admitted to the bar in 1871, just as the city was about to enter into a new and grander era of its development, as a result of the remarkable stimulus caused by the Great Fire, believed at the time by those who did not know Chicago to be a crushing misfortune. Young, talented and enthusiastic, he was of the right

material to soon become an integral part of the new Chicago, and during the four years of individual practice became a leading and an indispensable factor in its professional and civic progress. In 1875 he entered into partnership with George C. Ingham and Edward P. Weber, under the firm name of Mills, Weber and Ingham, and in the following year was elected state's attorney of Cook county. During the period of his service in this capacity (1876-84) Mr. Mills established his reputation as one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the country. He was thoroughly feared by the criminal element, and accomplished much in correcting an outside impression that as a city Chicago was unstable and unsafe. Among a multitude of cases he secured the conviction of John Lamb for the murder of Officer Race, of Peter Stevens for the murder of his wife and of Theresa Sturlata for the murder of Charles Stiles. He also conducted for the state the prosecution of several of the county board "boodlers," and in all his official work gained so high a reputation that even after the expiration of his last term of service as state's attorney he was frequently called in to assist in important cases by the regular prosecutor of the county. One of these cases was the trial of James Dacey for the murder of Alderman Gaynor. The defendant took a change of venue to McHenry county, and Mr. Mills was commissioned to assist in the prosecution there, in which he was completely successful, although opposed by the eminent advocate, T. D. Murphy. While in jail Dacey feigned insanity, and a trial on that issue was ordered by the supreme court, Mr. Mills again appearing for the state. Dacey was adjudged sane and ultimately executed by hanging.

An enthusiastic Republican, Mr. Mills' professional reputation has always overshadowed all political considerations. A striking illustration of this fact was offered in 1888, when the Democracy of Ohio called upon him to assist that eminent statesman and lawyer of the party, Allen G. Thurman, in the prosecution of the tally-sheet forgers. This cause was a step in the gubernatorial contest, was tried at Columbus and came into national prominence because of the masterly way in which it was conducted. Mr. Mills was also one of the prosecutors in the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin. No case in the history of Illinois criminal jurisprudence has attracted more widespread attention, and Mr. Mills spent seven months in the preparation and trial thereof. The result is a matter of history, for the punishment of the

conspirators was a direct blow at the anarchistic tendencies which brought about the fearful deed. He was also engaged in much civil litigation of importance. His treatment of all cases, of whatever character, is marked by careful study and patient preparation, so that the brilliancy and eloquence of his addresses to court and jury are based upon the substance of facts and accurate knowledge.

Whenever a public occasion in Chicago demands a speaker, not only of brilliancy but of good judgment—one who shall say the right thing, at the right time and in the right way—the management have always turned instinctively to Luther Laflin Mills, and if his services are secured he has never disappointed the highest expectations. On Lincoln day of 1890 he responded to a toast on the martyred president at a banquet given by the Republican Leagues at Columbus, Ohio. At a banquet in the Sherman House, Chicago, in December of the same year, he delivered a stirring address on American Citizenship, and among the noteworthy events in the history of western educational institutions was his speech before the law school of the University of Wisconsin, in July, 1891, on "Law and Progress." There is probably no lawyer at the Chicago bar who is today more popular with the newspaper men than Luther Laflin Mills, and addresses long to be remembered by them and the public at large were those delivered at the memorial services for Herman Raster, the German journalist, in August, 1891, and over the bodies of the three young reporters killed in the railroad accident in October of the same year.

On the 15th of November, 1876, Mr. Mills was married to Miss Ella J. Boies, of Saugerties, New York, a daughter of Joseph M. and Electa B. (Laflin) Boies. They have five children—Matthew, Electa Boies, Mari Brainerd (Mrs. Frank T. Crawford), Caroline Bigelow and Agnes Sheffield. Since his admission to the bar in October 1903, the son has been associated with his father under the firm name of Luther Laflin Mills and Matthew Mills. For the past twelve years the practice of Mr. Mills has been confined to civil practice, including important arbitration. His son, Matthew Mills, is a member of the Forty-Fifth General Assembly of Illinois, elected in 1906.

Mr. Mills and his family occupy a prominent position in social circles, and their home is a cultured center where intellectual enjoyments predominate. Personally, Mr. Mills enjoys the popularity that a generous nature, refined manner, unusually scholastic attainments

and great individual magnetism naturally win. As a humanitarian he has a logical identification with the social, civic and religious movements which have brought fame to Chicago. For many years he has been a member of the Illinois Humane Society, and is president of the Chicago Tract Society and Chicago Boys' Club. In his special religious faith he is a Presbyterian, but in a broader sense his Christianity includes the world and all struggling humanity.

Lambert Tree is a citizen who has not only added to the distinction of Chicago, in both material and intellectual fields, but through his high and able character has carried its good name into national and international councils. He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, on the 29th of November, 1832, and from both sides of his family comes of prominent Revolutionary stock. Two of his great-grandfathers were officers in the American army, and one of them was killed at the battle of Trenton while in command of an artillery company.

The parents of Lambert Tree were Lambert and Laura M. (Burrows) Tree, who thoroughly believed in an education as the best asset of manhood. Their son therefore received a good classical education before he commenced to read law in the office of James Mandeville Carlisle, who was then the leader of the Washington bar. Having completed his professional studies at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar at the national capital in October, 1855, and before the end of the year had settled in Chicago for practice.

Almost from the first, Judge Tree was a recognized leader at the bar, both because of his manifest knowledge and the tact and polish of his address; for, notwithstanding the rawness of this rising young city of the west, even in the fifties it held a bright collection of broad and cultured men in all walks of life. Neither did it require a long testing period for the people of Chicago to discover that behind a courteous bearing and professional ability were the sterling traits of a man. In 1864 he was elected president of the Chicago Law Institute, and in 1870 one of the circuit judges of Cook county to fill the unexpired term of the late William K. McAllister, who had been elevated to the state supreme court. His succeeding record and personal popularity earned him an election for the full term, without opposition, and during his incumbency a score or more of aldermen were brought before him, having been indicted by the grand jury upon his initiative,

and punished for various malfeasances in office. Judge Tree resigned in 1875, then passed several years in European travel, and in 1878 returned to Chicago and occupied himself with law, literature and the management of his private affairs.

In 1878 and 1882, notwithstanding his district (the fourth had always been a Republican stronghold), Judge Tree allowed his name to be used by the Democracy, and, although he failed of an election, he received a very flattering vote. In 1884 he served as a delegate at large from Illinois to the national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and at the 1884-5 session of the general state assembly, after the withdrawal of Colonel William R. Morrison (failed only by one vote of being elected United States senator in opposition to General John A. Logan. In July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him United States minister to Belgium, Judge Tree representing his country in several important international conferences held in Brussels. He also represented the government at the international congress for the reform of commercial and maritime law, held in that city in 1888. During his residence in Brussels Judge Tree showed that Chicago was still deep in his mind and affections by commissioning Count de Lalaing, an eminent Belgian sculptor, to execute the noble bronze statue of LaSalle, which, through his generosity, has stood in Lincoln Park these many years. In September, 1888, he was promoted to be minister to Russia, which office he resigned in March of the following year, and returned to Chicago with the intention of giving his attention to pressing private affairs.

In January, 1891, Judge Tree was appointed by the President as one of the three members representing the United States at the International Monetary Commission held in Washington, designed to further the plans of the late James G. Blaine in the unification of the interests of the Americas by providing a monetary medium of common circulation. Although not a member of the conference, he took a warm interest in the Brussels congress of 1889 for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Judge Tree has always warmly sustained by contributions and substantial support all historical movements connected with his city and state. In 1893-7 he served as president of the Illinois State Historical Library, for many years has been vice president of the

Chicago Historical Society and is a life trustee of the Newberry Library. He is also either an active, or honorary corresponding member of several other societies, of a geographical, historical or scientific nature identified with those fields of research in France, and is a leading member of the Historical Society of the District of Columbia. During the World's Columbian Exposition he was appointed by the king of Belgium as an honorary councilor of his government, and while Mr. Tree did not serve as a director of the World's Fair, in many ways he was in close touch with its management. His foreign honors include not only a rank as grand officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, but an officer of many years' standing in the famed Legion of Honor of France. In the United States Judge Tree is also honored as one of the organizers and a serving vice president of the Illinois branch of the National American Red Cross Society, incorporated by act of Congress. He is an influential member of its central committee, with headquarters in Washington, and has always been an ardent supporter of the organization and its humanitarian principles and practices. Locally, besides enjoying membership in the Chicago organizations already mentioned, he is a director in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company and the Chicago Edison Company, and has large and valuable real estate interests in many sections of the city.

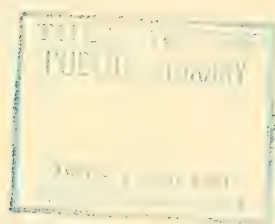
In 1859 Mr. Tree was united in marriage with a daughter of H. H. Magie, a Chicago pioneer, and they have one son, Arthur Magie Tree, and one grandson, Ronald Lambert Tree. The family residence is one of the finest homes on the north side, at No. 94 Cass street. Judge Tree's genealogy has brought him membership in the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution. He is widely known socially, and enjoys identification with such clubs as the Chicago and Iroquois of Chicago, the Union of New York, and the Metropolitan of Washington.

The life record of Graeme Stewart in all its varied phases was one which reflected honor and dignity upon the city that esteemed him.

GRAEME STEWART. - He was a life-long resident of Chicago, and the history of no citizen has been more fearless in conduct, more constant in service and more stainless in reputation. He felt a love for the city that was manifest in almost countless ways for the municipal development and welfare, and in return no



Ly
Haime Stewart



one was more uniformly loved by his fellow townsmen than Graeme Stewart.

William Stewart, the father, became a resident of Chicago in 1850, and when the city was just emerging from its embryonic condition and taking on the evidences of progressive villagehood, with possibilities of future development and upbuilding. Three years after his arrival there came to the Stewart home, on the 30th of August, 1853, a little son, who was given the name of Graeme—a name dear because of its associations with his Scotch ancestry. Something of the marvelous growth of Chicago during the life of Mr. Stewart is indicated by the fact that his birthplace was a little one-story frame dwelling which stood at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, now the heart of the wholesale district. As boy and youth he roamed over the prairies that are now covered by more sightly and palatial residences, while a feature of his winter sports were the races upon the ice on the main branch of the Chicago river. From boyhood pleasures Mr. Stewart turned his attention to the duties assigned in the acquirement of an education in the Skinner school, one of the first important educational institutions to be opened here. Later he attended the University of Chicago and eventually became a student in the Dyrenfurth Hande Schule, a business college which stood at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue. He made his initial step in the business world, as have countless other Chicago boys, by selling the Chicago Sunday papers; but that which differentiates his career from so many of his fellow townsmen is that his ambition led him into larger undertakings with wider outlook and greater opportunities, while his indomitable energy enabled him to accomplish whatever he undertook. While still but a young lad he secured a position as errand boy in the house of G. W. Flanders & Company, where his ready adaptability, his faithfulness and his enterprise soon won him promotion to the position of shipping clerk. A few years later, despite the protests of his employers, Mr. Stewart, believing that he had a better opportunity for advancement, connected himself with Stewart, Aldrich & Company, becoming a salesman for that firm. At that epochal period in the city's history when its business district was destroyed by fire, in October, 1871, Mr. Stewart, knowing what it would mean to the company to save its books, appropriated the first horse which he saw that was not otherwise used, drove to the house and

dashed before the flames across Rush street bridge, being the last person to cross in safety; but the books of the company were saved, and, be it said to Mr. Stewart's credit that after two days he found the owner of the horse and received his thanks for returning it in good order. The next decisive step which marked the prominence of Mr. Stewart's business career was his identification with the W. M. Hoyt Company in 1880, in which firm he became partner and director.

At the time of his death he was at the head of the extensive mercantile establishment conducted under the name of the W. M. Hoyt Company on the site of Fort Dearborn. There were certain elements which marked the business career of Mr. Stewart. The methods which he pursued were such as gained him an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity. He had the ability to co-ordinate forces, to control and shape into unity seemingly diverse elements. In addition, he tried to make all his acts and commercial moves the result of genuine consideration and sound judgment. There were never any great ventures or risks. On the contrary, he practiced honest, conservative business methods, while energy and good system constituted the basis of his success. He was a merchant in the true sense of the word.

It is impossible to determine the extent of Graeme Stewart's influence in political life and municipal interests of the city, for such things cannot be measured by any known standard. It is, however, a universally accepted fact that few men have been so potent in molding the public policy and shaping the destiny of the city along lines of progressive development in keeping with those higher ideals toward which the loyal, public-spirited and patriotic citizen is always striving. Whether through political lines or in other methods, his labors were always exerted with the interests of the city at heart. His real political career began when he was but ten years of age as a member of the Republican drum corps. From that time forward he never wavered in his support of Republican principles, although at times he took a most decided stand in opposition to the methods of various machine leaders and bosses of the party, who would sacrifice the advancement of the party to personal aggrandizement, and the city's welfare to their own good. The ambition of Mr. Stewart, however, was not centered in lines of personal political attainment. In 1882 he was appointed by the senior Mayor Harrison as a member of the board of education,

and during his succeeding eight years' service, a part of the time as president, he did most effective work for the system of public instruction in Chicago. His able and effective labors received public recognition and appreciation when, in 1907, the finest grammar school building in the city was named in his honor. Although he was frequently mentioned for the mayoralty candidacy for several years, Mr. Stewart would not accept the nomination when it was tendered him in 1899 because of opposition from a certain Republican leader. In 1903 he was made the standard bearer of his party and met defeat after a vigorous campaign, because of the disloyalty of certain Republican workers who feared the straightforward methods of Mr. Stewart. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might desire, but with him principle was above party, and purity in municipal affairs above personal interests. For many years he was known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, and his clearheadedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896. In 1900 he became a member of the National Executive committee of the Republican party, in which capacity he evinced such pronounced ability and sound judgment as to bring him into national prominence and make him the valued co-worker as well as personal friend of such men as William McKinley, Marcus A. Hanna, Henry C. Payne, R. C. Kerens, Harry C. New, George B. Cortelyou, Shelby M. Cullom, Charles G. Dawes, Edward J. Brundage, Theodore Roosevelt and many others of the leading Republicans of the country. In 1901 President Roosevelt tendered him the office of assistant postmaster general, and the same year he was urged to accept the position as a member of the President's cabinet in the new seat as secretary of commerce and labor. On both occasions, however, he declined the honor, preferring to maintain an uninterrupted residence in Chicago. While he always had the deepest interest in national affairs, he was pre-eminently a Chicagoan, and the city was dearer to him than any other place on earth. While he refused office he remained active in molding public thought and opinion. It was characteristic of him that while others criticised men and measures, he set to work to right that which was wrong, and

was as tireless in his labor for municipal virtue and honor as he was for business success.

Too young for service in the Civil war, there nevertheless stands to the credit of Mr. Stewart a military chapter in his life history, for in 1874 he was active in promoting and organizing the First Illinois Regiment and was elected captain of Company A. The first call to active service was in 1875, when trouble was feared from the local socialists. He remained always a champion of the interests of the National Guard, and for a number of years continued in active connection therewith. He took a firm stand in support of the erection of the new County building and was tireless in his labors toward the accomplishment of this purpose.

To Mr. Stewart more than to any other man is Chicago indebted for the fact that the Illinois Naval Training School was established at Lake Bluff. He was mainly instrumental in raising the \$228,000 necessary for the purchase of the site, completing the task only three days prior to his final illness, when, with Mrs. Stewart, he signed the realty deed conveying the land to the United States government. Since that time the national authorities have appropriated several million dollars for the construction of buildings. There was perhaps no movement of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be—for he was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he believed to be detrimental as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby.

While his success in business and his labors in political and municipal lines made Graeme Stewart a great man, he possessed, moreover, those traits of personal character that made him a lovable man. He was genial, courteous and kindly, and there was no more welcome visitor at the rooms of the Chicago, Union League, Hamilton and Marquette clubs, in all of which he held membership, than Mr. Stewart. It was felt that no important gathering of those clubs was complete unless he was numbered among those present, and usually was called upon to voice his sentiments in regard to every question that came up for consideration. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Merchants' Club, and at the time of his death was vice president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. He was also one

of the charter members of the Mid-day Club and was a prominent Mason, who attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, to the Knight Templar degree in the commandery, and also was a member of the Mystic Shrine. A patron of art and literature, he became a charter member and director of the Chicago Art Club. He had a great appreciation for beauty in any of its forms, especially as manifest in different phases of nature, and he delighted in the scenic attractions both of the old world and the new.

In 1879 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Nellie A. Pullman, of Chicago, a daughter of Albert B. and Emily A. (Bennett) Pullman, the former vice president of the Pullman Car Company. They became parents of two daughters: Helen Pullman, now the wife of Dr. Philip Schuyler Doane; and Mercedes Graeme Stewart, who, with her mother, resides at the family home at No. 181 Lincoln Park Boulevard, while their summer residence is at Winnetka. Mrs. Stewart has long been an active member of the St. Paul's Universalist church and has always been prominent in charitable and benevolent work. For the past twenty years she has served as a director of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, succeeding her mother as a participant in the management and the advancement of that charity. She has likewise been identified with the Illinois Industrial Training School for Girls, and was closely associated with her husband in their labors for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions. Mr. Stewart was pre-eminently a man of domestic tastes who, though a most active factor in the political, social and business life of the city, ever found that his strongest interests centered in his home and derived his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of his wife and children. Death came to him with comparative suddenness. He was stricken when attending a banquet of the Banker's Club in the Auditorium Hotel and about a month later (June 27, 1905) passed away. The funeral services were among the most imposing of this character ever held in Chicago, and to no other has there been accorded the honor of allowing the funeral cortege to pass through Lincoln park. Every society and organization with which he was connected passed resolutions of respect and sympathy and was represented at the funeral services held in the Fourth Presbyterian church. Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of Mr. Stewart can be given than in the expression of the resolutions passed in a meeting of the

Republican County Central committee and introduced by Mayor Busse. It read: "Graeme Stewart has been called from our midst by the hand of death. In the full flush of his manhood he died honored and beloved by the people of Chicago. He had a strong hold upon the hearts of its citizens. He was admired for his manly qualities and gentlemanly conduct, for his political sagacity, for his knowledge of public affairs, for his fidelity to every trust imposed upon him. Gifted in a rare degree with kindness of manner and a dignity of personal presence without austerity, he made lasting friendships with all classes. He believed in the majesty of the common people. He had full faith in the outcome of American citizenship. He was full of pride for his city, for the state and for the nation. He sounded their praises everywhere. He believed that the indomitable spirit of Chicago could overcome internal disorder, as well as outrival any opposition. He did not frown upon her because of her admitted faults, but he gloried in her achievements. Where others faltered, he led. Where others were weak he was strong. He was resolute and independent. Opposition but renewed his vigor. His confidence in the future of Chicago was sublime; whether as private citizen, merchant, member of the board of education or national committeeman of his party for the state of Illinois, he was devoted to the welfare of the public. He brought ripened judgment, physical strength, mental vigor, a large heart and unfailing kindness to the solution of every problem which confronted him. In private life he was irreproachable. He represented Chicago with hospitality, grace and tact in all his public acts. His life has passed away, but his memory will remain so long as Chicago has a history. His body will be laid away with devoted tenderness, but his face and memory will remain freshly engraved in the hearts of a loving people."

In his funeral sermon Dr. Curtis said, in part: "Mr. Stewart was not alone a citizen of Chicago; he was more. He was at once a fine product and a worthy representative of the best forces that have made our city what it is. Born of good, sturdy Scotch Presbyterian stock nearly fifty-two years ago, in what is now the business center of our metropolis, inheriting a splendid physique, a clear, strong mind, and a moral and religious training that made for righteousness, he grew up to manhood's estate under conditions which helped to make him a typical western man—energetic, eager, earnest, enthusiastic,

warm hearted, broad minded, ready to attempt to do large things in a large way. There was nothing small about the man either physically or morally. He was cast in a large and generous mold. Like many of our foremost citizens he made his way to an assured business success by untiring diligence, patient industry, sterling integrity, and steadfast, unswerving purpose. His business methods were above reproach. Thrown into the midst of the intense competition of the western commercial world, Graeme Stewart never stooped to meanness, unfairness, trickery or deceit. He had high ideals of business honor and held to those ideals. He scorned the touch of tainted money, and there was nothing in him in which graft of any kind could make appeal. The strong, high-minded business men of this city have been quick to admire his work, and to admit him into the noble brotherhood of those who put conscience above gain, honor above self. But Mr. Stewart was not a man to be content with the attainment of success in the commercial life of this city. The walls of his counting house did not and could not mark the boundaries of his visions, his interests, his affections, his purpose. The old saying of the Latins was true to him—'Nothing human was alien to his thought.' He could not degenerate into a mere business machine. Home, friends, the public weal, good government, the larger interests of humanity, education, charity, morality, religion—all these found generous welcome in his heart and life. Mr. Stewart was by nature a friendly man, a man who made friends, who held them, was loyal to them at whatever cost. His was a genial personality, whole souled, generous to a fault. His friendships were marked by no boundaries of party or of creed. He honored manhood, fidelity, courage, high principle, and when he found men to his liking he gave them his confidence, his love, his steadfast loyalty. Mr. Stewart was a man of public spirit devoted to the public good. The familiar saying of the great apostle, 'None of us liveth to himself,' was the working creed of his life. Freely, gladly, without stint, without money and without price, he gave himself to matters of public moment, whether they affected the interests of city, state or nation. He loved Chicago as a son loves the mother who bore him. Born and brought up in this city, receiving his early training in the public schools, he was deeply interested in promoting the efficiency of our admirable public-school system, and while yet a young man served six years as a mem-

ber of the board of education. He believed it to be the duty of the business man to labor and to sacrifice for the cause of good government and, therefore, he entered the field of politics, sparing himself no effort, working day and night for the triumph of the party and the policy to which he had sworn allegiance. He believed it possible to have a clean, honest business administration of the affairs of a great city, and few even among those who opposed him at the polls doubt but that, had he been elevated to the mayoralty of Chicago, he would have discharged the duties of that high office with credit to himself and honor to the city that gave him birth. It is to the credit of this man who has now gone from us that even in the heat of a sharp and bitter political contest nothing was said that reflected on his capacity, his honesty, his honor. He loved politics and no doubt had his political ambitions, but only as a means to an end, and that end the promotion of the public weal. Many of you doubtless remember his last public service in securing for our vicinity the location of the naval training school. The energy, the enthusiasm, the steadfast persistence he threw into that strenuous effort were characteristic of the man. He was determined to succeed, and he did succeed. It was the multiplicity of these outside activities which doubtless caused the shortening of his life. He burned the candle at both ends. In matters of charity and philanthropy he had an open heart and an open purse. Many there are among the poor and lowly who share the sorrow of this hour as they remember his kindly sympathy and help. He did not, he could not, forget the words of his own Scotch poet, 'A man's a man for a' that, for a' that.' In him there was nothing of snobbery, nothing of that foolish pride that is too often born of worldly success. To those who knew him best it was evident that he was a man of high moral standard, a man who lived and loved a clean life. His sympathy, his support, he gave to everything that makes for righteousness. Reared in the old faith of his fathers, that faith which makes so much of the sovereignty of God and the supremacy of duty, he never lost its substance although he did not outwardly profess its form. He was broadly Christian in the spirit and purpose of his life."

No man in public life perhaps has had so few enemies. Even those who opposed him politically entertained for him the warmest personal regard and admiration. It was said that he never forgot a friend—the playmates of his boyhood, the associates of his early manhood,

those with whom he labored in municipal circles, in commercial life, or with whom he was connected in shaping national politics, were alike remembered through all the years, with their added responsibilities and honors. His life record finds embodiment in the words of Pope:

“Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend.”

Thomas A. Moran was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, of Irish parents, on October 7, 1839, and died November 18, 1904.

THOMAS A. MORAN. In 1846, at the age of seven years, with his parents, he came west to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where until he was nineteen years of age, he lived with them, worked on the farm, attended school in the winter, subsequently teaching a country school. At the age of twenty he became a student of law at Kenosha and was admitted to the practice of law in 1865, after being graduated from the Albany Law School, of Albany, New York.

In November, 1865, he came to Chicago and founded the firm of Schiff and Moran. Later he became a member of the firm of Moran and English, subsequently, Moran, English and Wolff. In 1879 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county, being the first Irish-American ever elected to the Cook county bench. In 1885 he was re-elected to the Circuit bench, and in 1891 he was again re-elected. In 1886 he was assigned to the Appellate Court for the First District of Illinois, from which position he resigned in 1892 to take up the practice of law as a member of the firm of Moran, Kraus, Mayer and Stein, later Moran, Mayer and Meyer. He was dean of the Chicago College of Law for several years, and gave lectures there on the practice of the law.

Many of his opinions while on the Appellate bench, were adopted verbatim by the Illinois Supreme Court. On one occasion he refused to follow an opinion of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and was sustained in his rulings. This was in a dispute over the Insolvent Debtors' act. He argued for the constitutionality of the

Illinois Inheritance Tax before the United States Supreme Court in 1898, and was sustained.

Very early in life he took an active part in politics, campaigning for Stephen A. Douglas in Wisconsin, in 1860. In 1896, the Democratic party having declared for free silver, he became a delegate to the Gold Democratic conference in Indianapolis. His activity in politics was, however, confined to the discussion from the rostrum of the broad principles around which are centered the great political parties, and even from this, while on the bench, he held scrupulously aloof.

The above are but meager data of the life and career of Thomas A. Moran. The hopes, the struggles, the sorrows, the triumphs that accompanied him, as with eyes fixed and mind set upon the goal of life, he unfalteringly strove, from height to height, along life's stern and rugged road, to reach it, are close-locked in the heart that is now forever stilled. Of these we may not know, save as they were revealed by the impress made by them upon the character of the man. But if from his character we may judge, then hope was always strong and bright within him, and always fixed beyond the things that were, upon better things to come; and he had his struggles, yes, many of them, for only through struggle could the rugged, stout-heartedness that was his, have been acquired; he must needs have been acquainted with sorrow, too, for he was gentle and kind; and his triumphs were those of a great and good man, who has beheld the fruition of his labors in the honor and admiration, and the respect and love of his fellowmen.

As a lawyer, Judge Moran had in him that rare combination of qualities that approached quite the ideal in that profession, and insures success. He had a keen, alert and vigorous mind, broad and comprehensive in its grasp, yet masterful and careful of detail; and with sure precision, he went straight to the heart of the proposition submitted to him, and seldom did he err in his judgment.

He was always a close student and a tireless worker. He kept pace with the rapidly moving and ever-widening current of the law, and not a little aided in the true development, and proper application of the eternal legal principles, to the changed and changing conditions of society with its concomitant, manifold complexities and perplexities. His own clear ideas, accurate judgment, and logical deduc-

tions, were in argument highly supplemented and enforced by a voice rich and eloquent in cadence, a manner graceful, pleasing and courteous, and an evident earnestness and honesty of purpose, that carried conviction to his hearers, and usually brought victory to his side of the cause. He never advised a client until he was sure of his ground, and then his judgment was given impartially in accordance with his view of the law applicable to the matter. The so-called "tricks" of the lawyer were unknown to him, or of him. But once his services were enlisted in behalf of a client, his great powers of mind, coupled with his wide knowledge of the law, and experience in its practice, and his strong personality, were applied to his client's cause with all the vigor and earnestness, diligence and devotion, in his power.

His ability as a lawyer was confirmed while he was on the bench, and to that ability the published reports of the Appellate and Supreme Courts of the State of Illinois will bear lasting witness. As a judge he was singularly careful of the proprieties, patient and painstaking, and courteous and kind to all appearing before him, particularly to the young attorney. He knew neither friends, enemies nor strangers, the one dominant idea in his mind being the proper application of the law to the case in hand. He was fearless, yet cautious; gentle but firm; and in the proper case his warm Irish heart turned the scales of justice toward the side where Mercy sat. His compensation as a judge being comparatively small, he left the bench the better to provide for the present and future of his large family, leaving a record for administration of the law that is creditable alike to his memory and to the state he served.

But however brilliant the lawyer, or the jurist, and however much these terms tend to obscure the man, it is, after all, the character of the man that gives color to the brilliance of either. The lofty, noble character of Judge Moran made possible the able lawyer and jurist; yet it is not the lawyer or jurists whose memory we revere, but the man.

Men of strong character often make enemies; Judge Moran was one of the rare exceptions. If he had any enemies, the writer, during the many years of his acquaintance with him, never heard of them. His was one of the most lovable characters I ever knew. Strong, gentle; brave, cautious; relying, yet supporting; wise and conservative in counsel, but quick in action when he believed he was right, the "ele-

ments" were, indeed, well "mixed in him." Kind-hearted and charitable towards all, and loyal to his friends, yet enshrined in his heart as his dearest love and object of his greatest devotion and care, were his wife and family. To them the efforts of his life were consecrated; from them he drew the inspiration that fortified his stout heart in many a bitter trial; in them he saw the hope of reward and compensation for his well spent life.

He was withal "a gentle, kindly, manly man."

"We shall not look upon his like again."

(By Adolf Kraus.)

John Nelson Jewett was for many years one of the leaders of the Chicago bar. He was a member of it for nearly fifty years, and almost from the time when he first entered upon practice here, occupied a leading and commanding position in his profession. He was born October 8, 1827, at Palmyra, Maine, spending the earlier years of his life on his father's farm near that place. He early resolved to secure an education; and to that end studied assiduously during the leisure afforded by the intervals in farm work. When he was eighteen his father came west, establishing his home near Madison, Wisconsin. A year later the son, having spent part of that time in teaching in a private school at Madison, entered Bowdoin as a sophomore.

In 1850 he graduated, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and was immediately employed as one of the principals of North Yarmouth Academy. This was then a well known school in Maine. At the same time he pursued his legal studies; and after two years thus employed returned to Wisconsin and entered the office of Collins and Smith at Madison. These gentlemen were then two of the leading lawyers of the state. Judge Collins was for some time on the bench. Mr. Smith was for one term attorney-general of the state, and eloquent advocate and a Democrat high in the councils of his party in the state and the nation. They have both been dead many years.

Mr. Jewett was admitted to the Wisconsin bar early in 1853, and to the bar of Illinois July 23rd of that year, when he removed to Galena and began practice there.

He soon afterwards formed a partnership with Wellington Weigley, which continued during most of the time he lived in Galena.

In 1856, at the age of twenty-nine, apparently conscious of his maturing powers and seeking a wider field for their exercise, he decided to come to Chicago; and this city then became his home and the scene of his varied and extended professional labors.

He was first associated with Hon. Van H. Higgins, for many years one of the leading lawyers of our bar and for some time a member of our local bench.

In 1857 he became a member of the firm of Scates, McAllister, Jewett and Peabody, probably then the leading firm in this city. Judge Scates and Judge McAllister were both on the Supreme bench of the state and the latter afterwards a judge of our Circuit Court, where he made a most enviable reputation as a learned, fearless and able judge. Mr. Peabody is the sole survivor of this firm of remarkable lawyers, one of our honored citizens, but not now in active practice. The firm became afterwards, by various changes, McAllister, Jewett and Jackson; and Jewett, Jackson and Small. At a later period Mr. Jewett was associated with Mr. Charles T. Adams under the firm name of Jewett and Adams. Senator William E. Mason was also with him for a time.

Mr. Jewett married Miss Ellen Rountree, daughter of the late Hon. John H. Rountree of Platteville, Wisconsin, a pioneer of that region, for many years a member of the Wisconsin senate and always prominent in the public affairs of that state. Mrs. Jewett is a most accomplished woman of extensive attainments and wide culture; and the beautiful home over which she so long presided has always been recognized as one of the most important and attractive centers of social activity and higher culture in our community.

Mr. Jewett had two sons, Edward Rountree and Samuel Rountree, both of whom became lawyers and his partners. The former married Miss Frances Campbell. He died in Maine, in October, 1899.

Mr. Samuel R. Jewett, the younger son, married Miss Lucy McCormick, a daughter of William S. McCormick, and has always resided in this city. He is not now actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Jewett died of organic heart disease, Thursday night, January 14, 1904, at his home in Chicago, No. 412 Dearborn avenue.

He was thus for nearly fifty years a member of the bar in this city. He saw it grow from a small community of less than 100,000 people

to one of the world's greatest cities with a population of nearly 2,000,000.

During all this period he steadily maintained his position and leadership in the very front rank of an able and accomplished bar.

At an early period of his professional career he was fortunate in securing the confidence and esteem of those engaged in large affairs; and this he always retained. No interests were so important that those concerned with their management hesitated to commit them to him, when the occasion arose, either for counsel or the assertion or defense of their rights in the courts.

So it may be safely said that no one of his professional contemporaries was concerned in such a number and variety of great cases involving large property interests and interesting and important legal questions.

In the conduct of such hard-fought and sometimes desperate forensic battles Mr. Jewett's methods were such as to be especially commended to the consideration of the profession. He was a hard, possibly some might say sometimes, a bitter, fighter. But his methods were honorable, fair and open. No suspicion of sinister or devious efforts to secure secret or undue advantage was ever harbored by his opponents. He realized to the full extent the standard suggested by Cockburn's *dictum*:

"The arms which an advocate wields, he ought to use as a warrior and not as an assassin."

Indeed his entire professional life was dominated by a fixed and stern integrity which was one of the most admirable, as it was the most commanding, trait in his character.

Mr. Jewett had a mind that was severely logical. He approached a legal question as a mathematician would approach a problem in mathematics. To him it was something to be reasoned out in accordance with the principles of the law. He was not, therefore, a "case lawyer," to borrow a phrase somewhat colloquial.

He was a man of singular independence of mind and entirely fearless in the assertion of his convictions. And when it became his duty to criticise judicial decisions, he did not in the least abate these qualities. He vigorously and courageously attacked ignorance, sophistry and error, whether promulgated from the bench or from some quarter less calculated to secure tacit assent, if not to command respect. In

this he rendered a service invaluable to the bench and bar alike; and his courage and professional independence should be recorded as among his conspicuous virtues.

He was, within the limitations already indicated, which no self-respecting lawyer can legitimately disregard, absolutely devoted to his client's cause and indifferent in this regard to all merely personal considerations.

His standards and professional conduct in this respect were entirely beyond any just criticism; and indeed, during his long and active career at the bar in all these particulars he illustrated the best traditions of the profession.

Mr. Jewett never participated to any extent in criminal practice, and for many years tried but few cases before a jury.

It was in his arguments to a court, and especially a court of last resort, that Mr. Jewett particularly excelled. Of commanding presence, dignified yet courteous, with an attractive voice, a fine and discriminating literary faculty, and never appearing without thorough study and preparation, his arguments were always impressive and were invariably received with great consideration. His industry was unrelenting and should be noted as one of his marked characteristics.

His efforts in the domain of constitutional law were especially noteworthy. Were I to select any, I think, perhaps, I should name *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113; *Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. State*, 146 U. S. 387; *Counselman v. Hitchcock*, 142 U. S. 547, as among the most striking and important cases in which he was concerned. The first involved the right of the state of Illinois to regulate the charges of elevator proprietors, and was a pioneer case in this department of the law; the second was the familiar Lake Front case; the third was a case where Mr. Jewett successfully invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution for a client whom the authorities sought to compel to give evidence against himself. They are all instructive and leading cases in American constitutional law, and will long be studied by the profession in the consideration of the great questions to which they relate.

In all of these cases Mr. Jewett bore a responsible and conspicuous part, and his arguments were entirely worthy, not only of the great court to which they were addressed, but of the important questions involved.

Mr. Jewett was not a politician nor an office seeker. He served one term in the state senate many years ago, beginning in January, 1871. He belonged to that rapidly diminishing class of men who believe that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, that the convention should select the candidate, not the candidate select the members of the convention.

It is one of the misfortunes of modern politics and American government that, with occasional exceptions, sufficiently numerous to prove but not to overthrow the rule, men of the first order of ability do not get into the public service. The leaders of the bar are not always found upon the bench. Our great lawyers, merchants, financiers and manufacturers, are infrequently found in public office; and it seems as if the national, state and municipal governments were all, by the operation of some mysterious law of politics, commonly deprived of the services of the ablest men; men who in their personal affairs display the most varied and conspicuous talents.

Mr. Jewett would have adorned almost any station in public life. On several occasions, but not upon his own motion, his name was suggested by those high in official position for important and national place. But the strange law to which I have referred seemed in every instance to operate to his exclusion from public life. Possibly it is true that his interests were more strictly professional than public and general. It is certain that in all matters touching the honor and dignity of the profession his interest was keen and active; and that to the diligent pursuit of that profession he devoted all his energies and talents with a fidelity that was undeviating.

He was one of the founders of the Chicago Bar Association. A number of the lawyers of this city met at the rooms of the Chicago Law College in November, 1873, and signed a paper agreeing to unite in forming such an association. Mr. Jewett's name was first in the list of signers, a fact which speaks much for the regard and esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren at that time; for this sentiment induced the promoters of this important enterprise to regard his name as one of all others to head such a movement. He was the fourth president of the association, serving one term in 1877.

Mr. Jewett was in a high degree conservative. He stood "fast upon the ancient ways" and deprecated hasty and ill-considered changes in the law or its administration. Possibly he felt a little too

much impatience with that spirit of social restlessness which seems to be more keenly alive to existing evils, than fertile in the suggestion of practicable remedies for their correction.

He was interested in legal education, and at the time of his death was, as he had been from its foundation, the dean of the John Marshall Law School of this city. He was also and for some time had been president of the Chicago Historical Society.

To those of us who knew him well, what has thus been written seems to portray but faintly the great lawyer who for so long has been such a familiar figure in our professional life. The writer feels how true it is that the name and fame of such are so quickly forgot. How impossible it is, even in the profession, to keep alive the memory of those whose professional labors have adorned the bar and often promoted and advanced, in no small degree, the interests of the state.

Within the last twenty years a striking change has taken place in the Chicago bar. Scarce one, of those then its recognized leaders, remains to us. The last to leave us, by no means the least conspicuous, indeed, perhaps the most familiar, was Mr. Jewett. His place will never be filled; for today is not as yesterday. Chicago has passed from its pioneer stage, and those who were its pioneers at the bar are nearly all gone.

However well those who come after them meet their duties and responsibilities, they can never occupy the same relation to the profession and the community which these, our predecessors, sustained.

Mr. Jewett led an active, busy and useful life, intimately concerned with the growth and development of our city when it was emerging from the condition of a small, almost rural community, into that of a mighty metropolis.

His professional associates will always remember him not only as a great lawyer, but as a high type of all those qualities which have contributed to the traditional glories of a learned and noble profession.

(By S. S. Gregory.)

John H. Hamline died February 14, 1904, at his home in the city of Chicago. To portray what manner of citizen he was, how important his services to the city and the state and how ably and honorably he followed the profession of the law, needs no friendly hand. They are matters of

JOHN H.
HAMLINE.

public knowledge. Singularly free from self-seeking, desiring public recognition only as a lawyer, shaping his conduct by conscience regardless of public favor, he so impressed himself upon the community as to be recognized not only as a worthy leader of public opinion, but as one who sought the city's welfare with such unselfish zeal, intelligent tenacity and grim determination, as to give him a peculiar and almost unique distinction. The convincing proof of such recognition followed immediately upon the announcement of his death. In the expressions concerning him in public addresses, in private conversations, and on editorial pages, there was no conventional tribute, but rather a general avowal of sorrow in the passing of a strong man, who gave his exceptional strength ungrudgingly, bravely and effectively to the service of his city.

It is inevitable that the thoughts of one undertaking a memorial of John Hamline should incline first to him in his capacity as a citizen. Though he was an able and successful lawyer, it was as a citizen that he attained his pre-eminent place in the life of the community; and it is chiefly because he was a rare example of what a citizen of a republic should be that his memory deserves public record. Indeed, he consciously subordinated Hamline the lawyer to Hamline the citizen, and paid every debt which he conceived he owed to the state at whatever cost to his success in his profession.

If he had no other claim to be remembered than as a lawyer, his career would have been a notable one. He not only practiced law successfully, and in accordance with the best traditions of the profession, but he bore a conspicuous part in maintaining the highest standards of the bar and in improving the methods and personnel of the courts.

Had he not been a great citizen—for such he was—nor able lawyer, nor having any title to public reputation, he would have been held in loving memory by those who knew him well, for his rare qualities as friend and companion. He met and satisfied all the demands of the intimate and familiar relations of life. And those who knew him best held him in a respect which bordered on reverence.

It is therefore to John H. Hamline in his relations as citizen, lawyer and friend that this brief article will be devoted.

His life was a very full, but not an exceptionally eventful one.

Mr. Hamline was born in Hillsdale, New York, the 23rd of March, 1856. In his early infancy his parents removed to Mt. Pleasant,

Iowa. His father was Leonidas P. Hamline, a physician, and his grandfather was L. L. Hamline, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1865 Dr. Hamline removed with his family to Evanston, Illinois, where John H. Hamline spent his youth, attending the public schools and the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in the year 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In college he displayed the same qualities of leadership which distinguished him in after life. After two years of study at Columbia Law School, New York, from which he was graduated in the year 1877, he took his examinations for the bar in Illinois, was admitted September 14, 1877, and immediately entered upon the practice of law at Chicago, and pursued it in this city until his death. His home was still in Evanston, of which village he was elected corporation counsel in 1880, an office which he held until 1884. Thus early in his practice his attention was closely and practically drawn to municipal and constitutional law, and he acquired an extensive and thorough grounding in those branches of which he made effective use in later years. He prepared for the village a complete municipal code, which was published in 1882. About 1885, he removed to 1621 Prairie avenue, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. In October, 1886, he entered into partnership with Frank H. Scott, a friend from infancy, under the firm name of Hamline & Scott. Subsequently Frank E. Lord became a member of the firm, and in 1889 the name was changed to Hamline, Scott & Lord, and continued so until Mr. Hamline's death, Redmond D. Stephens becoming a member of it in 1902. Mr. Hamline was elected in 1887, and served one term as a member of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and by his vigorous and courageous discharge of the duties of that office, challenged the attention of the community. The principle of enforcing compensation for municipal franchises was advocated in the city council by him for the first time. Thenceforth, though taking an active part in public affairs, he never held, nor was a candidate for any political office. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1891, the Illinois State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1896-7, and of many clubs and societies. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Union League Club, and he also served a term as president of the Chicago Law Club.

Mr. Hamline was married to Josephine Mead, who survives him. Of this marriage five children were born, of whom three died in childhood. There survived him his daughter, Josephine Hamline, aged fifteen years, and his son, John H. Hamline, Jr., six years of age.

John H. Hamline's zeal in the cause of good government was manifested at his entrance upon manhood, and continued without intermission until his death. To understand his title to the distinction of a great citizen it is necessary to know, not so much what he did, and what he undertook to do, as the motives which actuated him, and the completeness with which they controlled his conduct. In his conception of the duty of the citizen to the state, and in his rare fidelity in the discharge of that duty, his right to that title is to be found. He was a firm believer in democracy—in popular self-government in its broadest sense. His faith in it was the faith of the fathers touched by an almost religious fervor. It was not a profession, an abstract theory, held lightly in so far as involving obligation, but as vital as the beating of his heart. It shaped the course and conduct of his life. The key to his entire career of public activity is to be found in his recognition of the necessity that each citizen must perform his part in governing, in order that there shall be true popular government—and his unqualified acceptance of the duties which that necessity imposed on him individually. In this sense of obligation alone is the explanation of the large part which John Hamline took in the affairs of the city and state for nearly twenty-five years. He had no political ambitions, but very great ambitions in his profession; and he fully understood that his activity in public affairs was an impediment to his realization of these latter. Yet his own interests did not enter into his public activities, except as things to be denied. Frequently his stand on public questions cost him valued clients. For this there was no compensation in the prominence given him as a reformer, for such a role had no attractions for him whatever. He was at times misunderstood and subjected to bitter criticism. Though in the midst of controversy he preserved a grim exterior, yet in fact he was keenly sensitive and suffered much under such attacks. But neither loss of clients, alienation of friends nor stinging criticism could turn him aside from the performance of that which he saw as his duty to the community. Nor did he ever, under any provocation, allow himself to swerve from the pursuit of the object he had in view, to make a personal defense.

He did not bare his wounds to the public, nor suppose that injustice done him was a matter of any concern to it; nor would he permit a battle for a measure to become a contest of personalities between men. But once, and that in the last days of his life, did he by any public expression show how much he suffered under criticism. In the lines imprinted on the first page of his pamphlet on the "Mueller Bill" he gave the key to his life:

"Oh Neptune, you may save me if you will; you may sink me if you will, but whatever happens, I shall keep my rudder true."

Mr. Hamline's title to be called a great citizen rests not alone on his recognition and acceptance of the duties of citizenship at whatever cost to himself, but as well on the practical efficiency with which he discharged them. Taking into account not merely disposition toward public affairs, nor ability nor energy, nor years of unselfish public service, nor results achieved, but all of these combined, it may safely be asserted that in the past twenty years Chicago has had no better citizen. For himself he claimed nothing, freely giving credit to others for the fruits of his own efforts. He was concerned only in effecting results, and not at all as to where credit should be bestowed.

In order to correctly measure his qualities and efficiency as a citizen, it is also necessary to understand and to take into account the fact that the determined efforts which he put forth from time to time as a speaker and leader in the cause of good government, and which were known to the public, were but the occasional expressions of an unflagging devotion to his civic duties, which manifested itself in his daily life, in as conscientious performance of them as he gave to his obligations to his clients. His was that every day patriotism which concerns itself consistently and continuously with, and discharges faithfully, the duty nearest at hand, whether great or small.

His efforts in behalf of reforms in government were marked by dogged persistence, intensely practical methods and the exhibition of a keen knowledge of human nature. Possibly no better example can be cited than his connection with the movement for a reform of the civil service, for in this his earliest as well as his latest public activities were engaged, and through the intervening years his efforts in its behalf were constant. The first formal attempt to secure specific legislation for Chicago, in this direction, was an ordinance introduced by him in the city council in the year 1887. Though in those days civil

service reform was sneered at by politicians, and its necessity was not yet understood by the great body of well-meaning citizens, the proposed ordinance barely failed of enactment by a corrupt, spoils-seeking council. The incident is significant in that it was an early illustration of Hamline's effectiveness—manifested often afterward—in dealing in the public interest with men whose points of view were wholly antagonistic to his own. There was a simple, direct, virile, human quality in him that took hold on those with whom he came in contact. He did not respect caste, nor condition, but approached men of every shade of character on the basis of common manhood, and the men whose practices he fought, believed in and respected him. And this fact made it possible for him to render signal service to the public, on many occasions of which the public does not know.

In the year 1894 the mayor of Chicago appointed a board of three members, of whom Mr. Hamline was one, to introduce the merit system in the administration of the police department. There were advocates of the system who expressed the belief that the appointment was a political trick, and deprecated its acceptance. None who heard it will forget Hamline's reply to such critics, delivered at a dinner of the National Municipal Reform Association, at which the mayor was present: "When I want to go anywhere, I do not wait to hitch my wagon to a star. I take anything that is going my way." The incident was significant of the practical sense that marked his efforts, and which contributed largely to the success of the various movements with which he was identified. Together with his associates, Messrs. Ela and Rubens, he administered the duties of the office with a vigor and decision, and in so doing gave the citizens a wider familiarity with the principle of the merit system, and assisted materially to pave the way for the passage by the legislature of the Civil Service Act of 1895.

To John H. Hamline, more than to any other one man, is the city indebted for the framing, passage by the legislature and adoption by the voters, of that law. As president of the Union League Club, in 1895 he called a meeting of delegates from more than fifty clubs and societies, and united them in the effort to secure such legislation. The law was in the main drawn in his office; he was the organizing force which sent committee after committee to Springfield to appeal to the legislature for its passage, and he chiefly directed the remark-

able noon-day campaign in factories and stores which resulted in its adoption. His connection with it cannot be measured by what was done by him within the knowledge of the public. By letter and personal visits he spurred prominent citizens into activity, induced them to journey to the capital, carried on a large correspondence with members of the legislature, secured the co-operation of luke-warm or hostile politicians by convincing them that to help was good politics for them individually, and went about among the police and other place-holders, persuading them that their personal interests would be served by the introduction of a system under which their tenure would not depend on political favor. After the passage of the law, his interest and activity in its behalf did not cease. His time and professional knowledge and skill were at the service of the commissioners and were availed of by them in putting it in operation and defending it from attack. It was a fixed rule with him, observed in this, as on all other like matters, to accept no compensation for professional services in connection with or in any way arising out of reform movements in which he had participated.

As has been said, almost his latest as well as his earliest efforts for the public welfare were directed toward civil service reform. He worked vigorously to procure the passage by the last assembly of a law applying to the state. In accepting an appointment by the present governor to act with two others in framing such a law, he was guided by the same considerations which dictated his acceptance of a place on the mayor's police commission. The law was framed and submitted to the assembly by the governor in a message recommending its passage, but notwithstanding vigorous efforts, in which Mr. Hamline participated with his accustomed energy, it failed of passage.

Mr. Hamline's labors in behalf of civil service reform have been selected for this extended reference because they were begun in his early manhood and continued until his death. But they serve only as an illustration of his activities as a citizen, and not as their measure. In many other matters of public concern, notably the Humphrey and Allen bills, the preservation of the city's rights in the lake front, the granting of franchises to public service corporations, the consolidation of the supreme court, he displayed the same qualities of leadership and expended his time, energies, abilities and money with the same

self-sacrificing generosity which marked his efforts in behalf of that reform.

His advocacy of, or opposition to, men or measures, as a speaker on public platforms, was characterized by a peculiar directness, the choice of apt language, without any effort at rhetorical display, intense earnestness coupled with complete self-control, and unflinching courage. He was blunt and unsparing in his denunciation of candidates for office whom he deemed unfit, yet malice or venom had no place in his nature. He understood and made allowance for human weakness and was charitable and generous in his judgments of his fellow-men. In his arraignment of aspirants for office, at times bitter in the extreme, he was wholly impersonal; it was never the individual as such, but always the candidate, at whom he directed his blows. A love of conflict he no doubt had, as all good fighters have, but it was the compelling sense of his duty as a citizen that for so many years made him a prominent figure in the community's affairs, and during the last ten years of his life it was that sense of duty alone. In invective and denunciation he had no pleasure, and when he indulged in it, as at times he did, it was in the stern, grim fashion of one in deadly earnest. Indeed, back of and inspiring his public activity in all its phases, was his serious and wholly unselfish conception of the obligations which citizenship laid upon him.

Mr. Hamline was fortunate in the choice of his profession. Its employments were congenial to him, and he followed them with unflagging interest and zest. To him the work of the law was not drudgery, but a source of keen intellectual pleasure, and its controversies afforded frequent opportunities to gratify his love of conflict. It was his rare good fortune to be a worker in love with his work, and to find in it adequate and satisfying occupation for all his faculties. He pursued it with entire devotion, not as a trade, but as a profession, and never ventured out of its paths to occupy his abilities elsewhere for gain. Its pecuniary rewards, though they came to him in satisfactory measure, were the least of its attractions, and his labor in any given case was not proportioned to the amount, but to the questions involved therein. Nature equipped him generously for the profession and he supplemented her gifts by the conduct of his life. He possessed a broad, clear and vigorous mind, orderly and logical in its processes, with a singular capacity for recognizing and siezing

upon the vital and essential. His body was a faithful ally of his mind—robust, virile and nervously sound, enabling him to work hard and tirelessly. And, added to this equipment of brain and body, there was flawless integrity. All who knew him intimately recognized in him a rare and exceptional honesty. It has been said by one that the word honesty took on a new meaning when applied to John H. Hamline. It was not alone that he was incapable of an act which he knew to be wrong, but that his perception of right was singularly clear and true. A retrospect of many years of intimate association fails to reveal an act of his properly subject to the smallest criticism judged by the highest standards of honor.

Possessing these qualities it followed as of course that his career at the bar was successful. Recognition as a lawyer of solid attainments came to him early after his admission, his clientage steadily grew, and his professional life became one of constant and laborious employment. The time that he gave generously and freely to serve the community was the valuable possession of a busy man, but he did not by reason of his participation in public affairs, fail of diligent and faithful care for the interests of his clients. Once having accepted a case his client's cause became his own. His preparation of cases was marked by the most painstaking attention to detail and exhaustive examination of authorities. From his youth he was an interested student of history and of the development of government and of law, and, although keeping himself acquainted with and using skillfully current decisions, it was the habit of his mind to refer and test all questions by reference to principles. In trials he was fair and candid with the court, presenting no theories or propositions which he did not believe to be sound, but supporting his contentions with force, courage and tenacity.

Mr. Hamline was connected with much important litigation, involving questions affecting the interests of the community as well as of his individual clients. Of this character were the suits affecting the franchises of the Union Loop, and certain street railway companies, and the numerous controversies concerning the lake front. His acquaintance with the history of the lake front was comprehensive, as was also his knowledge of the law affecting the questions involved, acquired by years of careful study and investigation.

During the latter years of his life his hearing became impaired.

causing his friends apprehension that the scope of his professional life might be seriously narrowed. He never expressed to his near friends any anxiety on account of this growing infirmity. That he realized what the future might have in store for him cannot be doubted. That he did not permit the contemplation of such a future to interfere with the serene conduct of his life or to impair the best use of his abilities, was a demonstration of the high courage which always distinguished him.

Mr. Hamline was given to very direct and blunt speaking, and deserved the reputation which he bore as a grim, hard fighter. But in his career there was new proof that the world loves a good fighter, and the very qualities that earned him that reputation attracted and preserved to him the respect and personal regard of his brother lawyers.

Some weeks after his death, at a great public meeting in his memory, one who was of the inner circle of Mr. Hamline's friends—himself a man of calm judgment and exact expression—said of him: "If I were to choose a man from among the men I have known to stand as a symbol of the sovereign attributes of friendship, I would choose John Hamline. Other friends there may be more sympathetic, others more sweet in expression, others more lavish in show of service, but none have I known more constant and true, and none so complete." What finer eulogium could be framed and how noble must have been the nature of him of whom it could be deservedly spoken! Let it be recorded that in that judgment each one concurs, of those whose relations to John Hamline were of closest intimacy.

This memorial can have no more fitting conclusion than the following extract from the same address:

"How shall I speak of his tenderness? So deliberately did he shield from display this element of his character beneath the directness and brusqueness of his daily demeanor, that 'I sometimes hold it half a sin' to make public revelation of it here. Yet we who were favored with a place among his intimacies so often saw and felt its manifestation that surely it were a greater sin to pass it by unnoticed. The serious, the severe and the lofty duties and privileges of friendship he welcomed in the open; its sweeter and sadder claims he met and satisfied in secret, with the conscience of a Christian and the heart and sympathy of a woman.

“The gentleness of his conception of the ties of home and family touched the limit of masculine understanding. His devotion to the friends he loved was far finer than his grim expression would let them believe. He had that supreme attribute of woman, to love a man in silence. Of this the solemn secrets that death has revealed give touching testimony.

“The pain he gave his friends when duty moved him to disagreement gave birth to greater suffering in himself. The sternness of his attitude was often but a mask to his emotions, and his affection for his friends outlived all differences with them.

“He was ever giving of himself to help his friends. His contributions—nay, his sacrifices—of time, of interest and of effort, not to speak of more sordid things, in behalf of the interested ambition of others, are the blissful and lasting heritage of many of us.”

(By Frank H. Scott.)

If it be true, as it should be, that the most fitting memorial that can be written of a lawyer is a simple and truthful record of a lifetime of useful hard work, that has brought with it

KIRK HAWES. honor in an honored profession, then, indeed, it is an easy task to present such a memorial to Judge Kirk Hawes, who from 1865 to 1904, nearly forty years, was a striking figure at the bar, upon the bench and in the affairs of Chicago during those eventful years of its history.

Kirk Hawes was born in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, January 5, 1839. His parents were Preston and Fanny Oles Hawes. His father was a farmer of keen intellect and a leader in the community where he lived. Mrs. Mary Jane Holmes, well known in literature, was a sister of Judge Hawes, and the intimate and affectionate relations through all the years between this brother and sister and the remainder of the family was a feature of their lives.

At the age of fourteen years young Hawes wearied of farm life and went to sea, sailing on his first voyage from the port of Boston to Hong Kong. That was the era of the American Clipper Ship and in these swift couriers he visited all the principal seaports of the world.

After three years of seafaring life he returned to Brookfield, and after preparation entered Williams College. He was in his junior year when the war of the rebellion broke out. He raised a company, was

elected first lieutenant, but finding enlistments too slow relinquished his commission and went to Boston, where he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry. He served under General Banks in the Red River campaign and until the fall of Vicksburg in 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Williams College, where he graduated in 1864, with the degree of A. B. At this time the leading law firm in Worcester was that of Baker and Aldrich, whose office he entered as a law student, remaining there one year.

In 1865 he came to Chicago, entering the law office of Waite, Towne & Clark, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. The same year the law firm of Hawes & Helm was formed, which continued until early in 1871. Gifted with strong physique, a trained mind and with the natural bent of a student, Mr. Hawes entered upon the practice of the law with the same vigor, individuality, assurance and success that attended his undertakings through his eventful career. In 1871 he formed a second law partnership with an old classmate and former law student of Worcester, under the firm name of Hawes & Lawrence, which partnership continued until Mr. Hawes was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, in the year 1880. The morning after the great fire of 1871 the law firm of Hawes & Lawrence is said to have had the only law library in Chicago—about 1,000 volumes, which were saved from the flames by the large fire-proof vault of their Clark street offices.

In the presidential campaign of 1880 Judges Hawes, who was a Republican in politics, was associated with Robert G. Ingersoll, Leonard Swett, Emery A. Storrs and other prominent Illinois Republicans, in an organized opposition to the nomination of President Grant for a third term, resulting in the seating of the contesting Illinois delegates, and thus assuring the final result in the national convention. On this account, in his subsequent judicial campaign, Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the *Chicago Times*, a strong Democratic organ, endorsed Judge Hawes' candidacy and he was elected with the largest majority given any of the judicial candidates, running largely ahead of his ticket. He served two terms, from 1880 to 1892, was renominated, and defeated in the Democratic "land-slide" of the latter year.

It was as judge of the superior court that the strong individuality

of Judge Hawes and his exceptional abilities as a lawyer and student reached their greatest usefulness, as the records of the many important cases he was called upon to try during these twelve years most conclusively show. In the performance of the exacting judicial duties of that high office, at a time when there were fewer judges than we have now, he was, as he ever had been, a hard worker. Business in his court was always dispatched with promptness and yet with that care that made for justice, as clearly appears from the decisions of the courts of last resort in Illinois when his decisions as a trial judge were presented for review. Abrupt in manner he was, no doubt, as that was one of his natural characteristics, but he was ever an attentive listener to both sides of a controversy, and would without the slightest hesitation brush aside the mere technicalities of the law, for which he had much less respect than for the substantial merits. He had strong convictions of what was right and wrong and was entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believed he was right. These characteristics were frequently the subject of comment, both at the bar and in the public prints, from one of which the following is quoted. "A few more men like Judge Kirk Hawes, with intelligent opinions and backbone enough to enforce them, are needed on the bench when matters of public import like the election fraud cases come to trial." It is a matter of local history that his prompt and thorough investigation of a jury-bribing plot in his court that affected several men in high places not only won for him the thanks and respect of the public, but effectually put a stop to such corruption in Chicago for some twenty years.

Notwithstanding these forceful characteristics, he displayed as ex-officio judge of the criminal court, in the home circle and among his personal friends a tenderness, interest, deep love and sympathy for humanity that was always more than noticeable.

The limits within which these lines must be confined forbids but passing reference to the many activities of Judge Hawes, other than those at the bar and upon the bench. In 1888 he was prominently mentioned as an available Republican candidate for governor of Illinois; he took a lively interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, securing for the federal soldiers and Chicago, after years of hard work and special legislation at Washington and Springfield, the present public library site and the Soldiers' Memorial Hall on

what was formerly Dearborn Park, a fitting and lasting monument, both to the soldiers and to Judge Hawes' public spirit. His early travels around the world gave him a deep interest in foreign lands, and so in later life he became an authority and ready writer and lecturer on the ancient history of Egypt and the Holy Land. Though inclined to liberality in religious views, he was a leading member of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago. Not a club man, as that term is generally used, he was, however, active in the organization of the Union League, Marquette and Twentieth Century clubs of Chicago, and president of the Les Cheneaux Club near Mackinac, Michigan, his summer home, and a charter member of the Chicago Bar Association.

He was married in the year 1871, to Miss Helen E. Dunham, a daughter of John H. Dunham, former president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. His wife survives him; his son, John Dunham Hawes, and his three daughters, Florence, wife of Arthur J. Chivers, of London, England; Levanche D. and Fanny V. also survive him.

After retiring from the bench, Judge Hawes, though still in active practice, devoted much of his time to his own property and affairs, spending several months each year at his summer home on Marquette Island, in Lake Huron.

The first real activities of this life began with the buoyant expectancy of youth, amid the waves and the tides of the ocean, and his life went out on September 8, 1904, a few moments after admiring the autumnal foliage on the shores and looking out on the waters of the inland seas, whose waves, we may believe, chanted a sweet lullaby of hopefulness for his final voyage.

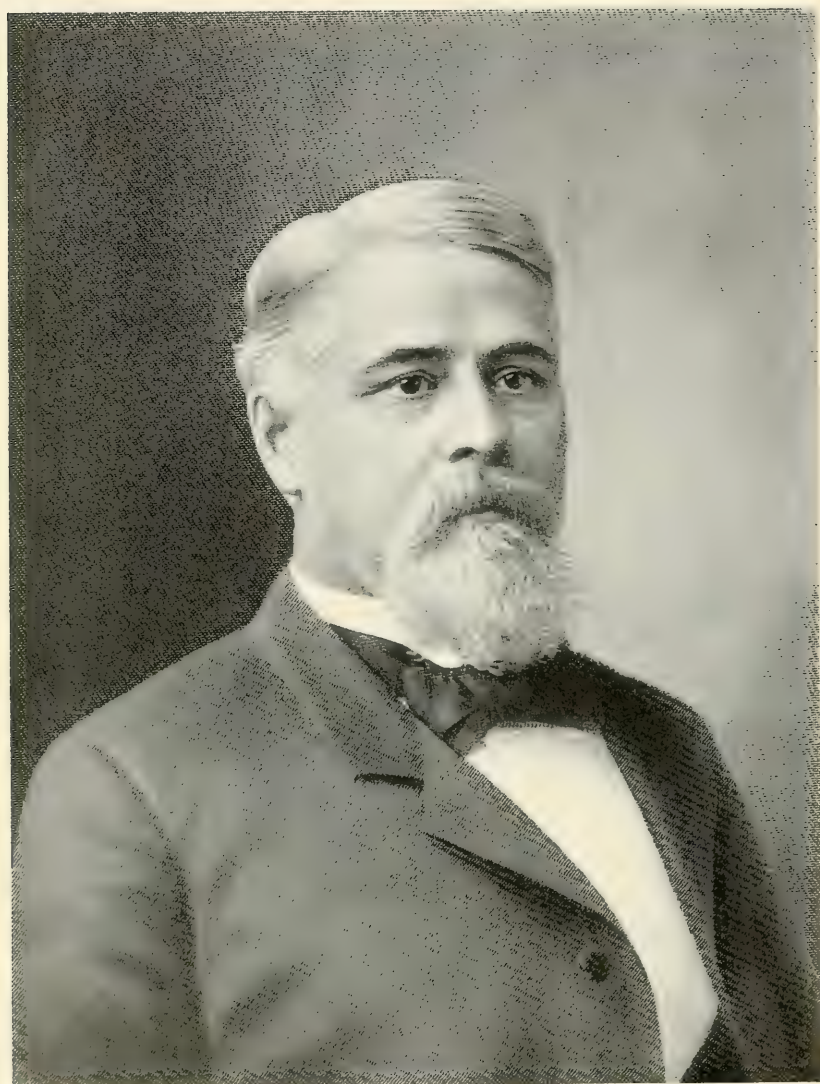
(By Frank R. Grover.)

Henry Martyn Shepard, judge of the superior court, assigned to service in the branch appellate court of the first district, died in this city October 16, 1904.

HENRY M.
SHEPARD.

Judge Shepard came from a sturdy New England ancestry. Two of his great-grandfathers were officers in the war of the Revolution; another ancestor, Joseph Wadsworth, extinguished the lights in the chamber of the legislative assembly of Connecticut and hid the colonial charter in the hollow of the





S. A. Hope

famous Charter Oak when an attempt was made by servants of the king of England to seize it.

For two years he studied at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. From thence he went to Heidelberg, Germany, and became a student in the celebrated university of that place. Returning to America, he read law at Elmira, New York. In 1861 he came to Chicago and was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois on the 23d of April of that year. For two years he was in the law office of Waite & Towne, then leading attorneys of Chicago. In 1864 he united in the formation of the firm of Fuller, Ham & Shepard, the senior member of which has for many years been chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. In 1883 he was elected to the bench of the superior court, and remained a judge of that court to the time of his death, having been three times elected without opposition. At the time of his death, as for a number of years previous he had been, he was assigned to the appellate court of the first district.

His manner was calm, dignified and simple. As lawyer and judge he was learned, industrious, painstaking and conscientious. As husband, father and friend, none knew him but to love him.

(By A. N. Waterman.)

The year 1908 is the golden anniversary of the admission to the Illinois bar of the venerable and revered Judge Simeon P. Shope,

senior member of the firm of Shope, Zane, Busby and
 SIMEON P. Weber, and for seventeen years an honored figure
 SHOPE. on the benches of the circuit and state supreme

courts. The judge is a native of Ohio, although he has spent the greater portion of his life in Illinois. He was born in Akron on the 3d of December, 1837, son of Simeon P. and Lucinda (Richmond) Shope, and at the age of two years was brought by his parents to Illinois, the family locating in Marseilles in September, 1839. In the spring of the following year Ottawa became the home town, and in its public schools Simeon P. obtained his first mental discipline, afterward continuing his education in the public schools of Woodford county and at an academy. In parallel lines with his schooling ran his healthful training on the home farm, so that his development was substantial and natural, and far removed from the hothouse expansion of many city boys. He entered upon an independent business

career as an assistant to an engineer, and afterwards taught school for four years, in the meantime pursuing his legal studies under the direction of such good masters as Judges Elihu Powell and Norman H. Purple of Peoria.

At the attainment of his majority, in 1858, Judge Shope was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois, and this became an all-important year because of the added fact that it marked the commencement of a happy married life extending over nearly a quarter of a century. He began his practice at Metamora, Woodford county, but soon afterward removed to Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, and formed a partnership with Lewis W. Ross, a pioneer lawyer and an able public man of that section of the state. The court records indicate that with the passing years Judge Shope's practice grew both in volume and importance, and he was soon known as one of the leaders of the county bar. He continued in active practice at Lewiston until 1877, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial circuit. On the bench his legal talents and strength were given free scope, and showed to the best advantage; his ability to grasp a multitude of details and show their general bearing on the points at issue, and a patient and courteous attitude toward all who came before him, with a broad knowledge of the law and promptness of decision when both sides to a controversy had been heard—these were traits which made him a popular, honored and wise member of the judiciary. His term as circuit judge extended from 1877 to 1885, and in the latter year he was elected a representative of the supreme bench of Illinois, filling the position for the full term of nine years. Declining a re-election, he removed with his family to Chicago in 1894, and resumed private practice.

Since becoming a member of the Chicago bar, Judge Shope has been the senior in the firm of Shope, Mathis and Barrett; Shope, Mathis, Zane and Weber, and Shope, Zane, Busby and Weber, both his name and his professional work having added strength and honor to the co-partnerships. He has long been classed with the ablest corporation lawyers of the state, being general counsel for companies having large enterprises and handling with facility the intricate problems which come up for consideration. In the wise disposal of such broad-gauge practice his years of judicial experience have been of immeasurable advantage to him. His high standing at both bench

and bar is firmly assured in the declining years of his life, and as a conscientious and profound adviser his services are still eagerly utilized. Until elected to the Illinois bench, Judge Shope was quite active as a Democrat (being elected to the state legislature in 1862), but since that period he has held aloof with a delicate and an honorable dignity.

In 1858 Simeon P. Shope was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Jones, who died in Florida, January 4, 1883. They became the parents of four children: Clara A., Charles E. (deceased), Clarence W. and Mabel Ray Shope. The judge is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for a third of a century has been identified with the Masonic fraternity. When without the circle of his professional duties, he is the genial gentleman, as ever approachable and courteous.

John Maxcy Zane, of the law firm of Shope, Zane, Busby and Weber, has, since locating in Chicago in 1899, gained a reputation as

JOHN M.
ZANE.

one of the most forceful lawyers of the local bar, and as a trial lawyer has few peers throughout the state. His keen analytical mind affords him unusual facility in working out the details of a case, and it is said that before going into the courtroom he must know that he is thoroughly prepared for every development that may arise during the trial. His contemporaries are quick to acknowledge his special abilities and his high position among the lawyers of the state.

The son of one of the oldest and most honored lawyers of Illinois, Mr. Zane was born in Springfield, this state, March 26, 1863, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. He then joined his father in Utah and took up the study of law with the latter until his admission to the bar in 1888. The following four years he was assistant United States attorney for the territory of Utah and reporter of the supreme court, during which time he edited five volumes of the Utah reports. From 1893 to 1899 he was engaged in general practice in Salt Lake City; since then he has been a resident of Chicago. For seven years he was a member of the well known law firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane and Weber, the personnel of which has since been changed as indicated above.

Mr. Zane is author of "Zane on Banks and Banking," published in 1900. He is a lecturer in the law departments of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, and a member of the Illinois and Chicago Bar associations. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Zane's position on the great public questions of the day is individual and forceful, suggesting the character of the man, and his opinions are entitled to respect from all sides. In a recent public discussion he vigorously opposed, without denying its constitutionality, the policy of giving the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate and fix railroad rates, declaring that it was a physical impossibility for any such body of men satisfactorily to perform such a task. "The people who are making the greatest outcry," said Mr. Zane, "are the people who are the most heavily interested in the railroads, if they only knew it. More than \$1,500,000,000 of railroad capitalization represents the investment of the funds of insurance companies, endowment funds of educational institutions and savings banks. When the small investor realizes the situation there will be a wonderful change in public sentiment."

Mr. Zane is a member of the Union League, University, Quadrangle, Literary and Exmoor Country clubs. He married, in Philadelphia, April 25, 1894, Miss Sara R. Zane. Their home is in Evanston.

The name Zane has been honored in the Illinois bench and bar nearly fifty years. For many years Charles S. Zane, father of the Chicago lawyer named above, was an attorney and judge in this state, and for sixteen years was chief justice of the territory and state of Utah. Born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1832, he came west and located in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1850. Two years later he entered McKendree College, and by teaching, attending college and studying law, he obtained admission to the bar in 1857. In 1860 he became a member of the law firm of Lincoln and Herndon at Springfield, which was dissolved on account of Mr. Lincoln's election as president of the United States, and in January, 1861, the firm of Herndon and Zane was formed. Mr. Zane later became a member of the firm of Cullom, Zane and Marcy, the senior member of which has for years been one of Illinois's representatives in the United States senate. Continuing in regular practice until 1872, from that year until 1884 Mr. Zane was circuit judge of the San-

gamon district. In 1884, by appointment from President Arthur, he became chief justice of the territory of Utah, and save for brief intervals held that office until 1896, when he became chief justice under the state government after the admission of Utah to the Union, and so continued until 1900. As a lawyer he was regarded as one of the leading members of the Illinois bar, and his judicial career both in this state and in Utah was marked by a fearlessness, impartiality and thorough knowledge and application of the law that makes his position a permanent one in the judicial history of the west. The wife of Judge Zane was Margaret D. Maxcy, daughter of John Cook Maxcy and member of a family well known at Springfield since 1810, when they moved to this state from Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. Zane still reside in Salt Lake City.

The reputation of the eminent corporation lawyers of the country is not made in a day, unusual ability in this broad field demanding not only natural abilities, but the most thorough preparation and strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry. Broad education and extensive knowledge of business, commercial and industrial principles and conditions, are requisites for success.

LEVY
MAYER.

Commencing practice a little more than twenty-five years ago in Chicago, Levy Mayer has steadily advanced to the front in reputation and the legitimate rewards of such a standing.

Born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 23rd of October, 1858, as the son of Henry D. and Clara (Goldsmith) Mayer, Mr. Mayer is a product of Chicago. He received his foundation education in the old Jones and Chicago high schools. From 1874 to 1876 he took some special studies at and attended the law department of Yale University, and during the following five years was assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute. While so engaged, he prepared the first catalogue of the Institute's library and edited and revised Judge David Rorer's works on Interstate or Private International Law and on Judicial Sales. Since 1881 he has pursued his profession steadfastly and successfully. He is a prodigious worker and his large practice has been principally in the fields of corporation, interstate commerce and constitutional law. He numbers among his clients some of the leading corporations and trusts of the country. He has represented one side or the other of many of the great cases that

have come before the courts of Illinois during the last twenty years. He has never held nor sought office of any kind. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the American Economical Association, and of the Union League, Iroquois, South Shore Country, Mid-Day, Germania, Automobile, Lawyers' and Old Colony clubs, the last two named being organizations of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. In the latter state he maintains an attractive country residence on the shores of Cape Cod Bay.

Few leaders in the field of commercial and corporation law have advanced more steadily to eminence than the late Adolph Moses, the prime secret of his uniform success being the union of a remarkable business judgment and a keen legal insight into the most involved transactions. He never relied upon eloquence alone to carry a position, but always appealed to court and jury as if he were laying the matter before a business man in his counting house. He realized to the full that the chief requisite in such cases, some of them involving millions of dollars, was to have the salient facts well in hand, and to state them clearly, succinctly and forcibly. Direct, earnest appeal in such legal procedure was usually found to be far more effective than eloquence, although, when the proper occasion arose, Mr. Moses was never found amiss even in well considered flights of oratory; but his genius as a lawyer was founded on his powers of analysis and classification, and so marked was his judicial temperament that his name was often mentioned for the federal bench. His devotion to the cause of civic betterment is, aside from his success as a lawyer, the most interesting feature of his career to the general public regard. The Civic Federation and similar organizations were strengthened by his support.

Adolph Moses was born at Speyer, capital of the Palatinate, Germany, on the 27th of February, 1837, being a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Adler) Moses. From early boyhood his own inclinations and his parents' wishes coincided in the choice of the legal profession, but, after passing through the public and Latin schools of his native place, he found such a prevailing prejudice against his race in Germany that he decided to come to America. Arriving at New Orleans on the twenty-second of December, 1852, the youth at once became a student at the Louisiana University, and had the benefit of receiving his first professional instruction from such lawyers as Randall Hunt,



Adolph Moser



Christian Roselius, Alfred Hennan and Judge Thomas M. McCaleb. Graduating in March, 1861, he was admitted to the Louisiana bar and commenced practice in New Orleans, but his career was interrupted by the Civil war, since his nine years' residence in the south naturally drew him to espouse the cause of the Confederacy; and espousal with him was ever another word for action. First, think hard, and then act with equal vigor—this appears to have been one of his life rules. He therefore joined the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment of infantry and, as captain of one of its companies, fought with bravery and earnestness for two years.

At the expiration of that period Mr. Moses came north and located at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained in practice until his removal to Chicago in 1869. The vigor, independence, breadth and openness of its people, with the prevailing civic spirit of cheerful confidence, fully accorded with the character of the young attorney; and he remained, for the balance of his life, one with Chicago in letter and spirit. His knowledge of the law, both broad and accurate, brought him at once into the front rank of practitioners, and, with the growth of Chicago as a commercial and business center, his legal practice increased proportionately. The extent and variety of it can be seen by reference to reports of the Supreme and Appellate courts, in whose archives are many briefs and arguments which are the product of his active brain. As a legal adviser, he attained a wide reputation, and was employed by many large corporations in this capacity, being especially designated at the bar as the senior member of the firm of Moses, Rosenthal and Kennedy.

Mr. Moses was also a writer of force and merit, his "Rambles Through the Illinois Reports," illustrating the judicial, political and social history of the state and its people, through the medium of the Breese Reports. In 1890 he founded the *National Corporation Reporter*, a legal journal devoted to the interests of corporations, and of which he was sole editor for several years. Later, he established the United States Corporation Bureau, of which he was president at the time of his death. He had also served as president of the State Bar Association in 1897, and had always done his full share to make its proceedings interesting and instructive. In 1895 he read a paper before that body on the subject "Abolition of the Variance," which was widely circulated and much discussed. At the opening of the con-

solidated Supreme court in October, 1897, Mr. Moses was selected by the bar of Illinois to deliver the address of welcome to the court, which is published in the annual report of the State Association of 1898, and in the official reports of the proceedings of that court.

A firm Democrat in politics, Mr. Moses was never a politician. In 1879 he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for the office of judge of the Superior court, but otherwise refused the use of his name as an aspirant for political honors. His deep interest in matters of public education, however, induced him to act as one of the directors of the Chicago Public Library for a term of six years, and as chairman of the library committee, he accomplished much for the advancement of that institution. He was the originator of the John Marshall centennial of February 4, 1901, and his membership in the Chicago Historical Society indicated a decided trend of his thought and literary investigations.

In 1869 Mr. Moses married Miss Matilda Wolf, a native of Mannheim, Germany, and the following children have been born to them: Joseph W., Julius, Hamilton, Paul A.; Virginia, now Mrs. Moritz Rosenthal; and Irma, wife of J. W. Moses, of New Orleans. Two of the sons were members of the firm of which he was the senior member at his decease, Moritz Rosenthal, the second member, being his son-in-law. Mr. Moses was a member of various social, benevolent and political organizations, including the Masonic fraternity, the Standard and Iroquois clubs, and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, acting as the first president of the national convention of the last named fraternity in 1869. For many years he had been a member of Sinai Congregation, and his death, November 6, 1905, at Asheville, North Carolina, removed from that body one of its most faithful and influential members.

When it is realized that John Sumner Runnells has been general counsel of the Pullman Company for a period of more than twenty

JOHN S. years the student of large affairs at once places him
RUNNELLS. in the first professional ranks. It is true that

George M. Pullman began devising practical sleeping cars half a century ago, that the Pullman Palace Car Company was organized forty years ago, and that since the days of the "Pioneer" sleeping coach many resourceful and able men have co-operated with the great founder of the enterprise to make it an in-

dustrial power of national scope. But, although Mr. Runnells is not a pioneer in the work of the Pullman Company, he has remained at the head of its complicated legal department during the period of its greatest development and, with his strong hand at the helm, has guided it through many complications. His connection with the company commenced a few years after the founding of the town of Pullman, which may be said to have inaugurated the modern expansion of the great industry which has set the standard for the construction of railway cars throughout the world. He has been general counsel of the company since 1887 and vice president since May, 1905, the appointment to the latter position being a signal recognition of the strength and breadth of his influence upon the general progress of the company.

Born at Effingham, New Hampshire, on the 30th of July, 1844, son of John and Huldah S. Runnells, John Sumner Runnells received the benefits of a sturdy New England rearing which developed the strongest elements of his character. After passing through the public schools of Tamworth, New York, and the New Hampshire Academy in his native state, at the age of sixteen he entered Amherst College. On his graduation in 1865 he had taken the highest honors in Greek and in extemporaneous speaking. This latter talent has proved one of his marked and strong traits. As a ready speaker and orator, Mr. Runnells has made a high reputation apart from his substantial professional career, being well known as a finished orator on patriotic and public occasions; and his ability in this direction doubtless influenced his political progress during his earlier years.

From his collegiate successes at Amherst, Mr. Runnells went to the old town of Dover, New Hampshire, and began studying law. The Civil war had just closed and, despite the draining of the country's resources, the middle west was entering upon an unprecedented era of material development, and the prophets of progress already saw the great plains of the farther west spanned by iron ways and sprinkled with villages and cities. This new world required strong and wise men from the east to cast their fortunes with virile west; and Mr. Runnells proved of this accession. In 1867 he left Dover and came to Iowa, where he became private secretary to the governor of the state. His energy, versatile ability and attractive personality brought him rapid promotion. In 1869 President Grant appointed

him to the consular service and he spent two years in England, which gave him a new experience and could not but broaden his life.

On his return to the United States, in 1871, Mr. Runnells was admitted to the Iowa bar and began practice at Des Moines. In 1875 he was elected reporter of the state supreme court, and eighteen volumes of its records bear testimony that his position was no sinecure. His high standing as a practitioner was strengthened by his appointment as United States district attorney by President Arthur, his services in that position extending from 1881 to 1885. This was also the period of his greatest activity and prominence in Republican politics, being chairman of the Iowa state committee from 1879 to 1880, Iowa member of the national committee in 1880-4, and a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880. Though his Iowa practice was mainly of a general nature, Mr. Runnells became noted in the specialty of railway and telegraph law. In view of his prominence he could not but become involved in the complication growing from the enforcement of the state prohibitory laws, and materially added to his reputation as principal attorney in a case which involved the constitutionality of certain of their sections. He conducted this case not only through the state courts, but carried it to the supreme court of the United States, where his main contentions were sustained.

As stated, Mr. Runnells' private practice concluded with the year 1887, when he came to Chicago to enter the services of the Pullman Company as its general counsel. In that capacity his greatest reputation has been made. He has also acted as special counsel for the Burlington, the Wabash and other railroad systems, as well as for the Western Union Telegraph and American Express companies. For a number of years past he has been senior member of the firm of Runnells and Burry, whose large practice has extended to all branches of civil law. After a mere enumeration of such activities, it may be deemed unnecessary to allude to Mr. Runnells' executive force as one of the causes of his continuous advancement, as well as his ability to manage varied and complicated interests successfully, without friction and confusion.

While a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Runnells was married, March 31, 1869, to Miss Helen R. Baker, by whom he has become the father of the following: Mabel, now Mrs. Robert I. Jenks; Lucy, Mrs. A. W. Jackson; Clive and Alice Rutherford. Mr.

Runnells is president of the Chicago Club and of the Saddle and Cycle Club, and has membership with the Chicago Literary, University and Onwentsia clubs of Chicago, and with the University Club of New York. In his domestic life and outside the pale of his profession, he is affectionate, unassuming and companionable, and altogether may be designated a fine product of metropolitan life.

In the long and uniformly progressive career of William H. Barnum several personal traits are quite noticeable, among which is

WILLIAM H. versatility of talents combined with thoroughness
BARNUM. of preparation and depth of legal knowledge. A

man of broad education and experience, of high personal character, courteous and able, he is one of Chicago's strong characters. Mr. Barnum is a native of Onondaga county, New York, born February 15, 1840, son of Charles and Harriet (Rogers) Barnum. When he was two years of age his parents became residents of Belleville, Illinois, where he received his preparatory education in various private schools. At the age of sixteen he became a student in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, his two and a half years' course there being occasionally interrupted by teaching in Belleville schools. In the fall of 1858 he entered the University of Michigan as a sophomore and, although obliged to relinquish his course in the junior year, his Alma Mater long since enrolled him among her Alumni and bestowed upon him an honorary degree. On leaving Michigan University he resumed teaching at Belleville, continuing his classical, literary and historical studies under competent private instructors. In 1860 he became a student in the law office of Hon. George Trumbull, of that place, whose bar, then especially, included some of the most distinguished lawyers of the state. Admitted to the bar in 1862, Mr. Barnum began practice in Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, and for the ensuing five years remained in the circuit which comprised five counties of the state. Quite a number of interesting and most important cases tried by him in those years went to the supreme court, some of them ranking as leading cases. During three of his five years' residence in Chester Mr. Barnum served as master in chancery and, although his clientage rapidly increased, in the fall of 1867 he removed to Chicago, in pursuance of his original intention to ultimately establish himself in some metropolitan city.

Mr. Barnum became a resident of Chicago on the invitation of Lawrence J. J. Nissen to join him in a partnership. The firm thus formed continued for a period of eleven years. During this time Mr. Barnum attended almost exclusively to the court practice of the firm and acquired distinction as a trial lawyer, as well as for his legal arguments and briefs in the supreme court. In 1876-8 George F. Harding was identified with the firm under the style of Harding, Nissen and Barnum, and upon its dissolution Judge Barnum was for two years associated in practice with Cornelius Van Schaack until elevated to the bench of the circuit court (in the summer of 1879). Mr. Barnum served as circuit judge of Cook county from the time mentioned until December 1, 1884, when he resigned to re-enter private practice.

As a jurist Judge Barnum evinced a broad knowledge of law and equity, a conscientious regard for the rights of all classes of litigants and fine executive ability in the dispatch of business. By arrangement with his colleagues he occupied the chancery bench for three years, and with facility and thoroughness cleared from the dockets a large number of cases and motions which had been in arrears for several years. By means of general calls and speedy decisions his chancery calendar was reduced to comparatively small and quite manageable proportions, when in September, 1882, it was turned over to his successor. Pursuant to the arrangements mentioned, Judge Barnum then took up a common-law docket, not from any preference for it, but from a desire to keep abreast with the bar and with the progress of legal questions through the courts. He also held terms of the criminal court, and his judicial duties, wherever performed, were discharged with absolute fearlessness and impartiality. His resignation occurred near the close of his six years' term and he declined to accept another nomination, when it would have been equivalent to an election, his decided preference being for the greater activities of private practice.

Mr. Barnum again became a member of the Chicago bar as senior member of the firm of Barnum, Rubens and Ames. This connection was continued for three and a half years. He then associated with him his son, Albert W. Barnum, who had just returned from Yale College and been admitted to the bar. This congenial relationship lasted until the death of the latter in 1903. From first to last, it

would be difficult to find a lawyer in the state who has tried more causes, written more briefs, made more arguments and carried more of his litigation to a successful conclusion, than William H. Barnum. An active Democrat, he was the nominee of his party for the circuit judgeship in 1903, but otherwise has never been a candidate for office, the professional responsibilities which he has borne forbidding participation in general politics. In 1860 Mr. Barnum was united in marriage to Miss Clara Hyde, of Belleville, Illinois. They have had five children: Belle, now Mrs. M. D. L. Simpson, of Riverside, Illinois; Albert, now deceased; Gertrude; Edna, the wife of Justin K. Toles, residing in California; and Harry H. Barnum. The last named is a successful Chicago lawyer in active practice.

The late Frederick Hampden Winston was a fine type of the courteous, dignified southern gentleman, united to the energetic, successful, practical man of the North. In him met the best traits of the Cavalier and the Puritan, and produced a breadth and solidity of character, with a smoothness and richness of mental composition, which made him a most marked character among the many strong and unique men of Chicago.

Rev. Dennis M. Winston, brother of Frederick S. Winston, a leading merchant of New York City, and himself a talented young Presbyterian divine, in the early years of the nineteenth century sought the milder climate of the South for the benefit of his failing health. Locating finally in Georgia he married Miss Mary McIntosh, granddaughter of the distinguished General McIntosh and a representative of one of the first families of that state. A portion of the considerable wealth which fell to this Mrs. Winston consisted of slaves. At their home, known as Sand Hill, Liberty county, Georgia, was born their son, Frederick Hampden Winston, in the year 1830, on the 20th of November. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Kentucky, locating in Woodford county, and with a spirit of self-sacrifice in which they were by no means alone among the noble families of the South, they freed their bondsmen because of conscientious scruples. The act deprived them of most of their wealth, and two years after their arrival in Kentucky Mrs. Winston passed away. Her husband survived her only until 1842.

At the age of twelve years Frederick H. was therefore left with-

out parents or prospects of any special promise, but the legacy of a splendid character left by his cultured and Christian parents saved him from despondency and eventually brought him along the high-road to an honorable success. He was educated in the good private schools of Kentucky until he was sixteen years of age, when he returned to Georgia to engage in that favorite occupation of the ambitious young men of the South, the manufacture of cotton. For the succeeding two years he was engaged in learning all the details of the industry, and in 1848, when but eighteen years of age, he joined others in the organization of a company which sent him to New York to superintend the construction of machinery. His task was satisfactorily completed by 1850, and he returned to Georgia to open the works, but as capital had even at that early day become timid in the South the enterprise was not placed on its feet, and young Winston determined to adopt a professional life.

Frederick H. Winston's career as a lawyer opens with his entrance as a student to the office of Hon. William C. Dawson, then United States senator from his native state, and after six months there he entered the law school of Harvard College. Prior to his graduation in 1853 Mr. Winston had the enterprise to go to New York and spend six months in the office of her most eminent lawyer, and perhaps the leader of the American bar, Hon. William M. Evarts. Under his able guidance he was soon admitted to the New York bar and in 1853 was prepared for practice in whatever line he should be called.

Locating in Chicago in that year, after a few months of independent practice he associated himself with Norman B. Judd, one of the most prominent members of the western bar, thus establishing the firm of Judd and Winston. During the seven years of their fine and large practice they reached a high position as corporation lawyers, and the partnership was terminated only by the appointment of Mr. Judd as minister to Germany by President Lincoln, in 1861. Later, he was identified in partnership practice with Henry W. Blodgett, who in 1870 was appointed by President Grant to the bench of the United States district court at Chicago. Although these national honors reacted favorably upon Mr. Winston as a lawyer, indicative as they were of the eminence of those who considered it mutually advantageous to associate professionally with him, at the same time

they involved changes and readjustments which threw heavy burdens upon him. As one of the most active and prominent Democrats in the West high honors had repeatedly been urged upon him by both party leaders and the administration, but he had persistently refused them in favor of professional labor and progress, and during the fifteen years succeeding Judge Blodgett's elevation to the bench he became known as one of the greatest railroad lawyers in America. For many years he was chief general counsel for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railways, serving the Pennsylvania line for two decades and carrying all the roads through some of the most important litigation of their history. After about thirty-two years of the most eminent service, not only in railway law but in the highest grade of practice in both state and federal courts, Mr. Winston retired from active practice in 1885.

Mr. Winston's retirement from active professional work was largely determined by a long-cherished desire to travel, especially in the countries of the Orient. He had been for twenty years an active leader in the Democratic party, and was a national figure in its deliberations and campaigns, but had refused Congressional nominations and all public preferment of a permanent character. As early as 1868 he had served as a delegate-at-large to the convention which nominated Horatio Seymour to the presidency, and represented Illinois in the national convention which placed Samuel J. Tilden in nomination. In 1884 he was a district delegate to the convention which named Grover Cleveland as the standard bearer of the party, and during his first administration held the closest relations to the president. It was in recognition of his eminent qualities that, in 1885, the administration appointed Mr. Winston minister to Persia, and as the scene of his official duties allowed him a splendid opportunity to come into close touch with the fascinating life of the East he readily accepted the proffer. After spending about a year in the discharge of his duties in connection with the Persian ministry, in 1886 he resigned his office and spent a period of travel in Russia, Scandinavia and other countries. Returning to Chicago he soon embarked in various enterprises, notably that of the Union Stock Yards Company, of which he became president. He was also one of the organizers of the Lin-

coln National Bank and long served on its directory, and for twelve years was president of the board of Lincoln Park commissioners.

On the 20th of August, 1855, Mr. Winston was married to Miss Maria G. Dudley, daughter of the well known Gen. Ambrose Dudley, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Six children were born to them, and besides Frederick S. (whose biography follows this), the sons were Dudley W. and Bertram M., leading brokers of Chicago. Mrs. Winston's decease occurred in 1885 and Mr. Winston died February 19, 1904.

Mr. Winston was a fine illustration of the courtly, successful lawyer. More than that, he was a lover of literature and the arts, and was an ardent lover of music. He was a member of the Germania Maennerchor, the Union Club, the Chicago Club, the Iroquois Club, and, on account of his connection with the McIntosh family, was identified with the Society of the Cincinnati and the Order of the Colonial Wars.

Frederick S. Winston is the son of the late Frederick H. Winston, one of the most eminent of American corporation lawyers and for many years a Democrat of national prominence. A
FREDERICK S. biography of the elder Winston, including much of
WINSTON. the remarkable family history in both paternal and maternal lines, will be found preceding this sketch. Frederick S. Winston is a Kentuckian, born in Franklin county, October 27, 1856, being the member of an American family which has appeared prominently in the epochs of several generations. His grandfather was Rev. Dennis M. Winston, a graduate of Hamilton and Princeton colleges and a talented clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who located in Georgia and there married Miss Mary McIntosh, a member of one of the most distinguished families of that state. On account of their anti-slavery sentiments the Winstons moved to Kentucky, where they evinced the high courage of their convictions by liberating their slaves despite the blow which the act dealt to their family fortunes. It was here that Frederick Hampden Winston was married to Maria G. Dudley, and that Frederick S., their eldest son, was born.

Mr. Winston has lived in Chicago since childhood, obtaining his early schooling there, and at the age of sixteen entering Yale College, from which he graduated in 1877 as Bachelor of Arts. He was

a student in the Columbia Law School, in 1878 was admitted to the Illinois bar and in that year became associated with his father as a member of the firm of F. H. and F. S. Winston. Three years later he received his first important advance in the profession by his appointment as assistant corporation counsel, conducting its duties with such credit that in 1884 he was made corporation counsel. As the head of that important legal department for two years he served the city with such devotion to its interests and such thorough and adroit knowledge that his resignation was considered a severe loss to the municipal administration. Such a course on Mr. Winston's part was made necessary by his father's retirement from active practice and his departure for the Orient to assume his duties as minister to Persia. At that time the younger Winston succeeded to much of his father's practice, and he has since added so much by his own initiative and as a result of his own fine abilities, that he has virtually assumed the high position as a corporation lawyer which Frederick H. Winston maintained for so many years. In 1886 he became solicitor for the Michigan Central Railroad, and still retains that connection. He is also counsel and director of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, general solicitor of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, a director of the Chicago Breweries, Limited, counsel and director of the Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting Company, general counsel of the Chicago Junction Railroad Company, director of the Standard Trust Company of New York, a director of the Stock Yards Savings Bank and of the United States Brewing Company. He is also the legal representative of all the above corporations. Since 1903 he has been the senior partner in the firm of Winston, Payne and Strawn, whose offices are in the First National Bank building, and which stands among the most substantial and progressive of combinations of legal talent formed within recent years.

Mr. Winston was married June 26, 1876, at Philadelphia, to Miss Ada Fountain, and their children are: Mervyn, now Mrs. Dwight Lawrence; Garrard B. and Hampden. Mr. Winston is a member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago, Union, Mid-Day, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Golf, Caxton and Saddle and Cycle clubs. His residence is at 576 North State street, in a finished and beautiful district near Lincoln Park, and his family is considered among the really cultured society of the city.

John P. Wilson, one of the western leaders in the promulgation and development of corporation and real estate law, is one of the members of the profession who has always been engaged in large affairs and yet who persistently conveys the impression that his personality is larger than his performances. His creative identification with the Sanitary District and the World's Columbian Exposition, two of the most far-reaching enterprises with which the name of even Chicago is associated, has perhaps more than any other phase of his professional life brought to the realization of the public Mr. Wilson's masterly knowledge of the law, his deep penetration into their foundation principles, and the broad and high qualities of his mind abundantly able to apply them to circumstances and affairs without parallel in the previous history of municipalities.

John P. Wilson, the senior member of the firm of Wilson, Moore and McIlvaine, Chicago, was born on a farm in Whiteside county, July 3, 1844, the son of a Scotchman, Thomas Wilson, and his wife, Margaret Laughlin. He began his education in the district schools, then attended Knox College at Galesburg, where he graduated in 1865, and after two years divided between the study of law and teaching school was admitted to the bar in 1857. He came to Chicago the same year, and for forty years has been the permanent member of a succession of law firms. The firm of Borden, Spafford and McDaid, which he first entered, was dissolved after a short time, and for two years he continued practice with John Borden. In 1870 Spafford, McDaid and Wilson was organized, and after various changes the firm became Wilson, Moore and McIlvaine, of which, as stated, Mr. Wilson is senior partner. In corporation and real estate law the firm is one of the strongest in the country.

Mr. Wilson's connection with the Sanitary District and canal, an enterprise which is the strongest assurance of comparative health to a cosmopolitan community of which history furnishes any example, commenced long before it was organized or the first shovelful of dirt had been scooped from the earth. The law establishing the district was drafted by him, and that there should be no doubt of the legality of the action of the board under the law steps were taken to test its validity before the courts. Judge O. H. Horton sustained the law in the circuit court, and his decision was affirmed on appeal to

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1897-1900



E. B. Sherman

the supreme court. The Sanitary District had been established by vote of the people in November, 1889, and the first board elected a few weeks later. Throughout the conduct of the case upon which depended its existence as a legal body the Sanitary District board was represented by Mr. Wilson, and the final judicial decision was somewhat in the nature of a triumph for his ability, skill and original foresight.

So, also, in 1890, when the World's Columbian Exposition was in its early formative period, simply a great coming event, casting its shadow before, Mr. Wilson was elected its general counsel, and personally supervised the drafting of the constitutional amendment and the legislation passed by the special assembly session of that year necessary to bring into being this great international event of education and fraternization.

Such broad intellectual powers as are thus illustrated seem all the more striking in view of Mr. Wilson's retiring and scholarly disposition. He has confined himself to the quieter sides of life and aside from the earnest performance of his professional duties has seldom crossed the threshold of public affairs. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League and University clubs.

On April 25, 1871, Mr. Wilson married Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine, daughter of J. D. McIlvaine, and their children are Margaret C., Martha, John P., Jr., and Anna M. The family residence is at No. 564 Dearborn avenue.

Elijah Bernis Sherman, LL. D., who as a lawyer, writer, orator, critic and citizen fills a conspicuous place in Chicago, is a descendant of Samuel Sherman, who came from England in 1637 and settled in Connecticut. General William Tecumseh Sherman and Hon. John Sherman have traced their lineage to the same ancestor. Ezra Sherman, grandfather of Elijah Bernis Sherman, removed from Connecticut to Vermont near the beginning of the nineteenth century. His son, Elias Huntington Sherman, married a granddaughter of Rev. Peter Worden, a distinguished patriot and pioneer preacher who holds a place of honor in the early history of western Massachusetts and southern Vermont. Their son, Elijah Bernis Sherman, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, June 18, 1832, and inherited his full share of the energy, courage, self-reliance and ambition which characterized his ancestors.

Until his majority he lived and toiled on a farm, acquired a common school education, and at nineteen began teaching a district school. His boyhood comprehended the almost invariable conditions from which the energy of our large cities is each year recruited. He had ambition without apparent opportunity, a taste for literature without access to it, a predisposition to thoughtfulness without the ordinary scholastic channels in which to employ it. But what he then supposed were limitations upon his life were in reality the highest opportunities. With nature for a tutor and himself and his environment for studies he found a school from which the city-bred boy is barred and whence issue the men who in city and country make events.

Having fitted for college at Brandon and Manchester, Mr. Sherman entered Middlebury College in 1856 and was graduated with honors in 1860. Early in 1862 he resigned as principal of Brandon Seminary and assisted in raising a company of the Ninth Vermont Infantry; enlisted as a private and was elected second lieutenant upon the organization of the regiment. In September, 1862, the regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, to await exchange. After more than three months had passed he tired of enforced idleness and in January, 1863, resigned his commission and entered the law department of the Chicago University, from which he was graduated in 1864. In 1884 he was invited to deliver the annual address before the associated alumni of his alma mater and selected the law for his theme. The address was a masterly presentation of the majesty and beneficence of the law, its supreme importance as a factor of civilization, and a severe arraignment of the defective administration of the criminal law by the tribunals of the country. The trustees of the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., a distinction more highly prized because the college has conferred the degree upon few of its graduates who have attained eminence. Since 1894 Mr. Sherman has been one of the trustees of the college and actively interested in its administration.

Family tradition and personal experience made Mr. Sherman a staunch Republican. His father was an ardent Abolitionist, his home being a station on the Underground Railroad, where fugitives on their way to Canada found a refuge, appearing under cover of night, and disappearing as mysteriously as they came. In 1876 Mr. Sher-

man was elected to the Illinois house of representatives, taking at once a leading position in that body, which numbered among its members some of the most prominent men in Illinois. As chairman of the committee on judicial department he assisted in securing the passage of the act establishing appellate courts, and his personal and professional character made him one of the most influential supporters of General Logan for re-election to the United States senate. In 1878 Mr. Sherman was re-elected to the general assembly and became chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the committee on militia. The act organizing the Illinois National Guard had been passed in 1877, and at the legislative session of 1879 it was amended, amplified and largely brought into its present shape. The important part in this work taken by Mr. Sherman was recognized by Governor Cullom by his appointment to the position of judge advocate of the first brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in which office he served until 1884. Aside from his service in the state legislature, he has never held or desired any political office.

Mr. Sherman's duties as master in chancery of the United States circuit court commenced under appointment of Judges Harlan, Drummond and Blodgett in 1879. In that capacity his penetrating judgment and judicial acumen have had full and continuous exercise and have established his high character as a chancery judge and won the general approval of attorneys and those who have brought matters before him for adjudication. In 1884 Mr. Sherman was appointed chief supervisor of elections for the northern district of Illinois, and supervised the congressional elections until the time of the repeal of the law ten years later. At the November election of 1892 he appointed fourteen hundred supervisors who registered two hundred and sixty-seven thousand voters, made inquiry as to their right to vote, scrutinized the votes cast and made return to the chief supervisor as to the results. The delicate duties of this responsible position were performed so ably and fairly that the chief supervisor received unstinted commendation.

Mr. Sherman was one of the founders of the Illinois State Bar Association, which was organized in 1877, and was its president in 1882. He became a member of the American Bar Association in 1882 and was its vice president from Illinois in 1885 and 1899. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the William B. War-

ren Lodge, Chicago Commandery and Oriental Consistory. In Odd Fellowship he has come into special prominence, having been grand master of the grand lodge of Illinois and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. His patriotic impulses and military service drew him to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and is still one of its most honored members. He has been for many years a member and an officer of the American Institute of Civics, a society comprising citizens of every state of high character and commanding influence. He is also a member of the National Municipal League.

His fondness for good literature and literary companionship induced him to become a member of the Philosophical Society, the Saracen, Alliance, Oakland Culture and Twentieth Century clubs. Of several of these he was made president and contributed greatly to their usefulness. Mr. Sherman is fond of belles lettres and delights in the exquisite charm of the masterpieces of literature. He has written many essays which give proof of excellent literary ability and taste. His style is unique and vigorous, enriched by a chastened fancy and glowing with gentle and genial humor.

Proud of the Green Mountain state and cherishing its memories glowing with the radiance of heroic deeds, Mr. Sherman recalls with pardonable pride what his ancestors wrought and what a noble heritage has been bequeathed to the sons and daughters of New England. It naturally follows that he was president of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont before its merger into the New England Society of Chicago, and he has served two years as president of the latter society. In his introductory address he chanted the praise of New England and of the men and women who have made her annals glorious and her name resplendent, while human hearts shall beat responsive to heroic deeds. Touching the objects of the society he said:

“Let others meet to chant the praises of science. We assemble in the name of a pure sentiment. The votaries of science may smile at our supposed weakness; we, in turn, may deride their affected wisdom, remembering that science has given us none of the words that touch the heart and unseal the deep fountains of the soul—friendship and patriotism, piety and worship, love, hope and immortality. The

sweet solace of the matchless trinity—mother, home and heaven—is neither the blossoming of reason nor the product of scientific research, but the efflorescence of a divinely implanted sentiment. Science, indeed, is the primeval, barren rock; but sentiment disintegrates its flinty surface, converts it into fertile soil, gives the joyous sunshine and the falling rain, brings from afar the winged seed, and lo! the once sterile surface is clad with pleasing verdure, rich with ripening grain, fragrant with budding flowers, and vocal with the hum of living things.”

In kindly remembrance of his college life and affiliations and yielding to the unanimous wish of the annual conventions, he has been elected honorary president of the national society of the Delta Upsilon fraternity for thirteen years. In 1894 he delivered a scholarly address at the convention held in Chicago on “Scholarship and Heroism,” a few sentences of which will illustrate this eloquent appeal to the young men who are to control the destinies of the morrow:

“Scholarship holds in equilibrium the instrumentalities and agencies of civilization, even as gravitation reaches its invisible arm into infinite space and bears onward in their harmonious orbits uncounted worlds, while it cares tenderly for the tiniest grain of sand on the seashore and softly cradles in its bosom the fleeci-est cloud which floats across the sky. From the serene heights where scholarship sways its benign scepter its message has come to you, at once an invitation and an imperative summons. You have been bidden to join the shining cohorts of the world’s greatest benefactors. You have obeyed the divine mandate. You have taken upon yourself the tacit vows of heroic living. You are dedicated to the exalted service of scholarship; its sanctions demand your instant and implicit obedience. Consecrated to this ennobling service, this priesthood of humanity, let not your footsteps falter, nor your courage fail. Stand firm, remembering the words of the Master: ‘No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God.’ If heroic impulse comes to men in humble life, surely it can come no less to those whom culture and scholarship have broadened and enriched and ennobled. If opportunity for heroic endeavor comes to those whose lives run in narrow channels, much more does it come to those to whom the world is indebted for its advancement and improvement.”

While declaring that scholarship and heroism are allied powers of civilization and joined by divine edict, Mr. Sherman paid a beautiful

tribute to the humble heroes and heroines who have lived and died in obscurity:

"While I have thus emphasized the heroism of true scholarship, and cherishing as I do a feeling of profound reverence and admiration for the great heroes who through the ages have wrought grandly for humanity and achieved enduring renown, whose inspired utterances and shining deeds have been graven upon imperishable tablets and who have bequeathed to us and all coming generations the inestimable legacy of their illustrious example, I must yet confess a doubt whether the most magnificent exemplars of heroism have not been found in the humbler walks of life, among those who in their simplicity of soul and modest grandeur of character never dreamed that in all the essentials of true manhood and womanhood they held high rank in heaven's untitled aristocracy. How many heroic souls, obscure and unknown, whose names have perished from remembrance, were wrought and fashioned in nature's divinest mold and have made their lives sublime by gracious deeds of beneficence and self-abnegation. As the most delicate and fragrant flowers are often found nestling modestly among the dead leaves, or peeping timidly forth from some shady bower, so the most resplendent virtues blossom and diffuse their sweet aroma beside the lowliest and roughest paths trodden by bruised and bleeding feet. The rose may seem to add pride to peerless beauty; the lily to minimize its delicacy by a tacit demand for admiration; but the shy arbutus yields its unrivaled fragrance only to the earnest wooer who seeks it with loving care in the hidden nook where it was planted by fairy hands and perfumed by the breath of dainty dryads. God has vouchsafed to the world no choicer blessing than the unconscious heroes and heroines who give to earth its greatest charm, and without whose presence heaven would suffer irreparable loss."

In 1866 Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Hattie G. Lovering, daughter of S. M. Lovering, of Iowa Falls, Iowa. Mrs. Sherman is a woman of excellent judgment, self-poised and self-reliant, has read widely of the best literature, and is held in high esteem by all who know her. She is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the founders of the patriotic society, the Dames of the Loyal Legion, and is now president of the national society of that order.

Bernis Wilmarth Sherman, their only son now living, was graduated from Middlebury College in 1890, from the Northwestern University College of Law in 1892, and is now assistant city attorney.

He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Chicago and Illinois State Bar associations. He is a man of sterling character and has achieved an excellent reputation as a lawyer, a man and a citizen.

Lockwood Honore, since 1903 judge of the circuit court of Cook county, comes of a family which holds a remarkable position in the material, professional and cultural development of the south and west. He is a son of Henry Hampton and Eliza (Carr) Honore, being of French ancestry on the paternal side, and of English on the maternal. Jean Antoine Honore, the great-grandfather, was a native of Paris, France, born in 1755, and the descendant of an old and aristocratic family. This founder of the American branch was educated for the priesthood, but as he was an ardent democrat both by temperament and from intimate contact with Lafayette embarked for the United States as soon as he had attained his majority, bringing with him a considerable patrimony to Baltimore, Maryland, where he settled in 1781. Here he obtained prominence and deep respect, and in 1806 removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he took a large part in the development of the pioneer commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. He was proprietor of the first line of steamboats which plied between Louisville and New Orleans, and for many years was recognized as an energetic, able and enterprising citizen, marked for both practical ability and the pleasing, courtly bearing of his race. He died in Louisville in 1843, among his surviving children being Francis, who had been born in Baltimore in 1792. The latter spent his life as a country gentleman on his beautiful plantation near Louisville, and married Matilda Lockwood, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Captain Benjamin Lockwood, of the United States army. A child of this harmonious union is Henry H. Honore, father of the judge, who was born in Louisville, February 19, 1824. His early years were spent in acquiring a thorough education, and in home life upon his father's plantation, alternated by visits to his energetic grandfather in Louisville. After his marriage he engaged in the wholesale hardware business in Louisville, but the tales told by his maternal uncle, Captain Lockwood, who had visited Chicago in the early days of Fort Dearborn, so attracted him to the growing lake port that in 1855 he permanently located in this city. Here he has since remained, his investments in real estate having long since made

him independent, and his continued interest in Chicago's parks and boulevards having greatly contributed to develop its unrivaled system.

Lockwood Honore was one of six children, and was born in Chicago on the 7th of September, 1865. After passing through its public schools, he was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and became a student at Harvard University. In 1888 he graduated from that institution with the degree of A.B., and later pursued a course at the Harvard Law School, from which he received the LL. B. in 1891 (also A. M.). Mr. Honore at once engaged in the general practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued thus until elected to the circuit judgeship in 1901. His record at the bar and upon the bench has but added to the substantial credit and popularity of the family name.

Judge Honore was married August 12, 1902, to Miss Beatrice Crosby, and one child, Bertha Honore, has been born to them. The family residence is at No. 68 Cedar street. Judge Honore is a member of the Chicago, University, South Shore Country, Saddle and Cycle, Chicago Golf and Iroquois clubs. He is the youngest member of the family which is so interwoven with the business and social annals of the city. Under the name of Honore Brothers, his three brothers conduct a large real estate business; his elder sister, Bertha, is the widely known and honored Mrs. Potter Palmer, while his younger sister, Ida, is the wife of Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, grandson of the great commander and president, and himself high in military and diplomatic life.

Williston Fish, street railway man, lawyer and author, was born at Berlin Heights, Ohio, January 15, 1858, a son of Job and Annie

Elizabeth (Peabody) Fish. His ancestry is mostly
WILLISTON FISH. English but partly Holland Dutch. The earliest

Fish of the family in this country was Thomas Fish, who was born at Warwickshire, England, and who came to this country in 1637, settling at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643. At nearly the same time W. Fish's mother's earliest American ancestors came from England to Rhode Island. Annie Elizabeth Peabody herself was born at Newport, Rhode Island, and lived there until she was twelve years old, when her family moved to Geauga county, Ohio. Job Fish was born at Hartland, New York., and came at the age of

eight years to Geauga county, where the Fish and Peabody grandparents of Williston Fish were close neighbors for a great many years.

Job Fish was the principal of the school at Berlin Heights more than thirty years. He was and is a philosopher and a wonderfully inspiring and wise teacher. From him Williston Fish received the greater part of his education. In 1876 he entered Oberlin as a freshman and in the spring of 1877 he won a competitive examination for West Point, defeating thirty-four competitors. He received his appointment to the United States Military Academy through Charles Foster, at that time congressman, and later secretary of the treasury. He was graduated high in the West Point class of 1881, his best standing being in mathematics, law and language. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Artillery and served at Fort Point, California; Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. While at Fort Trumbull he began the study of law, and in 1887 he resigned from the army and came to Chicago. In 1889 he began his street railway work with the South Chicago City Railway. The road was a small one, and this was fortunate, for it gave him useful experience with all parts of the business. He was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1899 he went to the newly organized Chicago Union Traction Company, and did an immense amount of work in connection with the operation and with the legal and business difficulties of that company, and in connection with the organization and installation of the Chicago Railways Company. He is now assistant to the president of the new company.

At the time Mr. Fish was in the army there was but little military work going forward, and he did a great deal of writing—800 or 1,000 pieces of prose or verse—the greater part of which appeared in *Puck* and other papers of the kind and in *Harper's*. He wrote short stories of West Point and the army, called "Short Rations," originally published in *Puck* and republished by *Harper's*. A prose piece that he wrote, called "A Last Will," is known all over the country. He wrote the serious sonnets called "Time," which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. As a writer in certain fields there is no doubt that Williston Fish is a master.

September 22, 1881, Mr. Fish was married to Gertrude, daughter of Dwight F. Cameron, one of the leading railroad lawyers of the

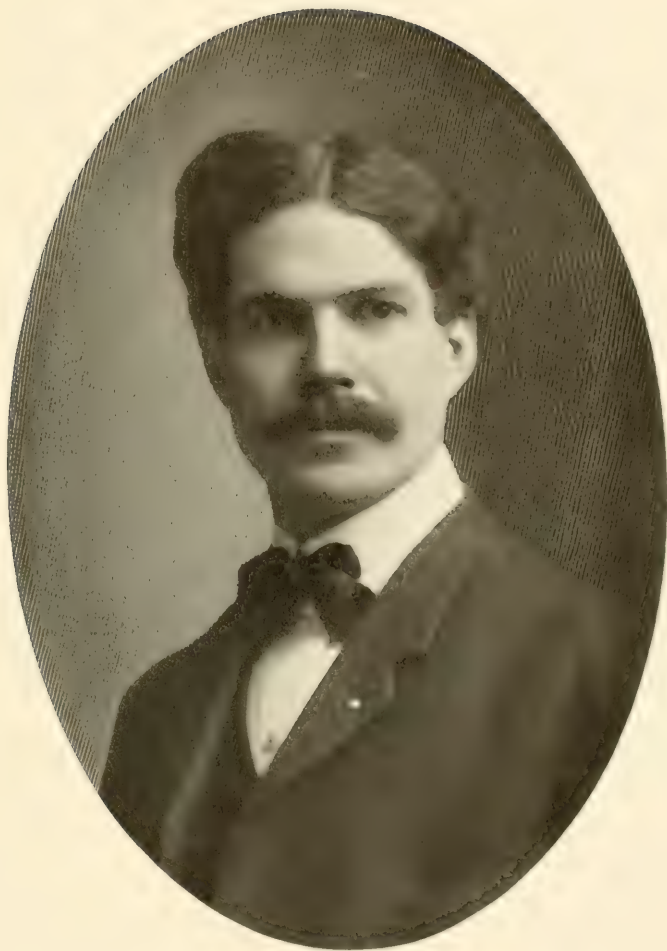
state. They have three children, Cameron, Gertrude and Josephine. The family resides at 5114 Madison avenue. Mr. Fish is a member of the Calumet Golf Club and of the Chicago Press Club.

As attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, a position to which he was elected June 10, 1907, as successor of E. C. Lindley,

JOHN C.
WILLIAMS.

Mr. John C. Williams has the direction and legal charge of matters which concern the people of Chicago as closely as those of any other department of the public service. The Drainage Canal, begun some fifteen years ago as a necessary undertaking for safeguarding the city's health has, since its completion in 1900, assumed a vastly increased importance directly affecting the welfare and contributing to the financial benefit of every resident of Chicago. As legal adviser for the sanitary board Mr. Williams has been given a place of great responsibility, since upon his decisions and aggressive upholding of the rights of the district depends the value of the canal and its commercial development as the rightful property of the people who built it.

Mr. Williams was qualified for his present position by thirteen years of practice in Chicago and by previous experience as assistant attorney for the Sanitary District. He was born on a farm near Lime Springs, Iowa, May 8, 1873, a son of Owen E. and Ann (Thomas) Williams, natives of Wales, the father having been born in 1835 and the mother in 1837. They came to the United States about 1858, locating in Racine county, Wisconsin, about 1870 removing to Howard county, Iowa, in which county the father died in 1901, after spending his active years in farming. John C. Williams was educated in the public schools of Iowa and South Dakota, graduating in 1891 from the Aberdeen (S. D.) high school. While pursuing his high school course there he supplemented his resources and added to his experience by teaching two terms of country school, being but sixteen years old at the first term. In 1892, coming to Chicago, he entered the Chicago College of Law (the law department of Lake Forest University), from which he graduated in 1894, being admitted to the Chicago bar in June of the same year. During the following four years he was in the office of Dent and Whitman, and in 1901 began practice alone. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Emery S. Walker, and they practiced together one year. In March, 1906, Mr. Williams received his appointment as assistant attorney



John R. Williams



to the Sanitary Board, and a little more than a year later was elected by the board to his present position. Mr. Williams is a Republican, and served as a member of the Forty-fourth general assembly, 1905-06. He married in 1896 Miss Lillian F. Whipple, of Evanston, where they reside with their two children—Gladys, born in 1898, and Helen, born in 1900. Mr. Williams affiliates with Evanston Commandery, No. 58, K. T., and is a member of the Evanston Club and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

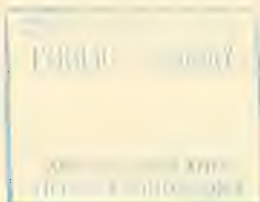
Like many other leading and honored citizens of Chicago, Judge Judson Freeman Going, of the municipal court, is a native of the state of Illinois. His birthplace was a farm near Ga-

J. F. GOING. lena, in Jo Daviess county, in a district distinguished in history as the home of the great silent soldier, President General Grant, and that dean of diplomats, Elihu B. Washburn. On November 29, 1857, our future jurist first saw the light. His father, Adoniram Judson Going, was descendant from and closely related to families of celebrated educators and philanthropists, and his mother, Mary A. Clendening, also of cultivated and superior descent, was a woman of fine spirit, strong character and unusual qualities of mind and heart. His father dying in 1869, left the care and training of the lad to the maternal parent, and thoroughly and well were these duties and obligations discharged.

In the decade following the war the country educational institution was the "district school" and the only available avenue open to the rural youth of that era for the larger education that the ambitious sought. To this the boy was sent for the rudiments, and here he mastered them. When in 1873 the family removed to Chicago, and the doors of the city schools invited the young students to enter, he availed himself of their advantages and thus and therein fitted himself to teach in the country schools in the neighborhood of the metropolis of the lakes. But thirst for knowledge such as his could not be quenched except at large fountains, and later we discover him a student entering the State University of his native Illinois. This splendid public institution of liberal learning had then begun to give evidence of its great possibilities under the magnificent regency of Dr. Gregory, one of the foremost educators of his generation, who strengthened its already capable faculty, enlarged its equipment and laid foundations broad and deep on which are built the present ample

state establishment at Champaign. The alumni of the State University bear abundant testimony by their achievements in state and nation, in the learned professions and in financial and commercial life, of the character of the training with which they were there endowed. In those days the acquisition of a university course meant vastly more of labor and sacrifice than it suggests in these times of universal college opportunities. Thus the young student, under the inspiration of his devoted mother and by his own efforts, won his education and at once put into service what he had acquired. After his graduation in 1883 he took up the study of the law. His systematic course was obtained in the Union College of Law, from which, in 1885, he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. and within a month thereafter he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Illinois. Since that time he has with characteristic industry and intelligence applied himself to the successful practice of his profession. Not long after his admission to the bar he was appointed by Governor Richard J. Oglesby a justice of the peace, and was reappointed at the expiration of his term, resigning, with a splendid record, to accept the appointment of trial lawyer in the office of the late Judge Joel M. Longenecker, then state's attorney of Cook county. Until December, 1892, he filled, with high credit, this important position, when he became associated with Hon. Charles G. Neely, who was afterwards for eight years circuit court judge of Cook county. For upwards of three years following 1894 he acted as general counsel for the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company and from December, 1904, until his election to a full term of six years to the municipal court judgeship, he was assistant state's attorney under Hon. John J. Healy, having charge specifically of the indictment department.

Judge Going has always been deeply interested in local governmental affairs. He has particularly given of his thought and time to a study of all matters pertaining to the welfare, representation and public service of his home ward and division. In politics he has ever been an active and consistent Republican, and for many years he has been among the leading managers and workers in the former Twentieth (the present Twenty-fourth) ward. He is a member of a number of prominent bodies, clubs and societies, among them being the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Athletic Club, Marquette Club,





JOHN P. McGOORTY

Royal League, National Union, Columbian Knights and the Masons. His sympathies have always been strongly enlisted in behalf of every movement in aid of juvenile dependents, delinquents and defectives, and he is a director of the Chicago Boys' Club.

Judge Going's home life has been ideal. On July 16, 1885, he was married to Miss Gertrude Avery, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and three children, Grace, May and Judson Freeman Going, Jr., have come to them. The judge for a number of years has been the leader of a class in the North Division which bears his name. He has also been and is a prominent member and officer of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church.

John P. McGoorty, of Chicago, is an able member of the bar, a leader of the state Democracy, and a citizen who has impressed the

JOHN P.
McGOORTY. force and straightforwardness of his character upon the legislation and institutions of Illinois. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in the year 1866,

and when he was four years of age his parents, Peter and Mary McGoorty, moved with their two children to Berlin, Wisconsin. There the boy attended the public schools until his seventeenth year, when he went to work in his father's grocery store. In 1884 he went to Colorado for his health, but returned to Berlin the following year, and entered the employ of Stillman, Wright and Company as book-keeper and later as traveling salesman.

In 1886 Mr. McGoorty became a Chicago resident, and four years later resigned his position with the Wisconsin firm, but continued to sell flour on commission in order to meet the expenses of his legal education, which he had commenced at the Chicago College of Law. In 1892 he graduated from that institution as president of his class. The following year he took the post-graduate course and was given the regular degree of LL. B. On November 30th of the same year he married Miss Mary E. Wiggins; so that it is a doubly significant year of his life. Since his graduation Mr. McGoorty has been engaged in active practice, interspersed with his activities in politics and reformatory work in connection with both the municipality and the state. He is now the senior member of the well known law firm of McGoorty and Pollock, and one of the faculty of the Lincoln Law School, where he lectures on "Negotiable Instruments."

Mr. McGoorty's prominent connection with politics and public

life commenced in 1895, when he became the Democratic candidate for alderman of the old Thirty-fourth ward. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature from the Hyde Park district, and was re-elected in 1898, 1904 and 1906. During his first term in 1897 he became conspicuous by his fight against the Humphrey and Allen bills and as the Democratic minority leader he successfully urged the repeal of the Allen law. At the same session he secured a solid party vote against the Berry bill, whose effect would have been (had it become law) to make Illinois a state promoter of trusts. In 1899 and 1905 Mr. McGoorty came to the front as a strong champion of various bills authorizing the municipal ownership and regulation of gas and electric lighting plants. Although these measures were defeated as a whole, their agitation resulted in legislation by which Chicago is authorized once in five years to fix a maximum price for light, and which at once was the means of reducing the price of gas from one dollar to eighty-five cents per thousand feet. In the session of 1905 Mr. McGoorty was also a leader in the movement which placed the charitable institutions of the state under civil service rules, and during the sessions both of 1905 and 1907 earnestly and effectively opposed the machine leaders in favor of the present direct primary law. It should also be recorded that he has been a supporter of reciprocal demurrage bill, the fellow servant bill, the coal miners' bill and other measures of a kindred nature which do not directly affect his municipal constituents. He has always stood for an efficient but economical and honest administration of all the state institutions and departments, being one of the most faithful and useful members of the legislative committee which investigated the condition of the state charitable institutions in the early part of 1908. Mr. McGoorty was the author of the Chicago Charter Convention bill, and an active member of the Chicago Charter Convention. His record as a legislator and a man has earned him the repeated endorsement of the Legislative Voters' League, and in August, 1908, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois, and the only candidate of his party indorsed by the Illinois Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. McGoorty is a member of the American, State and Cook County Bar associations, and is identified with the Iroquois, Jefferson, City and Chicago Athletic clubs. He is also connected with the





*Yours very truly
Chas. S. Thornton.*

Royal League, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He resides at 6204 Kimbark avenue, his domestic circle consisting of his wife and four children.

Charles Solon Thornton, senior member of the firm of Thornton and Chancellor, and acknowledged to have been one of the most

CHARLES S.
THORNTON.

efficient corporation counsels who ever served the city, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston, 1851. His parents were Solon and Cordelia A.

(Tilden) Thornton, born respectively in New Hampshire and the Old Bay state. He therefore had the natal benefit of sturdy and cultured New England ancestry, and his physical characteristics and mental organization indicate as much. When the boy had mastered the elementary branches in the public schools of Boston he entered the famous Boston Latin School, which has guided the youthful mental training of so many national characters, and after faithfully pursuing a six years' course therein became a student of Harvard University.

Graduating from Harvard College with the degree A. B., Mr. Thornton decided to make the city of Chicago his future home, reasoning, as did many other far-seeing men, that there lay before it a brilliant period of reconstruction, which presented to those who could see the opportunities for personal development not found elsewhere in the country. While in college he commenced the study of the law and took a two years' course in the Roman and in the English law. Upon graduation he entered the Boston Law School and continued there until March, 1873, when he came to Chicago, and, continuing his studies in the office of Isham and Lincoln, passed his examination for admission to the bar before the supreme court in September, 1873. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Chicago and entered into practice alone. At a later date he entered into partnership with Justus Chancellor, which connection still continues, and the firm of Thornton and Chancellor has become one of the most prosperous and professionally substantial in the city. The firm has made a specialty of corporation and real estate law, although Mr. Thornton also made for himself a high reputation in the trial of several important criminal cases. Perhaps the most notable case of this character in which he has been engaged was the Rand McNally-Williams' embezzlement and forgery matter. Appearing for the de-

pendant, he delivered a speech to the jury of two days' duration at the conclusion of a trial which lasted six weeks, and his earnestness, zeal and eloquence won the case and added to his already high reputation as a jury advocate. The bulk of the cases which he has conducted, however, have involved large property or corporate interests, and he is recognized by the bar and real estate men as an authority on all matters connected with that class of litigation. Care and precision mark the preparation of all his cases of whatever nature, his thoroughness of preparation insuring a convincing and clear presentation of whatever subject comes before him for adjustment.

In 1888, previous to the annexation of the Town of Lake, which at that time contained one hundred thousand inhabitants, Mr. Thornton was selected for the office of corporation counsel of Lake, and most efficiently served in that capacity. In 1897 he became corporation counsel of Chicago, and in the performance of his duties his professional courtesy and marked ability gained him general esteem, irrespective of political affiliations. In the administration of that office he made many changes. He refused to accept for himself and his assistants passes issued and presented by the railroad companies. He reorganized the Special Assessment Department and rigidly enforced a rule permitting no reduction whatever for political or personal favorites in the amount of any special assessments, excepting as ordered by the court after a hearing upon the merits. During his term 3,039 cases in courts of record other than the supreme court were tried, and but sixty were lost. Of 2,355 special assessment cases twenty-nine were lost. In the Illinois supreme court eighty-seven cases were tried, of which seventeen were lost. Of 3,553 legal opinions rendered to the council and several departments of the city government but three were ever successfully attacked.

The corporation counsel passes upon the validity of all claims against the city, and in this line of duty Mr. Thornton was of especial service to Chicago. He rejected claims aggregating over \$15,000,000 which he thought unjust. Many and powerful interests, both political, business and personal, were often opposed to Mr. Thornton in these matters and were often bitter in defeat. As one instance, a claim of \$700,000 was presented by a contracting firm. After months of endeavor the claimants obtained the consent of the finance committee to a settlement of \$400,000. Mr. Thornton, whose en-

dorsement was requested, declined to give it, but when threatened stated to a committee that he would go into court as a private property owner and enjoin the payment, if such settlement were made. The supreme court sustained his position when it later passed upon the merits of this claim. Many other amounts were saved after similar contests. The bitterness of many of these claimants can hardly be realized, but Mr. Thornton performed his work with an eye only to the welfare of the city and the validity of these claims. Upon retiring from this position Mr. Thornton received from the mayor a letter containing the following unsolicited endorsement:

"In accepting your resignation I desire to congratulate you upon the splendid service that you have given to the city in the past two years. I think it is generally understood among lawyers that the work of the department has never been in as good shape or so thoroughly cleaned up as it is at the present time, and this condition is unquestionably due to the discipline you have installed in the department, as well as your own personal ability and industry.

"Please accept my thanks, and as far as I am able to give them, the thanks of the city of Chicago, for the splendid service you have rendered as corporation counsel."

Before 1897, in matters connected with the educational administration and progress of the county and state, Mr. Thornton had already gained much prominence. In 1889 he was elected president of the board of education of Auburn Park, his place of residence, and later was elected both a member of the Cook county and Chicago boards of education. The governor also honored him with membership on the state board. Among other educational reforms and enterprises placed to the credit of Mr. Thornton are the college preparatory course of study and the suggestion of the system of truant schools. His investigation of the Cook County Normal School, with subsequent published observations, led to many needed reforms in that institution, gained wide attention and further strengthened his standing as an able advocate and promoter of educational reform and progress. In 1895 he also framed the teachers' pension bill, and through his influence it became a law, probably the first of its kind in this country. Both practical and scholarly, Mr. Thornton is admirably equipped to take the leading part he has assumed in all mat-

ters connected with the administration and legislation of the public school systems of city, county and state.

On September 10, 1883, Mr. Thornton was married to Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Chicago, daughter of Francis Benton, a native of Vermont, and Esther Kimball Benton, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton have four children, whose names are Mabel J., Pearl Esther, Hattie May and Chancellor B. Mr. Thornton is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, and both in fraternal and social circles is welcomed as a genial, courteous and cultured gentleman, whose acquaintanceship soon ripens into enduring friendship.

Elbridge Hanecy, ex-judge of the circuit and superior courts, is among the best known Republicans of Chicago, and as a jurist has always stood in the front rank. He is a Wisconsin man, born on the 15th of March, 1852, a son of ELBRIDGE HANECY. William and Mary (Wales) Hanecy. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, from which state they removed to Wisconsin about two years before Judge Hanecy's birth. The father served in the Mexican war as a non-commissioned officer and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Springfield, Massachusetts, prior to his removal to the west. On his arrival in the Badger state he purchased a tract of land in Dodge county, upon which he conducted agricultural pursuits until his death in 1852. The mother afterward married Albert Littell, who served in the war of the Rebellion and died on his way home after the close of hostilities.

Judge Hanecy acquired his primary education in the public schools of his native county of Dodge, which was supplemented by a course at the College of Milwaukee. He was early attracted by the typical energy and enterprise of the Chicago spirit, and in 1869 came to the city to accept a position with Field, Leiter and Company, his life lines at that time seeming to be drawn along the path of commerce and trade, as were those of his father in his active years. Elbridge remained with the above named firm until the great fire of 1871, subsequently, for a short time, being with John V. Farwell and Company. Finding, however, that his tendencies and strong tastes were toward intellectual rather than purely commercial pursuits, he turned confidently to the law as the most promising field to cultivate.

As a law student the judge first appeared in the office of Hervey,

Anthony and Galt, of whom the last named (A. T. Galt) is still alive and in practice with his son. Elbridge Hanecy remained with that firm until he was prepared for practice, his admission to the bar occurring September 11, 1874. He immediately entered upon active professional work, and practiced alone until 1889, when he formed a partnership with George P. Merrick, who had also been a student under the preceptorship of Hervey, Anthony and Galt. The firm of Hanecy and Merrick thus formed conducted a successful business and remained intact until the election of the senior member to the circuit bench of Cook county in November, 1893.

After an able and most satisfactory service of nearly two years Judge Hanecy was assigned as chancellor of the circuit court, in July, 1895. He was re-elected to the circuit bench in June, 1897, for a term of six years. His judicial decisions were marked by clearness, force and thoroughness, and, while positive, his manner was always dignified. That the general public had the utmost confidence in him both as a judge and a man is evident from various circumstances which occurred without the pale of his court; since three times during his occupancy of the circuit bench he was selected as umpire of the board of arbitration—the second and third years unanimously—for the adjustment of differences between the bricklayers' and stonemasons' associations and their employers. When it came to entering the domain of "practical politics," however, it may be that Judge Hanecy was too outspoken; at all events in his race for the mayoralty, as a Republican candidate in 1901, he was defeated. Since that time he has served an unexpired term on the superior bench, from January to December, 1904, and is again engaged in private practice. As a lawyer he has ever been a master of details and of fundamental principles, incisive and logical in his arguments, effective in his delivery and straightforward in his methods and manner.

On the 1st of March, 1876, Judge Hanecy was married to Miss Sarah Barton, a daughter of William A. Barton, and they have six children: Olive, now Mrs. R. H. Neumeister; Edith, Ruth, Myra, Hazel and Harriette. Their only son is deceased. The judge is prominently identified with a number of social and political clubs, including the Union League, Hamilton, Chicago Athletic, Marquette, Mid-Day and Washington Park clubs. Those who know Judge Hanecy need not be told that he is a broad-minded citizen of sterling

worth, steadfastly interested in all public measures which promise to be of practical good, and those who are not acquainted with him may have the full assurance of his legion of friends to that effect.

One of the youngest and most efficient members of the bench in the state, Lewis Rinaker comes naturally by his ability and sturdiness of character. The county judge of Cook county was born at Carlinville, Illinois, in the year 1868, and is the youngest of four sons comprising the family of General John I. and Clarissa (Keplinger) Rinaker. His father, who

LEWIS
RINAKER.



LEWIS RINAKER.

for many years has been an eminent lawyer and public man, as well as an honored veteran of the Civil war, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born in 1830. By the death of his parents he was thrown upon his resources at a very early age, coming to Illinois when six years of age and living with John T. Alden, in Sangamon, until 1840. Subsequently he was employed on a farm near Franklin, Morgan county, where in the winter he attended the district school. For a time he was a student at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1851. In the winter of 1852

he became a law student in the office of John M. Palmer, then a practitioner of Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, continuing in professional work until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Although in the midst of a lucrative and growing practice, General Rinaker soon demonstrated that his patriotism took precedence of all business considerations, and before he went to the front he was recognized as one of the most ardent supporters of the Union cause. In 1862 he raised a regiment which in August of that year, at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, was mustered in as the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was elected and commissioned colonel, was mustered into the service September 4th, and continued honorably and bravely at the head of his troops until the conclusion of hostilities. He was wounded at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, December 31, 1862, and was appointed brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious service in the field, to take rank from March 13, 1865.

After the close of the war General Rinaker resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. He early rose to prominence in his calling, and he has ever maintained a foremost standing as an effective speaker before court and jury. In politics he was a Democrat until 1858, when he united with the Republican party, for which he has rendered splendid service in many local and state campaigns. The general has both received and declined various offices of trust and responsibility which have been tendered him by his constituents, among the latter being the United States district attorneyship for the southern district of Illinois. In 1872 he served as presidential elector for his district; was elector at large in 1876; was defeated for Congress in 1874, in opposition to William R. Morrison, although he ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket in Macoupin county; was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination in 1880; served as railroad and warehouse commissioner from 1885 to 1889, and in 1894 was elected from the sixteenth district as a representative to the Fifty-fourth Congress. This record both of successes and defeats is a telling demonstration of General Rinaker's substantial standing as a public man, and add to this his career as a gallant general and a practicing lawyer.

Lewis Rinaker, the son, is upholding staunchly the bright and honorable name of his father. He was educated at the public schools and

at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Illinois, from which latter institution he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. As a student at the University of Illinois and a teacher he then passed two years. He had already taken up the study of the law under his father's careful tutelage and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Being admitted to the Illinois bar, he commenced the practice of law in Chicago in May, 1894. In 1896 he formed a copartnership with S. W. and F. D. Ayres, under the firm name of Ayres, Rinaker and Ayres, which proved one of the strongest professional combinations in the city, and until his elevation to the county bench in the fall of 1906 he continued to do his full share in earning and maintaining its high reputation. Prior to the assumption of his judicial duties Judge Rinaker was master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, and his prompt and able discharge of his responsibilities in the chanceryship brought him into favorable notice for the higher and broader office.

Judge Rinaker has also a substantial record as a legislator, although he served but one term in the lower house of the General Assembly of the state, being sent by his Republican constituents of the Thirty-first senatorial district. He was unequivocally recommended by the Legislative Voters' League, and stanchly upheld the good judgment of that organization by his effective activity in the state house of representatives in the matters of the Chicago charter, civil service, municipal court bill, practice commission bill and primary election bill. In the middle of the session of the Forty-fourth General Assembly he was accorded the unusual honor for a new member of being appointed by the speaker to a place on the steering committee. At the conclusion of his legislative service the league (report of 1906) said: "He is faithful and industrious; it is seldom that one makes so strong a mark in his first term." Later Judge Rinaker was a valued member of the Chicago charter convention, serving therein on the committee on law and in other important capacities.

The judge's domestic life is based upon his marriage, in 1896, to Miss Ollie M. Vaneil, and their family consists of one son and three daughters. The duties of his profession and his happy family life have prevented his participation to a great extent in club life, and his club identification is confined to his membership in the Chicago

Athletic Club, Hamilton Club and in Camp 100, Sons of Veterans.

As a strong and active member of the Chicago bar during the greater portion of the past forty years, Mr. Lyman wields an influ-

DAVID B.	ence in Chicago that only men of unusual strength
LYMAN.	of character and power can exercise in a community
	of two millions of people.

Of real New England Puritanism by lineage, the circumstances of birth makes Mr. Lyman a native of Hawaii. His parents were Rev. David B. and Sarah (Joiner) Lyman, who after being married in Vermont sailed for Hawaii in 1831 and until 1884, over half a century, were faithful laborers for Christianity among the natives. This accounts for Mr. Lyman's birth on the island of Hilo in the Sandwich Islands, on March 27, 1840. He spent youth and young manhood on those islands, acquiring his education largely from his cultured parents and by serving in several positions under the government earning the money with which he was able, when twenty years old, to continue his education in the United States. Arriving in this country in 1860, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1864, and two years later graduated from the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the same year. At the law school he was awarded one of the two prizes for the best legal essays.

Coming to Chicago, he was clerk in a law office two years, and then entered into a partnership with Huntington W. Jackson, that, as Lyman and Jackson, enjoyed a record of continuous existence up to 1895, which makes it memorable in the history of the bench and bar of the city.

For a number of years Mr. Lyman has been identified with the financial affairs of Chicago. In 1891 he became president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and for ten years remained at the head of this institution. From 1895 to 1901 he devoted his entire time to the direction of the business. In 1901 the Security Title and Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Chicago Title and Trust Company were combined as one company under the name of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, of which Mr. Lyman has since been a director.

The lengthy interruption to Mr. Lyman's law practice was the time he gave to the direction of the trust company from 1895 to

1901, having during the first four years of his presidency of the company carried on his practice. Since 1901 he has practiced with special attention to real estate and corporation cases. His offices have been in the Chicago Title and Trust Company's building since 1891. From October, 1901, until 1906 he was senior member of the firm of Lyman, Busby and Lyman. A reorganization was effected in 1906, the firm becoming Lyman, Lyman and O'Connor. Among the important trusts with which Mr. Lyman is connected as trustee are the Pullman Land Association and the Grant Land Association, and he holds other important trust positions.

Mr. Lyman in 1891 became the first president of the first church club in Chicago. Since 1889 he has been a delegate to the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. The causes of education and charity have also gained his constant and loyal support. He was for thirty years a member of the board of education in his home town of La Grange, and at one time its president, and has been largely instrumental in developing the educational interests of La Grange to its generally acknowledged high standard. He is a member of the board of directors of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He is a member and ex-president of the Chicago Bar Association, member of the Union League, Chicago, University, Country and Suburban (La Grange) and Chicago Literary clubs.

October 5, 1870, Mr. Lyman married Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago. Their children are D. B., Jr., a member of the law firm with his father, and Mary Ellen, now Mrs. Murray M. Baker, of Peoria, Illinois.

A man of letters, as well as a lawyer of repute and high personal character, Max Eberhardt was born in Germany, being a mere boy

MAX
EBERHARDT. when he came with his parents to the United States. After attending a private college in the east, where he laid the foundation of a classical education, he

came west with the family and settled in Cincinnati. At an early period of his life he had evinced a decided tendency toward literary pursuits, and contributed articles to the various publications of the day. At this time he had also won the intimate friendship of Judge J. B. Stallo, United States ambassador to Rome under the Cleveland regime, who exerted a controlling influence upon his mental development. The uncertainties attaching to literature as a life profession,

however, induced the young man to embrace the legal profession as a vocation. He therefore commenced the study of the law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar and then came to Chicago to reside and practice. Still quite a young man, he was elected and repeatedly appointed one of the justices of the city. While in office he gained an excellent reputation as a fair minded, strictly honest and impartial judicial officer, and was frequently urged for advancement to a higher and more responsible position on the bench. Feeling the need of a more systematic course in the science of law, he attended the law department of the Lake Forest University, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., subsequently adding LL. M. and D. C. L.

Mr. Eberhardt is a member of both the Chicago and the Illinois State Bar associations, and the tendency of his many years of literary labors, which have earned him a broad reputation, is indicated by his membership in the American Historical Association, the Chicago and State Historical societies, and the German-American Historical Society of Illinois, of which he is now president and which has won recognition and favorable comment from various university and literary societies in Germany. Mr. Eberhardt has lectured and written upon various topics connected with law, history and sociology. He is an indefatigable worker and a man of sustained intellectual activity, who in his long professional life has never taken a vacation. Among other standard publications to which he has contributed are the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, published and edited by Hon. William T. Harris, until recently United States commissioner of education, and *Lalor's Encyclopedia of Political Science*, of which the editor-in-chief was the late John J. Lalor. Mr. Eberhardt largely assisted him in devising and arranging the plan for this comprehensive work, and his article on the German Empire was noticed and commented upon by the *New York Nation* as one of the best in the book.

As indicative of the scope of Mr. Eberhardt's literary work it may be stated that he has written and lectured upon the following topics: Art in its Relation to Civilization; German-American Historiography; The Legal Position of Married Women; Primitive Society and the Origin of Property; Socialistic and Communistic Movements Among the Ancients; Some Leading Ideas of Modern Socialism and the Ethical Element in Law. He has also frequently deliv-

ered addresses, both in English and German, upon other literary and public topics. In 1906 Mr. Eberhardt was elected to the municipal court bench of Chicago by one of the largest majorities given to any candidate on the ticket and his record on the bench has been one of the best.

George Kersten was elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook county in 1903. During twenty years previous to that he had been justice of the peace and police magistrate on East Chicago avenue. For nearly a quarter of a century it has been his business to discern the actions and purposes of men, and it is generally recognized by practitioners and litigants that no one on the local bench is better informed on criminal procedure or inspires greater confidence in the prompt and impartial administration of justice than he. With all his years of experience with the delinquent element of human society, while it has sharpened his insight of the faults and guile of mankind, Judge Kersten has preserved and constantly manifests a kindliness and sympathy in his dealings with litigants that make him one of the most esteemed judges in Cook county. His unfailing common sense saves him from the pedantry of law, and having been a close and thorough student under the impetus of his own determination, he has become fully and practically equipped to meet any emergency within the scope of his judicial duties.

Born in Chicago, March 21, 1853, a son of Joachim and Sophia (Elsner) Kersten, he was educated in the public schools, in Standon and Wiedinger's Educational Institution and Eastman's Metropolitan Business College. He read law with the firm of Rubens, Barnum and Ames, and was admitted to the bar by the appellate court examination in 1886. Already, in 1883, he had been appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate, and held those positions uninterruptedly until 1903. The strength of his record made him one of the logical candidates of his party, the Democratic, for various offices at the head of the county ticket. He was nominated for sheriff in 1886, but declined the nomination, and in 1898 was nominated for the same office, but was defeated. In 1893 he was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the superior court. In 1902, after a bill had passed the legislature providing additional judges for the Cook county circuit court, he was nominated by his party for one of the judgeships, but

shortly afterward the bill was pronounced unconstitutional. In 1903 he became the regular candidate of his party for judge of the circuit court, and his fitness for the position was affirmed by independents and partisans alike at the election. In the circuit court he has presided over several important cases, notably the following: Harvey Van Dine, Gustav Marx, Peter Niedermeyer, car barn murder case; Johann Hoch case; Paul Stensland, embezzlement case; Roberts case, and the Inga Hansen case. All of these cases are prominent and attracted much attention throughout the county.

Judge Kersten is a member of the Iroquois Club, and the County Democracy; a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Medinah Temple; the Columbian Knights and Royal Arcanum; member of the Germania Club, the Orpheus Singing Society, the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde and Fritz Reuter Lodge of Plattdeutsche Gilde. When vacation time approaches the judge invariably plans hunting as the primary sport. He is a member of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association and of the Lake Poygan Gun Club; also of Pistakee Yacht Club. Judge Kersten married, September 4, 1875, Miss Julia Baierle, daughter of Adam Baierle. Their children are Walter, George and Lillian, the former being deceased.

Hugh O'Neill, orator, lawyer and writer, was born in the County Derry, Ireland, October 5, 1867, the son of Hugh and Ann (Smyth) O'Neill. He was educated in Ireland and at the HUGH O'NEILL. University of Notre Dame, Indiana, receiving the degrees of A. B., LL. B., B. L. and LL. M. Mr. O'Neill has devoted much time to literature, science, political economy, history and public speaking. A student by nature and gifted with a large and striking physique, magnetic with nervous energy and enthusiasm, he is a combination of the philosopher and the executive and is well qualified as a leader. Typical of the celebrated ancestor whose name he bears, he is a loyal Irish patriot of the radical sort, a Nationalist in sentiment and an eloquent defender of everything Gaelic. There is probably no one in the United States better informed on Irish affairs. He made a life study of comparative history almost for the sole purpose of arriving at an estimate of Ireland's future political value, relatively among nations, and has earned a reputation as an authority on it and kindred subjects. As an orator, his easy flow of diction, strong, clear style, fervid patriotism and fine declama-

tion make him captivating on Celtic occasions and the popular idol of such organizations as the A. O. H., who like both the substance and color of his arguments.

He is a litterateur of national note and is a constant contributor to the magazines. Too much of a student to be a bibliomaniac, yet he has one of the best private reference libraries in America, practically complete in the fields of research in which he is most interested. It is all excellent testimony of the character of the man. When he first entered Notre Dame, instead of using his fairly liberal allowance from home in the usual small luxuries of college men, he resolved to put into books every week what would otherwise go for cigars. The thoughts of youth are "long, long thoughts" and the years have brought him a valuable collection of books in place of the profitless dreams of burnt tobacco. He familiarized himself with three histories of the United States before he took passage for this country.

O'Neill is the author of a comprehensive series of discourses on the "American Courts," "English Courts," "French Courts," which were read at the University of Louvain, Belgium; speeches on "American Ideals," "What of Ireland and America?" "Ireland a Nation," "Three Revolutions" and "American Independence," and besides being a distinguished writer on Irish and American themes, he has published much on socialism, labor, orators and oratory, and the growth of law and its philosophy. Admitted to the bar in 1892, two years later he joined with L. Bastrup in the firm of Bastrup and O'Neill, Reaper block, and together they have built up a lucrative practice. Married in 1898 to Regina O'Malley, Cresco, Iowa, he has a daughter, Regina, and a son, Hugh. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, the Notre Dame Alumni, and the Hamilton, Charlevoix and Irish Fellowship clubs. Republican and Roman Catholic in politics and religion. Residence, 2500 Lakewood avenue.

Louis Bastrup, author, historian and lawyer, was born in Kolding, Denmark, on July 8, 1856. His parents were wealthy people of refinement, who lavished on him every educational advantage. After taking a preparatory course in the best school of his native town, he was sent when only thirteen years old to the famous Johaneum College at Hamburg, Germany, where he proved himself more than equal to his oppor-

runities—being graduated there in 1872, after having had conferred upon him some of the highest honors that had ever been attained by any other student in the history of the institution. He entered law practice, but his father's testament made it necessary for him to pursue a mercantile calling for a time, though the monotony of the routine of mercantile business was distasteful to one so naturally studious and inclined toward the professional. The law was resumed as soon as possible. He came to Chicago in 1886. For a period he was connected with the credit department of a large mercantile house in an advisory capacity. In the meantime he was familiarizing himself with American law. John Gibbons, now and for many years judge of the circuit court of Cook county, took him into partnership. Mr. Bastrup soon became a legal light not because of any special eloquence as a pleader but rather on account of his conservative, self-assured, well-prepared, clean-cut and successful handling of his cases. He has the Napoleonic build, physically, and it is typical of his mentality. And he is a general who overlooks no detail of likely importance. He early won enviable eminence as a lawyer. On May 1, 1895, he formed with Hugh O'Neil the law firm of Bastrup and O'Neill, Reaper block, still existing.

Aside from his legal work, Mr. Bastrup won most distinction by his historical investigations and his written discussions on the philosophy of history, viewed analytically and comparatively. He has not confined his researches to any particular epoch but has followed the whole range of ancient and modern politics. He is now working on an extensive review entitled "Gustavus Adolphus: The Reasons and the Effects of His Interferences in the Thirty Years' War." The fact that he is a linguist of repute, speaking and writing fluently to a literary degree all of six languages, has made his historical inquiries doubly valuable. He has wide practice in chancery and is a specialist in international and insurance law. His treatise on marine insurance is also considered as an authority. The degree of LL. M., *honoris causa*, was conferred on him in 1894 by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

Mr. Bastrup was married in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 4, 1884, to Nancy Gundorff, and has one daughter, Stephanie Adelaide. He is a member of the Federal, State and Chicago Bar asso-

ciations and of divers clubs without being a club-man. He is a Republican, politically, and resides at 597 La Salle avenue.

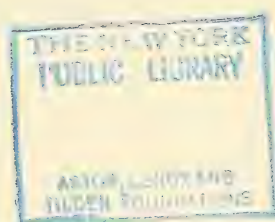
William Busse is the first native son of Cook county to be elected president of its board of commissioners, having for the six years preceding his assumption of its important duties been one of the most practical and useful members of that body. As a commissioner he has always manifested great interest in the welfare of the insane, the sick and the worthy poor, and the fact that the conditions surrounding these unfortunate wards of the county has greatly improved within the past seven years is largely attributable to his wise and ceaseless labors in their behalf. As the successor in the presidency of the board of E. J. Brundage, in addition to his other responsibilities, he is charged with the great work involved in superintending the construction of the new county building, which is one of the imposing and beautiful architectural monuments of Chicago. It is a strong man who assumes such burdens, and one element of his strength which has not been mentioned comes from his experience as a representative of the board from an outlying district of the city, this circumstance having enabled him to have an especially comprehensive appreciation of the needs of the county; he thoroughly understands the requirements of both municipality and the so-called country lying within the limits of Cook county. A man who had spent all his life in Chicago, or the larger cities, would fail to possess this element of strength in the makeup of a president of the board.

Mr. Busse was born at Elk Grove, Cook county, Illinois, on the 27th of January, 1864, the son of Louis and Christine (Kirchhoff) Busse, both natives of Hanover, Germany. His father, whose birth occurred November 4, 1837, came to the United States in 1848 and settled at Elk Grove, where he was first engaged in farming and later in general merchandising. He died December 19, 1903. The mother was born February 25, 1847, and emigrated to Illinois from Germany in 1853, her marriage to Louis Busse occurring April 16, 1863. The mother still resides in Elk Grove, and of the nine children born to her all are living, William Busse being the eldest.

Mr. Busse was educated in the public and German parochial schools of his native locality, and until he was twenty-one years of age assisted his father in the conduct of his agricultural and mercan-



William Buss.



tile interests. Then for four years he was an independent and successful farmer himself. But as an ardent Republican he early became interested in public and political affairs, and his earnestness of purpose, sympathy with the unfortunate, straightforward and moral character, practical common sense and ability, earned him the respect and friendship of all classes and marked him for preferment from the outset.

In 1890 Mr. Busse was appointed deputy sheriff, under James H. Gilbert, holding this position both under him and Sheriffs Pease and Magerstadt, and serving ten years. In this capacity his service was so noticeable for its impartial fearlessness and yet courteous and open bearing that both his popularity and reputation for reliability and ability was greatly broadened. In 1900 he was elected to the board of Cook county commissioners from the country districts, re-elected in 1902, 1904 and 1906, being chosen president of that body April 15, 1907. During all this period he has been a member of the building committee. He was also chairman of the special committee which had charge of the rewriting of the abstract books of the recorder's office—one of the most extensive and important undertakings ever accomplished by county legislation. For four years he was a member of the finance committee, and its chairman from December 1, 1906, until April 15, 1907, and now by virtue of his position as president of the board he is chairman of the special committee in charge of the building of the court house. In June, 1907, Mr. Busse was appointed by Governor Deneen a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Busse's practical ambition and great capacity for accomplishment are shown by his varied interests outside his official responsibilities. Since 1897 he has been engaged in general merchandising at Mount Prospect, his residence, the business now being conducted under the firm name of William Busse and Son. He is also engaged with two of his brothers in the real estate business at that place, and is individually a director of the Arlington Heights State Bank. In his home locality he has always been a leader in educational work, especially in its connection with the public school system, and for twelve consecutive years has served as secretary of the Mount Prospect board of school trustees.

Married June 11, 1885, to Miss Sophia Bartels, Mr. Busse's first

wife (born in Schaumburg, Cook county, March 28 1866) died on the 20th of February, 1894, leaving five children. Later he was united to Miss Dina Busse, and to this marriage one child is living. The family are all faithful and earnest members of the Lutheran church. Personally Mr. Busse is a member of that well known Republican organization, the Hamilton Club, and is now acknowledged to be one of the strongest representatives of the party in this section of the state.

Ben M. Smith, who was re-elected judge of the superior court by so handsome a majority in April, 1907, was born at Colona, Henry county, Illinois, June 14, 1863. He attended village school, worked on a farm, clerked in a country store, taught district school and had his experience as a railroader. As his father, Rufus A. Smith, was connected with the railroads, the ambition of the boy was to follow in the paternal footsteps. But the labors of his youth and early manhood seemed to be full of variety, and not calculated to keep him in any special channel. One day he would work on the farm, the next he would fan oats in his father's grain elevators, the third day he might harness up the horse and go among the farmers to buy hogs for shipment, and the fourth day might find him selling plows or weighing grain. Although such a life was active and invigorating, it was not satisfactory to the young man, whose mind naturally ran upon intellectual and literary subjects. At one time he designed to teach school as a permanent occupation, and to prepare himself attended the Northwestern Normal School at Geneseo, Illinois, for about a year, but, after a thorough examination of the possibilities and probabilities of the profession, decided that pedagogy did not offer him sufficient inducements to make it his life work.

There was only one profession to which a man of Judge Smith's hardy, practical and broad nature could turn with confidence as offering him a field of sufficient fertility and elasticity for every purpose, and while still an employee of the county clerk's office at Cambridge he had spent his evenings in the study of the law. Fresh from this employment he came to Chicago, January 2, 1889, and entered the Union College of Law for a regular professional course. While thus engaged he worked for Haddock, Vallette and Rickords in the court-house, examining records and making memoranda for their

abstract business. He was also employed as a clerk by John T. Richards, Abbott, Oliver and Showalter, and H. S. McCartney, the young man carrying on these occupations until his graduation from the Union College of Law in June, 1890.

In the preceding December Judge Smith had been admitted to the bar, and in September, 1890, entered into practice. In May, 1891, he formed a partnership with John P. Hand, now a judge of the Illinois supreme court, and Thomas E. Milchrist, then United States district attorney, under the firm name of Hand, Milchrist and Smith. This association continued for four years, when Judge Hand returned to Cambridge, Illinois, and Mr. Smith was in partnership with Mr. Milchrist until May, 1897.

In January, 1897, Mr. Smith was appointed by Governor Deneen as assistant state's attorney, and since then he has been in the public eye as a prosecutor and a judge, in both of these diverse capacities making such a record that his advancement has been a matter of course. In January, 1901, he resigned from the office of state's attorney and entered the firm of Castle, Williams and Smith, from which Charles S. Cutting had retired to serve as probate judge. In this connection he continued in private practice, of a civil nature, until his election as judge of the superior court in November, 1905. Judge Smith's versatility and adaptability find striking illustration in his success as a prosecuting criminal lawyer, as his practice both before and after his term as state's attorney was mainly civil in its nature.

Entering with characteristic vigor and discrimination upon his duties as superior judge, Ben M. Smith so demonstrated his judicial and executive ability that in December, 1906, he was elected chief justice, which position he held when re-elected to the superior bench April 2, 1907. His plurality over both Democratic and Prohibition candidates was 36,731. One of the most notable trials over which he has presided was the Ivens case, which has had a world wide and terrible notoriety. Upon his unimpeachable record as a lawyer, a man and a judge, the re-election of Judge Smith was a foregone conclusion.

On September 9, 1891, Ben Mayhew Smith was united in marriage to Miss Katherine C. Walton, their two children being Frances W. and Mabel M. He is identified with Masonry and the Knights of

Pythias, and is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, thus keeping alive the memories of his younger days, and as a man of middle age still participating in some of the forms of exercise most conducive to physical and mental vigor.

Of the eminent corporation lawyers in Chicago, none is more generally admired and esteemed for professional ability and personal character than John Stocker Miller, of the widely known firm of Peck, Miller and Starr. His broad reputation as an attorney rests not only on the masterly conduct of great cases which have been entrusted to him as a private practitioner, but on the splendid discharge of his duties as corporation counsel of the city of Chicago under Mayor Washburne.

JOHN S.
MILLER.

Mr. Miller is a native of Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born on the 24th of May, 1847, son of John and Jane (McLeod) Miller. After receiving a preparatory education in the common schools and academy of his native place, he became a student at St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, from which he graduated in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for two years thereafter studiously laid the groundwork of his profession in the law department of that institution. In 1870, after being admitted to the New York bar at Ogdensburg, he was appointed to the chair of mathematics by his alma mater, holding that professorship throughout 1871-2 and that of Latin and Greek in 1872-4. In the latter year he resigned his place on the faculty and came to Chicago to enter the practice of his permanent profession.

Mr. Miller soon came into prominence, even among the many bright young lawyers who made Chicago their home in the years immediately following the great fire, which caused the re-adjustment, through the law, of so many important interests. In 1876, after he had practiced alone for two years, he formed a partnership with George Herbert and John H. S. Quick, under the firm name of Herbert, Quick and Miller. These connections continued unbroken for ten years, when (in 1882) occurred Mr. Herbert's death and the change of style to Quick and Miller. The subsequent changes, preceding the formation of the present firm of Peck, Miller and Starr, include an association with Henry W. Leman in 1886, his retirement, the admission of Merritt Starr in 1890, and later the formation with George R. Peck and Mr. Starr of the present firm.

During the latter years Mr. Miller's practice has been chiefly in

the chancery courts, and among his more important cases prior to his identification with the municipal law department were those known as the Flagler litigation, the Riverside, the Phillips and South Park suits. These cases brought him so prominently and favorably before the bar and the public that in 1891 Mayor Washburne appointed him corporation counsel. He held the position during the mayoralty term, and won a notable victory for the city in its suit against the Illinois Central Railroad over the Lake Front property. The result of the case was to firmly establish the great municipal principle that the bed of navigable waters is the property of the people and is held in trust by the state for their benefit.

Since retiring from office Mr. Miller has continued his private and partnership practice, largely devoted to commercial and corporation law. His high standing in these specialties was greatly advanced by his participation in the Packing House, Standard Oil and John R. Walsh cases, in which he was the leading counsel for the defense. They were acknowledged to be among the most important suits which the government ever prosecuted, and to be professionally identified with them in any capacity was a forcible verification of leadership in the legal fraternity. Involved in the noteworthy litigation were the responsibility of great corporations and leaders of broad interests to the law, and their duties to the public from which they drew the life of their enterprises; and the pressing need of some radical revision of the Inter-State Commerce law defining the comparative regulating powers of state and national governments. When the Supreme court of the United States shall pass upon these matters, whatever the decision of that high tribunal, bench and bar will fully recognize the radical part played by John S. Miller in the adjustment of these broad principles.

Married in Chicago, December 15, 1887, to Miss Ann Gross, Mr. Miller is a potent factor in social and club life. Branching from his home as a social center, his activities in this direction extend to the Union League Club (of which he was president in 1899), and the Chicago, Hamilton, Chicago Literary, University, Exmoor, South Shore Country and Onwentsia Golf clubs. He is a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal church, and altogether a typical Chicago citizen, who believes that the surest way to advance his own interests and

be of benefit to the public is to come into close contact with as many people and interests as possible.

Among the strong figures of the day who are boldly standing for political reform by leaving the choice of legislative representatives to themselves, none of the younger leaders in the state of Illinois has a better record and a more appreciative audience than Walter Clyde Jones, the present state senator from the fifth district of Cook county.

He is one of the most forceful advocates before the public for an effective primary election law, which he contends "should have for its objects the placing in the hands of the people the selection of the United States senators, self government in the choice of the senate, as well as in the choice of the president. We should have a primary law, moreover (he continues), which shall have the ultimate effect of eliminating the party convention from our political system." His watchword, in short, is "self-government, for the nation, the state, the municipality and the people."

Broad as is his political platform, Mr. Jones is far from confining his activities to this field, his education and his experience having endowed him with both wide scope and great versatility. Born December 27, 1870, at Pilot Grove, Lee county, Iowa, he comes of that Quaker stock on both sides of his family which has assured him the unfailing earnestness of purpose which is a marked character trait. His father was of Welsh descent, born in Harrison county, Ohio, and was among the Iowa pioneers of the thirties; his mother was of English ancestry.

Walter Clyde Jones attended the public and high schools of Keokuk, Iowa, graduated from the Iowa State College in 1891, from the Chicago College of Law in 1894, and received the degree of LL. B. from the Lake Forest University in 1895. In 1902 he obtained an honorary degree from the Iowa State College, of whose national alumni association he has been president, having also held the presidency of the Chicago organization. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, and is senior member of the firm of Jones, Addington and Ames. A feature of his individual practice has been electrical litigation, and in all matters electrical, both practical and scientific, he is an acknowledged expert. Indicative of his standing are the facts that he was an organizer and president of the Chicago Electrical Associa-



Walter Clyde Jones.



tion (now a branch of the Western Society of Engineers), and a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the Engineers' Society of New York. In this line he has also been instrumental in establishing and developing the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company (manufacturers of electric light fixtures) and the Perry Time Stamp Company (builders of time recording devices). His connection with professional organization is with the State and City Bar associations, and he has contributed liberally to current literature on legal, electrical and other subjects. Conjointly with his partner, Keene H. Addington, he is author and editor of "Jones and Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois," which work contains all the laws of the state analyzed and arranged, and a digest of all the court decisions bearing upon the various statutes. The preparation of this work has especially familiarized him with state legislation and judicial precedence, and makes his own services as a legislator of remarkable weight. With his partner, he is also editor of the "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois." As a leader in the charter legislation of Chicago he is among the foremost. As his thorough legal acquirements have been reinforced by extensive travels in this country and abroad, during which he was a thoughtful student of affairs, he has acquired a breadth, as well as a depth of view, which is enjoyed by few of his age before the people.

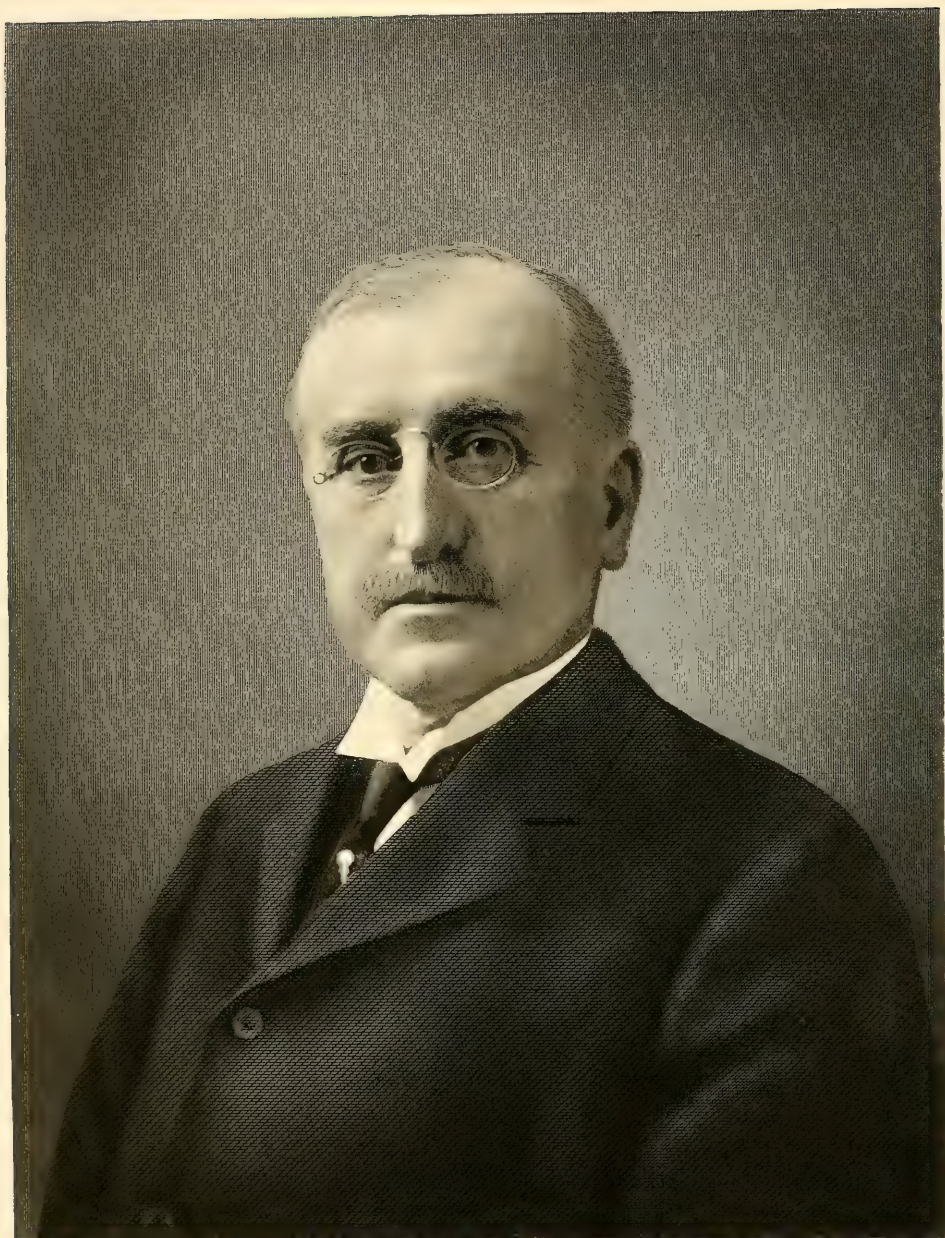
Since 1896 Walter Clyde Jones has taken an active and effective part in local, state and national politics. He inaugurated his career, in that year, as an enthusiastic supporter of McKinley, being one of the organizers and vice-president of the First Voters' League. He campaigned for Judge Carter in the gubernatorial contest of 1900, and for Harlan as mayor in 1903. In 1904 he was a delegate to the deadlock convention which finally nominated Governor Deneen, and has campaigned in every state and national contest since 1896. As stated, he began his political career as an ardent advocate for the election of McKinley to the presidency, being a personal friend of the martyr chief executive. During the fall festival of 1899 he was appointed chief aide to President McKinley, and as a member of the reception committee had immediate charge of the arrangements for the reception of the president and his cabinet. In 1900, at the time of the Grand Army encampment, he ably and gracefully filled the same position.

As to the movements directly concerned with the civic reform of the city and state, Mr. Jones was one of the organizers and speaker, in 1895, of the Young Men's Congress, which for a number of years did so much to stimulate thoughtful consideration and active participation in public affairs. He was one of the committee of thirty that organized the Legislative Voters' League, and has been consistently active in the work of the Civic Federation, being appointed chairman of the legislative committee originally organized to undertake the work now performed by the Legislative Voters' League. Mr. Jones is also a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Quadrangle, City, Illinois Athletic, Midlothian Country and Calumet Golf clubs, of Chicago, the Lawyers' Club, of New York City, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington; he is a property owner, happily married, has a family consisting of a wife, son and daughter, and is altogether a man who touches and improves life on many sides.

Edwin R. Thurman, of the firm of Thurman, Stafford and Hume, lawyers, has practiced law in Chicago since 1894. He was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1882, and continued to live in that state and practice law until he moved to Chicago. The first six years after coming here he was one of the attorneys for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, but since the latter part of 1900 has devoted all his attention to the general practice of law, and was for about four years a partner of Judge A. N. Waterman of the Chicago bar.

Mr. Thurman was born at Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, August 9, 1860, and his branch of the Thurman family is one of the oldest on American soil and one of the most prominent among the F. F. V.'s. One member of it was the statesman and jurist, Allen G. Thurman. Another was Robert Thurman, affectionately known as Uncle Bob, who was a soldier in the Revolution and an intimate friend of Lafayette. Samuel Brown Thurman, the father of the Chicago lawyer, was born in Campbell county, the ancestral seat of the family, August 5, 1815, and died November 4, 1892. He was a merchant and farmer. His father was named Richard. For two hundred years the Thurmans have borne their part in the life and affairs of Virginia, and for at least a century and a half have been residents of what is now Campbell county. John Thurman, one of the earlier members of the family, was, as is claimed, the first super-





J. H. Cowan

intendent of the first Sunday school established on American soil, that being in what is now Campbell county. The mother of Edwin R. Thurman was Martha (Cox) Thurman, born in Campbell county in 1825, and died in 1861. Her father, Abraham Cox, was likewise of an old and substantial Virginia family.

After attending the public schools of his native state, Edwin R. Thurman in 1880 entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and two years later was graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B., being admitted to the Tennessee bar the same year. Mr. Thurman maintains a sturdy adherence, politically, to the Democratic party in its essential principles, particularly to the old-school doctrines of states' rights and sound money. During the war between the states three of his brothers served on the Confederate side—Powhatan, Alexander and Samuel. Alexander, who is the only one still living, was just sixteen years old at the time he entered the army and was a student at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Mr. Thurman married, July 17, 1905, Miss Grace Carswell, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Lockhart R. and Elmira L. (Mann) Carswell.

No lawyer in Chicago has a better record for straightforward and high professional conduct, for success earned with honor and without animosity, than Jacob R. Custer, of the firm Custer, Griffin and Cameron. He is a man of scholarly attainments, exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and, while an active Republican, has of late years concerned himself chiefly with the pressing and constantly broadening duties of his profession.

Jacob Rambo Custer is of German lineage on the paternal and Swedish on the maternal side. Two families of Custer and Rambo have been long and conspicuously identified with the history of Pennsylvania. It is a noteworthy fact that some of the Custers of that state today own and occupy land which was granted to their ancestors by William Penn, and of which no conveyance has been made by deed to the present time. Members of both families removed to Ohio and there established branches from which came the late General George A. Custer and others of the name. Peter, the paternal great-grandfather of Jacob R., was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The son of David Y. and Esther (Rambo) Custer, Jacob R. Custer was born near Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of May, 1845. His parents were natives of Montgomery county in that state. The father was born on the 26th and the mother on the 29th of January, 1815. David Y. Custer was a farmer and a miller, a dual occupation common in the east where the farms were small. His death occurred at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1895. His children consisted of two sons and one daughter, of whom Jacob R. is the sole survivor.

As a boy Mr. Custer was an ambitious student whose outlook was early directed to other fields than those limited by his immediate surroundings. Fortunately, his uncle, Dr. Abel Rambo, a well known educator of those days, was at the head of Washington Hall, an educational institution located at Trappe, Pennsylvania. Here, under the tuition of this able educator, young Custer remained three years preparing himself for college. The knowledge there acquired was not only firmly fixed by unvarying application but by the teaching of school during the winter months. The Civil war which raged during his preparatory course was brought to his very door. For several months covering the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates and the battle of Antietam, in 1863, he was enrolled as a member of the state militia. In the fall of 1864 he entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, becoming a member of the sophomore class and completing his course in 1867, when he graduated with third honors and the degree A. B.

Mr. Custer had already determined on a legal career, and in the fall of 1867 began his professional studies in the office of William F. Johnson, an able lawyer of Philadelphia. After spending a year as an office student, he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in May, 1869, and being forthwith admitted to practice in the courts of New York. In the fall of the same year he became a resident and practicing lawyer of Chicago, where he has won prominence both as an attorney and a man. He had the education, the energy, the self-reliance, the all-around ability and the adaptability to succeed in a city where these qualities were at a premium, and he therefore made rapid and permanent progress.

Mr. Custer's independence and self-reliance were forcibly indicated in the fact that, coming thus to a large, strange and untried city, he

sought no professional alliance, but bravely and confidently entered upon an individual practice. He occupied offices for four years with Arba N. Waterman, afterward judge of the circuit and appellate courts of Cook county. He continued to practice alone for nearly ten years, or until June, 1879, when he became associated with the late Hon. William J. Campbell. This mutually profitable and harmonious association was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Campbell in March, 1896. Mr. Custer subsequently formed a partnership with Joseph A. Griffin and John M. Cameron, under the present name of Custer, Griffin and Cameron.

In 1880 Mr. Custer was appointed master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, serving in that capacity with signal efficiency until his resignation in 1892. From 1882 to 1890 he also served as the attorney for the sheriff of Cook county, his incumbency covering the terms of Sheriffs Hanchett and Matson. He is known as a strong trial lawyer and an able advocate, and his individual and partnership clientage has been drawn from the larger and representative corporations and prominent business men.

Mr. Custer has given his attention entirely to practice in the civil courts. Among the most notable cases in which he was retained mention may be made of the following: The suits of Armour, Swift and Morris versus the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, in the circuit court, to restrain the defendant from interfering with the delivery of stock to the plaintiffs at their yards and over the tracks of the defendant company; also the suits of the smaller packers against Armour, Swift and Morris and the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company and the Chicago Junction railways and Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey, for the purpose of enjoining the fulfilment of an agreement under which the New Jersey company was to pay Armour, Swift and Morris, under certain conditions, three million dollars of its income bonds. Some of the most eminent counsel of Chicago, New York and Boston were engaged in the litigation, which was finally compromised. Mr. Custer was also connected with numerous suits brought by the attorney-general against the Chicago gas companies for the purpose of dissolving an alleged trust; also with a number of the suits against the gas companies, within the same period, brought in the state and federal courts, for the purpose of perverting consolidation, for the appointment of receivers, etc. He

was also principal counsel in the suits brought by the attorney-general to enjoin the public warehousemen of class A from storing their grain in their own warehouses and mixing it with the grain of others. This litigation was conducted in the circuit and state supreme courts, Mr. Custer appearing for the defendants. More recently Mr. Custer was principal counsel for the Columbus Construction Company in its litigation with the Crane Company which was protracted for years in the United States circuit court, circuit court of appeals and supreme court of the United States. He has also been counsel for the administrator and trustee of the Estate of William T. Baker in the administration thereof, and in the varied complicated and important litigation connected therewith:

Aside from his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, Mr. Custer is identified with no secret order. He is a member of the Union League and Calumet clubs. Of the latter he was president for three years. His wife, to whom he was married December 1, 1879, was formerly Miss Ella A. White, daughter of Charles B. White—the latter for many years a member of the firm of White, Swan & Co., extensive lumber dealers. Mrs. Custer is a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has borne her husband two children—a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Esther Rambo, who died October 6, 1900, at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Custer lives at 3928 Grand Boulevard.

Henry Herbert Kennedy, a prominent corporation lawyer who has been practicing in Chicago for more than twenty years, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born in Washington county on the 6th of June, 1861. His prominence in Congregational circles is a filial tribute to the memory of his father, who for forty years was a leading clergyman of that denomination. He is the son of Rev. Joseph R. and Deborah (Wilcox) Kennedy, the former being a native of Augusta, Ohio, born in 1828, and a graduate of Oberlin College. The father's death occurred at Tacoma, Washington, on the 23d of September, 1906. The mother, who was born in Connecticut, is still a resident of that city, and all of their four children are living.

Mr. Kennedy was educated in the public schools of his native state and at the Iowa College, Grinnell, from which he graduated in 1883, and which honored him, three years later, with the degree of A. M. For about a year thereafter he was connected with the Grin-



Harry H. Kennedy.







C. J. Calloway

nell *Herald*, but finding his mind gravitating strongly to the legal field, he decided upon a course in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he secured his professional degree of LL. B. In the year of his graduation Mr. Kennedy became a resident of Chicago, and for the succeeding five years was in the law office of Moses and Newman. In 1890 he became associated with the law firm of Moses, Pam and Kennedy, now Moses, Rosenthal and Kennedy, enjoying therefore the advantage of a membership in a firm which has an extensive practice of more than forty years' standing. In this connection he has now been known for years as one of the most reliable and successful corporation lawyers in the city.

In politics Mr. Kennedy is known as a stalwart Republican. He is a member of the Union League Club, has been president of the Congregational Club, and is a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. As a leader in Congregationalism his services both as lawyer and a broad minded man are eminently useful.

On June 15, 1892, Henry H. Kennedy was married to Miss Minnie G. Perkins, of Grinnell, Iowa, and they have become the parents of one child—Herbert H. In his domestic and social relations he but rounds out his character as a typical American citizen of cosmopolitan Chicago.

Although but a few years a resident of Chicago, Hon. William James Calhoun is well known to the fraternity of this city, and freely recognized as a leader of the state bar, having enjoyed a successful practice at Danville for nearly a quarter of a century before coming to the metropolis.

As his professional work took him into all the courts of Illinois he was as much at home in Springfield and Chicago as in Danville, and his reputation was further extended by his prominent participation in the McKinley campaign of 1896 and his later service as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William J. Calhoun was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1848, the son of Robert and Sarah (Knox) Calhoun. The parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent, the father belonging to the Scotch clan of Colquhoun, one branch of which emigrated to Ireland and gave rise to the Calhouns of America. Mrs. Calhoun's father was James Knox, for many years an officer in the British army who emigrated

to the United States and became a resident of Pittsburg. Captain John Knox, the great-grandfather, was also identified with the British military service, participated in the French and English wars, and was the author of what was known as "Knox's Diary," being a personal narrative of such historical value that frequent reference to it is made by Francis Parkman and other writers upon that period. In his early life Robert Calhoun was a merchant but because of broken health retired to a farm near Youngstown, Ohio, where he died in March, 1866, his wife having passed away at Mount Jackson, Pennsylvania, in 1858.

In 1864, when sixteen years of age, William J. Calhoun ran away from home, and, after being twice rejected on account of his youth, finally succeeded in joining the Union forces as a member of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Manderson, lately United States senator from Nebraska. At the conclusion of the war and his honorable discharge he became a student at the Union Seminary, Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, at which institution President McKinley received the bulk of his education. There William J. Calhoun remained a student for about three years, and became acquainted with the future chief executive and the members of his family. Coming to Illinois in the spring of 1869, he first located at Arcola, Douglas county, where resided his maternal aunt, the wife of Dr. F. B. Henry. There he taught school, worked on the farm and finally commenced the study of the law. In March, 1874, he removed to Danville, and completed his studies under the direction of Hon. J. B. Mann. After being admitted to the bar, in January of the following year, he immediately entered into partnership with his former professional preceptor, forming the firm of Mann and Calhoun, afterward changed to Mann, Calhoun and Frazier. These formed one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in eastern Illinois.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, and in the autumn of 1884 became state's attorney of Vermilion county. In the fall of 1889 he entered into partnership with Judge M. W. Thompson, now circuit judge of Vermilion county, under the firm name of Calhoun and Thompson. Mr. Calhoun was appointed general attorney for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Company in 1892, and while giving his entire time to the service of that

company maintained his Danville office under the firm name of Calhoun and Steely. Until the approach of the national campaign of 1896, in which his old schoolmate, McKinley, was the nominee of his party for the presidency, he abandoned politics and gave his entire time to the practice of his profession. In that fierce contest Illinois was a crucial state, the triumph of the Republicans largely depending upon carrying it. Mr. Calhoun headed his delegation from Vermilion county, and was selected to marshal the McKinley forces on the floor of the nominating convention, and its three days' session resulted in the choice of his friend and the national prominence of his champion.

Soon after the inauguration of President McKinley conditions in Cuba assumed a most aggravating form, and among other incidents which severely strained the relations between Spain and the United States was the imprisonment of Dr. Ruiz as an alleged revolutionist, and the injuries subsequently inflicted upon him which caused his death. General Fitzhugh Lee, the consul at Havana, represented to the United States government that Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen, had been foully dealt with, and requested an investigation. A commission for that purpose was appointed, consisting of Senor Congosta, on the part of Spain, and Consul Lee for the United States, Mr. Calhoun being designated as special counsel to conduct the case in behalf of this country. The latter arrived in Havana in May, 1897, and remained for several weeks assisting in the investigation. The Spanish authorities claimed that Ruiz committed suicide by butting his head against the iron door of his cell, causing a fatal attack of congestion of the brain, but their contention was by no means sustained, and the Spanish government finally made an award in favor of the widow and children of the deceased, admitting that, whatever the cause of his death, he had been imprisoned contrary to the terms of the existing treaty between the two countries. But before the award was paid, the Maine was blown up, the Spanish-American war ensued, and the unfortunate family of Ruiz never recovered anything.

Upon his return from Cuba Mr. Calhoun was tendered the position of comptroller of the currency, but declined the office and returned to the practice of his profession. In May, 1898, he accepted a membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission, to succeed

William R. Morrison, whose term had expired. He remained in this position of national responsibility until October, 1899, when he resigned to establish himself in Chicago.

When Mr. Calhoun became a resident of this city he associated himself in the firm of Pam, Calhoun and Glennon, which was later changed to Calhoun, Lyford and Sheean. Besides his private practice in this connection he has been appointed legal representative of a number of railroad companies and other corporations. He is now acting as western counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and engaged in the general practice of his profession. Since coming to Chicago he has joined such well known clubs as the Chicago, Union League, Saddle and Cycle, Onwentsia and Exmoor.

William J. Calhoun was united in marriage to Miss Alice D. Harmon, of Danville, who died August 17, 1898. Two children were born to them: Marian, who married Philip C. Stanwood, of Boston, and Corinne, who became the wife of W. H. Gray, Jr., also of that city, where both the daughters reside. In December, 1904, Mr. Calhoun married as his second wife Miss Lucy Monroe, of Chicago, a lady well known in the literary and social circles of the city.

The family homestead of the Ashcrafts was very near the country covered by the initial operations of the Army of the Potomac and the Civil war, and several of them fought among the Union ranks. EDWIN M. ASHCRAFT, the Chicago lawyer who has become so favorably known through his two decades of practice here, was born on a farm near Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia (then Virginia), on the 27th of August, 1848. He is the eldest of the family of two sons and two daughters, born to James M. and Clarissa (Swiger) Ashcraft, and received his early education in the public schools of his native locality and at the Wheeling University. Subsequently he studied at the State University, at Normal, Illinois, and during 1867-9 taught school, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law.

In January, 1873, Mr. Ashcraft passed his examination before the supreme court of the state sitting at Springfield, was thus admitted to practice at the Illinois bar, and at once opened an office at Vandalia, Fayette county, that state. His success was so prompt and decisive that before the end of the year he had been elected prosecuting attorney of the county, creditably performing the duties of that



E. W. Ashcraft



office for three years. During that period his reputation became so firmly fixed and materially expanded that in 1876 he was put forward by the Republicans as their nominee for Congress from the sixteenth district. Although unsuccessful in the campaign, his great popularity was demonstrated in that he reduced the normal Democratic majority from five thousand to fourteen hundred. His opponent in the contest was W. A. J. Sparks, who served as land commissioner under President Cleveland.

Mr. Ashcraft continued in the prosecution of a growing practice at Vandalia until 1887, in April of that year removing to Chicago and associating himself with Thomas and Josiah Cratty, under the firm name of Cratty Brothers and Ashcraft. On June 1, 1891, he withdrew from that partnership and formed the firm of Ashcraft and Gordon. In 1900 he associated himself in practice with his sons, Raymond M. Ashcraft and Edwin M. Ashcraft, Jr., adopting the firm name of Ashcraft and Ashcraft. Both before and after coming to Chicago the senior Ashcraft has been recognized as one of the strongest trial lawyers in the state, and his standing has been such that for years he has been able to refuse those cases which do not appeal to his sense of justice. He is a leading member of the Illinois State Bar Association, has served as president of the Chicago Bar Association, and is generally honored both for his worth as an attorney and a man.

On March 16, 1875, Mr. Ashcraft was married to Miss Florence R. Moore, daughter of Ridsen Moore, of Belleville, Illinois, by whom he has had the following children: Raymond M., Edwin M., Jr., Florence V., and Alan E. Although a member of the Hamilton and the Union League clubs, Mr. Ashcraft is domestic in his tastes and finds his truest happiness in the home circle. He is not a member of any church, but contributes liberally to approved works of charity and benevolence. Whether considered as lawyer or man he is straightforward, fair minded and forceful.

Raymond M. Ashcraft, member of the law firm of Ashcraft and Ashcraft, is a native of Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, born on the 9th of January, 1876. He is the son of Edwin M. and Florence R. (Moore) Ashcraft. The practice of the firm is of a general nature and substantial proportions.

RAYMOND M.
ASHCRAFT.

Raymond M. Ashcraft received his primary education in the Van

dalia schools, in 1884-6, and through the public system of Chicago during 1887-92. After pursuing a higher course at the Chicago Manual Training School from 1892 to 1894, he commenced the systematic study of the law at the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of LL. B. In the following year he took a post graduate course at Lake Forest University, receiving a similar degree from that university; so that he has laid a solid groundwork for his professional future.

In the employ of the firm of Ashcraft and Gordon from 1894 to 1900, being admitted to practice in June, 1897, and since 1900 has been associated with his father as a partner. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Delta Chi collegiate fraternity, and in his religious convictions is a Presbyterian. He was married at Chicago, August 3, 1901, to Miss Charleta Peck, and has one daughter, Charleta Jane, born December 8, 1906. Mrs. Ashcraft is a daughter of Charles Peck, one of the founders of the Academy of Design and a well known artist of early Chicago. Mr. Ashcraft's resides in Chicago.

E. M. Ashcraft, Jr., who has been a member of the above firm since 1900, was born at Vandalia, Illinois, September 21, 1877. He was a pupil in the Vandalia schools during 1884-86, then in the Chicago public schools until 1892, and for the following three years was a student in the Chicago Manual Training School. In 1900 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the law department of the University of Michigan. He had been admitted to the bar in the preceding October, 1899, and since entering the firm with his father and brother has met with gratifying professional advancement. Mr. Ashcraft married in Chicago, October 9, 1903, Miss Anna L. Strawbridge, and their son, now two years old, is E. M. Ashcraft III. Mr. Ashcraft is a Republican and a member of the Delta Chi fraternity.

Nowhere is the value of thorough preparation in professional life more evident than in the domain of the law; in the legal field the university is a vital necessity, if the young man reasonably hopes to reach the plane of a broad practice, to get beyond the small courts and the region of pettifoggery. "Be sure you're right; then go ahead," is a maxim which need not alone be posted in business houses. Hurry, feverish

HARRY P.
WEBER.



Harry P. Wetten



haste without forethought, is fatal to the lawyer as well as to the merchant.

Still a young man, Harry Perkins Weber prepared himself with patience and thoroughness before he ventured into the activities of his profession, with the result that in the few years of his actual practice he has made noticeable strides toward eminence. A native of Kingston, Adams county, Illinois, where he was born November 9, 1869, he is a son of John and Rose (Perkins) Weber. The father was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and now, at the age of sixty-five years, resides at Barry, Pike county, Illinois, where he is engaged in the banking business. The mother, a native also of Kingston, Illinois, is sixty years of age. From the public schools of his home town the son under review passed into the Illinois State Normal University, entering the high school department, from which he graduated in 1889.

Mr. Weber's legal education commenced in the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., from which in 1893 he received the degree of LL. B., and in the following year that of LL. M. Not yet satisfied with his professional training, he entered in the fall of 1894 the Harvard University Law School, pursuing at the same time supplementary courses in the academic department, and taking the degree of LL. B. in 1897. He had already obtained a broadening experience in the official life of the national capital as private secretary to the First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, holding that position from 1891-4. In 1896 he came to Chicago, and until July, 1898, was a member of the firm of Catlin, Moulton and Weber. It should be stated that Mr. Weber was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1894, and by the state supreme court in Illinois in 1895. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Weber went to Honolulu, H. I., and for about a year was engaged in practice there under the firm name of Monsarrat and Weber, and in 1899 became Assistant Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands. Returning to Chicago he again became a resident of the city in the winter of 1899-1900, and since 1901 has been a member of the well known firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane and Weber, recently reorganized under the firm name of Shope, Zane, Busby and Weber.

Mr. Weber's education and experience have admirably fitted him

for general practice, which he has followed to a large extent, although he has perhaps obtained his strongest standing in the specialty of municipal and corporate securities, and in this line he ranks as one of the leading bond attorneys in the United States. He has been identified with some of the most important litigation of late years at the Chicago bar, illustrated by such cases as *The City of Chicago vs. The State Board of Equalization*, *Elkins vs. The City of Chicago*, the *Ninety-nine Year Traction Litigation* and the *\$75,000,000 Street Railway Certificates Case*. By the consideration of these facts at this point it will be realized how rapid and substantial has been his professional progress. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, as well as of the Law, University, Harvard (Chicago), Quadrangle and Lake Zurich Golf clubs.

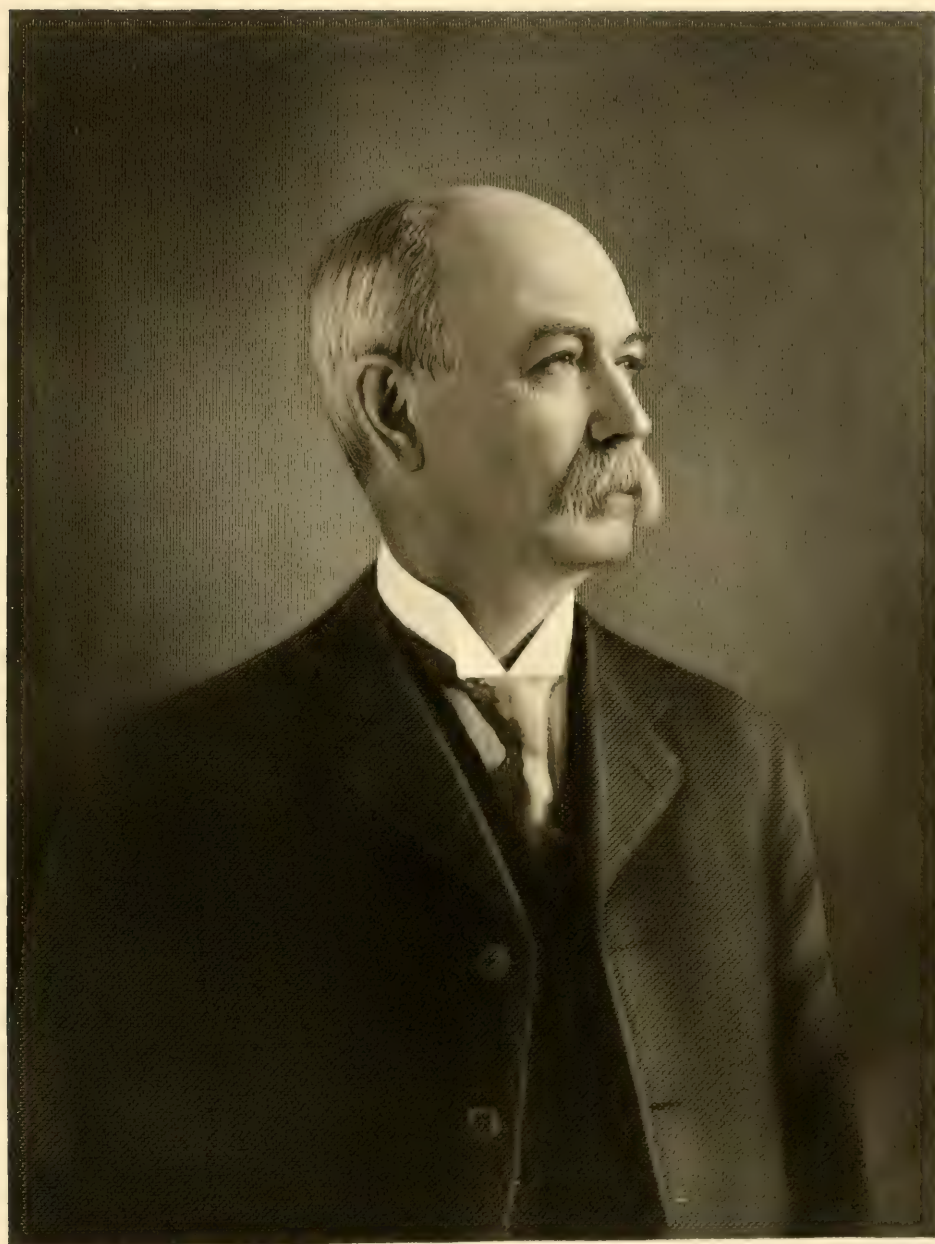
No lawyer at the Chicago bar is generally acknowledged to have a more ready and sound judgment in broad and intricate matters of

JOHN J. HERRICK.	civil jurisprudence than John Jacob Herrick, senior member of the firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen and Martin. His knowledge of the law is remarkable
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both for its comprehensiveness and accuracy, and in its application he is earnest, concise, logical and forceful; which accounts in large measure for the high and substantial nature of his professional standing.

Mr. Herrick is Illinois-born, being a native of Hillsboro, Montgomery county, where he commenced this life on the 25th of May, 1845. He is the son of Dr. William B. and Martha (Seward) Herrick, and in early youth was brought by his parents to Chicago. His father was one of the most widely known and honored physicians in the city, and was especially influential in furthering the cause of medical education in this locality. He was surgeon of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, and on his return became one of the first professors of Rush Medical College, for many years being an eminent occupant of its chair of anatomy and materia medica. Dr. Herrick was also the first president of the Illinois State Medical Society. He was prominent not only in medical and scientific circles, but in civic affairs and social life. But the toil, hardships and exposures of campaign life had left their effect upon his system, and, in 1857, on account of failing health he was compelled to have recourse to the healthful atmosphere of his native Maine forests.

The Herricks are of an old English family, whose seat for many



John J. Hurrick



generations was in Leicestershire, and descendants of whom are still numbered among its residents. After the war of the Revolution Jacob Herrick, the great-grandfather of John J., who was a lieutenant in that struggle, settled in Durham, Maine, and there became a Congregational minister. The grandfather and the father were both natives of that town. The maternal family of Swards were early pioneers of Illinois. John B. Sward, grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Montgomery county at an early day.

John J. Herrick, descended from stanch pioneers of the east and the west, began the serious work of his education when he came with his parents to Chicago, where he attended both the public and the private schools, but at the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Maine. From 1857 until 1862 he continued his studies in the academy at Lewiston Falls, that state, where he prepared himself for college. In the latter year he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Having acquired a thorough education in the quiet atmosphere of the east, his energetic and ambitious nature turned toward the west as the great field for advancement. Chicago was naturally his choice, as the typical faith in her future had already been roused in him even as a boy, and he has since closely and proudly followed her history and progress. Returning to Chicago in the winter of 1866-7, he secured a position as teacher in the public schools of Hyde Park, which at that time was a separate corporation. While thus engaged in educational work he commenced the study of law and at the close of his school year was matriculated in the Law School of the Old Chicago University, now the Union College of Law, besides entering the office of Higgins, Sweet and Quigg as a student. In the spring of 1868 he was graduated as valedictorian of his class, but continued with that firm until 1871, when (just before the fire) he commenced an independent practice.

From 1871 until 1878 Mr. Herrick continued a practice alone, which continually increased in lucrativeness and honorable distinction. From the very outset his thoroughness of preparation in whatever litigation was entrusted to him inspired that confidence in himself which was infectious and an assurance of success. Among the important cases of this period which he conducted were those grow-

ing out of the failure of the firm of John B. Lyon & Co. in 1872, with their suspension from the Board of Trade, and those based upon the alleged fraudulent election of Michael Evans and others to the South Town offices, and their ouster from office in 1876. By 1878 Mr. Herrick's standing was of such a character that he was able to form a partnership with Wirt Dexter, one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, and in 1880 they were joined by Charles L. Allen under the firm name of Dexter, Herrick and Allen, an association which continued until the death of Mr. Dexter in May, 1890. The remaining partners conducted the business until May, 1893, when they received I. K. Boyesen, forming the copartnership of Herrick, Allen and Boyesen, which continued until 1896, when Horace H. Martin was admitted to form the present firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen and Martin. It is largely due to the wise counsel and the ceaseless professional labors of the senior member that the firm has received such a generous share of the important litigation of the city involving both private and corporate interests.

Personally Mr. Herrick has been particularly prominent in the case of *Devine vs. The People*, which involved the constitutionality of the law authorizing the county commissioners of Cook county to issue bonds without authority of popular vote; *Barron vs. Burnside*, argued before the supreme court of Iowa and the supreme court of the United States, involving the validity of the Iowa statute as to corporations of other states, known as the Domestication Law; *Stevens vs. Pratt* and *Kingsbury vs. Sperry* (before the supreme court of Illinois) and *Gross vs. United States Mortgage Company* and *United States Mortgage Company vs. Kingsbury* (before the United States supreme court), by which were decided important questions as to the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois and the construction of the Illinois statute as to guardians; the cases of the *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Dey* and the *State vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company*, argued before the United States courts in Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, and covering broad questions of constitutional law in their relations to the rights of railroad corporations; *Spalding vs. Preston*, embracing new and important points as to the construction of the Illinois assignment law; also the *Taylor* and *Storey* will cases; the great legal conflict between Eastern, English and Chicago interests in the stock yards cases; *People vs. Kirk*, in-

volving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the extension of boulevards over the waters of Lake Michigan, and the rights of riparian owners under the act; the elevator cases, involving vital questions as to the rights and powers of elevator proprietors under the Illinois constitution and the warehouse act. *Hale vs. Hale*, in which far reaching questions as to the jurisdiction of courts of chancery to authorize sales or leases of trust property not authorized by the trust instrument were decided; the important litigation between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as to the relative rights of lessor and lessee companies; *Chicago Theological Seminary vs. The People*, in the supreme court of the United States, involving important questions as to the construction and effect of charter exemptions from taxation; *Field vs. Baring*, involving new questions as to the right of lot owners to prevent obstructions of light, air, etc., above the public highways; the protracted and extensive litigation with reference to the Lake Street Elevated Railroad, in which the principal parties in interest were William Ziegler on the one side and Charles T. Yerkes on the other, and which involved many important questions as to the rights of mortgage bondholders and stockholders, and the jurisdiction of state and federal courts; the contested will case of *Palmer vs. Bradley*, in the state and federal courts; the litigation as to the rights of the Chicago Telephone Company under its ordinance; the litigation between the City of Chicago and the state, and the street railway companies' as to the rights of the street railway companies, and the recent Fish-Harriman litigation involving important and far-reaching questions as to the right of corporations of other states to hold and vote the stock of Illinois railroad companies.

Mr. Herrick's profession has absorbed the great bulk of his time and his mental and physical strength so that, had he the inclination, it would have been injudicious for him to enter politics. As a widely-read and thoughtful man, however, he has always had firm convictions on all questions of public polity, and has consistently refused to be bound by family tradition or the party achievements of the past. He judges both parties and political leaders on the basis of their utility to the pressing and vital needs of the country. Until 1884 he was a national Republican; in 1884 and 1888 he voted for Grover Cleveland; later he advocated a reduction of the tariff on the

line of free trade and civil service reform, and stands now as an Independent. Especially in local and municipal affairs he is non-partisan, judging both men and measures from the standpoint of public utility.

Mr. Herrick is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Law Institute and the Citizens' Association, as well as of the University, the Chicago Literary and the Chicago clubs. He was married to Julie T. Dulon June 28, 1883, and they have become the parents of Clara M., Julie T. and Margaret J. In social life he is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and broad general information, arising from his wide acquaintance with men and the best literature of all ages. A man of fine qualities, he is social, tolerant, generous and genial, and, with his rare fund of knowledge and conversational powers, is a most agreeable companion.

One of the most reliable and successful practitioners at the Chicago bar, John Thomas Richards, is also among the most widely-known Masons in the state. He is a man of firm convictions, settled purpose, practical in his aims, whether as an attorney or man, and has, therefore, advanced steadily to a high and substantial professional position, having been effective also in the realization of those projects which are advanced by good citizens of modern tendencies.

JOHN T. RICHARDS. Mr. Richards is a native of Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, born October 13, 1851, son of Rev. John L. and Margaret (Jones) Richards, his father being a Congregational clergyman of culture and faithful service, who died May 30, 1889. His mother survived her husband until April 3, 1897. When six years of age the boy was brought by his parents to Rock Island county, Illinois, and subsequently was reared on a farm at Big Rock, Kane county, where his father was engaged in ministerial work. John T. received his education in the district schools and at Wheaton (Illinois) College, as well as under the careful tutelage of his father and other private instructors. The family were in moderate circumstances, and, accepting the situation in the spirit of a man, he sought every form of honest work, and from the age of fifteen was virtually his own support. Until he reached the age of nineteen he divided his time between agricultural labors and efforts to obtain the greatest amount of schooling possible, after which, for a year, he worked for the Joliet

Iron and Steel Company and in July, 1872, became a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Richards introduced himself to the people of Chicago as a clerk in the general store of Beers Brothers, and in September, 1873, entered the law office of William Law, Jr., as a student, remaining there for about a year. He completed his studies with Robert L. Tatham and Edward Crane. On the 17th of September, 1875, he was admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court of Illinois, and since then has been in general practice in the state and federal courts. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Clark B. Samson, now deceased, under the firm name of Richards and Samson, the connection continuing for about one year, after which, until 1895, he practiced alone. In that year Mr. Richards was joined by Keene H. Addington, who had been a clerk in his office for some five years. This partnership continued but a short time, and since its dissolution he has conducted an independent professional business.

Mr. Richards has been for years one of the busy lawyers of Chicago, and among the numerous and interesting cases which he has conducted to a favorable conclusion it is difficult to specialize. Two, however, of comparatively recent decision may be adduced as illustrative of the far-reaching litigation which, through his persistency and ability, have established important principles of law by the adjudication of the higher courts. The case of *Crandall versus Sorg*, reported in 198 Illinois, was argued by Mr. Richards in the supreme court of Illinois, which reversed the decisions of the appellate and circuit courts, and for the first time in the history of that tribunal held that, when the owner of land leases it and, by the same instrument, requires his tenant to make improvements thereon, the property is thereby subjected to a mechanics' lien in favor of the contractor and material man, whose labor and material have entered into the construction of the improvements.

In the case of the estate of *Smythe versus Evans* (Illinois Reports 209, page 376) the appellant was represented by Mr. Richards and the state supreme court again reversed the decisions of the circuit and appellate courts, and for the first time promulgated several important legal principles which are now in force in the courts of Illinois. These and other cases which might be mentioned indicate the persistent and able way in which he follows the litigation entrusted to

him into the higher courts, and remains faithfully with the interests of his clients until the rendition of a final decision.

Mr. Richards is a leading member of the Chicago Bar Association and has served as chairman of its grievance committee, as well as its vice president. He is also a member of the American Bar Association. Being an active Republican, he is prominently identified with the Hamilton and Union League clubs, being at one time vice president of the former organization. It is as a Mason, however, that he is best known outside of his professional life, his identification with the fraternity dating from December 6, 1878, when he was made a Master Mason in Dearborn Lodge No. 310, of Chicago, with which he still affiliates. In 1882 he received the Royal Arch degrees in Wiley M. Egan Chapter No. 126, while his further advancement in the order is shown in his having attained membership in Siloam Council No. 53, R. and S. M.; Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., and Oriental Consistory and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been identified with the Knights Templar since July 24, 1882, while his consistory degrees were passed April 21, 1892. He has passed all the chairs of the Dearborn lodge, was prelate of Chicago Commandery in 1883, held a similar preferment two years in Chevalier Bayard Commandery (1887-88) with which he became affiliated in 1887, and was generalissimo of the latter in 1889. In 1890 he was honored with the office of eminent commander of Chevalier Bayard Commandery.

On March 21, 1888, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Lucy Keene, daughter of the late N. B. Keene, of New Orleans. The mother of Mrs. Richards is still living. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the daughter of Captain John Martin, an extensive ship owner of that city. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Richards are Keene, Lucile and Lillian.

In the selection of their counsel the great financial institutions of the country employ the utmost caution and careful judgment, the requisites for such identification being substantial legal ability, absolute rectitude of character and a broad experience of the world and men. All of these qualities are found in the personality of James Calhoun Hutchins, general attorney for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. He

JAMES C.
HUTCHINS.

was born in Chicago on the 15th of December, 1858, son of James Cass and Martha C. (Phillips) Hutchins.

After obtaining a preliminary education in the city schools, Mr. Hutchins entered the Union College of Law (Northwestern University Law School), from which he graduated in 1879 with his professional degree of LL. B. In the following year he commenced practice in Chicago, and in 1895 was appointed to his present position with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. He is also a director of the bank.

Mr. Hutchins' wife, to whom he was married at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1884, was formerly Miss Agnes L. Potter, and the children born to them have been James Cadwell, Edward Potter and John Mitchell. Mr. Hutchins is sociable and popular, and, aside from his identification with the Chicago Bar Association, is a member of the Union League, Chicago, University, Mid-Day and Midlothian clubs.

Harrison Musgrave, a practitioner at the Chicago bar for nearly a quarter of a century, is a native of Charlotte, Michigan, born October 28, 1860, a son of Joseph and Miranda (Pancoast) Musgrave. The father was once president of the First National Bank of that city, a position he occupied as early as 1879. The mother, who was a native of Ohio, died in Chicago in 1895. Harrison Musgrave was primarily educated in the public schools of Charlotte, and in 1876-77 attended the Olivet (Michigan) College, completing a very thorough literary training at the University of Michigan during 1878-80. This was followed by two-years of business in his home city, and in 1883 he realized a long-cherished ambition, ever growing in strength, by his entrance to the Columbian University Law School, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of LL. D. It will be seen that Mr. Musgrave's preparation was broad and thorough, but at the same time especially fitted to give him efficiency in those qualities required of one who was to occupy the professional field in which he has become prominent.

After his graduation from the Columbian University Law School, Mr. Musgrave came at once to Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1885, and in 1889 became a member of the firm of Flower, Smith and Musgrave. It remained under this style until

October 1, 1902, when it was changed to Musgrave, Vroman and Lee, which now conducts a large corporation and commercial business, and, besides the senior partner, is composed of Charles E. Vroman, long a prominent Wisconsin lawyer; James G. Gascoigne and John H. S. Lee.

As might be intimated, Mr. Musgrave's popularity and high standing are forcibly told by his prominence in several of the professional associations with which he is connected. He was president of the Illinois State Bar Association in 1906-7; vice president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1904-5, and member of the board of managers for six years; president, also, of the Law Club of Chicago in 1901-2. He has a substantial standing among the members of the national organization, the American Bar Association, and stands firmly as a highly-respected and broad-minded representative of an honorable and liberal profession. In his fraternal affiliations he is connected with the Psi Upsilon, and his club life centers in the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle and Lake Zurich Golf organizations. He supports Republican principles, but is neither a partisan nor a politician, both disposition and opportunity preventing him from assuming either character.

On the 7th of November, 1889, Mr. Musgrave was united in marriage with Miss Meta D. Kimberly, the ceremony occurring at Saginaw, Michigan, of which state his wife is a native. One son, Harrison Musgrave, Jr., has been born of their union.

Silas Hardy Strawn, junior member of the law firm of Winston, Payne and Strawn, is a son of the state in which he has made a substantial reputation, being born on a farm near Ottawa, Illinois, on the 15th of December, 1866. He graduated from the Ottawa high school in June, 1885, and then engaged in teaching for two years, after which he read law in the office of Bull and Strawn of that city. Mr. Strawn passed his examination for admission to the bar on May 22, 1889, and practiced in LaSalle county for the succeeding two years. He became a resident of Chicago in September, 1891, and until the following April was in the employ of the law firm of Weigley, Bulkley and Gray. He was a clerk for Winston and Meagher until September 1, 1894, when he was admitted to partnership. This association continued until January 1, 1902, when Mr. Meagher retired from





THE LENS PEARSON CO.

Adams A. Goodrich.

the firm, and its style became Winston, Strawn and Shaw, which, by the admission of Judge John Barton Payne, October 1, 1903, became Winston, Payne and Strawn, and later Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw.

Although the business of the firm is general, it is largely corporation practice and conducted in the higher courts, Mr. Strawn has argued many important cases in the Illinois courts of last resort and the supreme court of the United States. He is an active member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and the two local organizations, the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Law Club. As an additional indication of the range of his activities it should be stated that he is a director of and counsel for several corporations. He is a member of the Union League, Mid-Day, Midlothian Country, Glen View, South Shore Country and Exmoor Country clubs. On June 22, 1897, Mr. Strawn married Miss Margaret Stewart, at her home in Binghamton, New York, and the two children of this union are Margaret Stewart and Katherine Stewart Strawn.

Adams Augustus Goodrich has earned a distinguished place at the bar and on the bench of the state of Illinois. It is forcibly illustrative of his legal solidity and versatility that he should have made a high record as a private practitioner, a prosecuting attorney for the state, and a learned, impartial jurist. A brief analysis of his most marked traits of character is explanatory of his unusual measure of success. While keen and logical, earnest and eloquent, he is also careful in the development of his legal plans and has the faculty, strongly natural and persistently trained, of piercing to the foundation principles of any contention. Being thus firmly grounded, the details naturally arrange themselves and the mind is left clear and positive to work along definite lines of thought. Thus it is that Mr. Goodrich, whether as private practitioner, prosecutor or judge, always had his case firmly in hand, and could never be diverted to side issues, which has been the prime secret of his great legal strength and success.

Mr. Goodrich is a native of Illinois, born on the 8th of January, 1849, the son of Henry O. and Jane A. Goodrich, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, his father having located in Jersey county in 1839. The boy was educated in the pub-

lic schools of Jerseyville until he was sixteen years of age, when, through the appointment of his uncle, A. L. Knapp (then an Illinois congressman), he entered the West Point Military Academy, and for three years and a half received the benefits of its course. But ill health compelled him to resign his cadetship, and for two years thereafter he traveled in the west seeking and securing a restoration of health. Returning to his native town he commenced his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Robert M. Knapp, and continued them with Hon. A. L. Knapp, of Springfield. Afterward he married a cousin, Miss Jane A. Knapp, and altogether he is largely responsible for his start in life and his subsequent happiness to his maternal uncles.

Upon examination by the supreme court at the capital Judge Goodrich was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at once opened an office at Jerseyville. He soon became politically active and influential and in 1878, 1880 and 1884 was elected by the Democracy as state's attorney of Jersey county, resigning that position in October, 1887, in view of his coming elevation to the bench of the county court. From one of many facts which might be recorded it is evident that his record as county judge is extremely creditable, for during his incumbency Judge Richard Prendergast called upon him to assist in disposing of pressing matters which had glutted the dockets of the Cook county court. It was by thus rendering highly appreciated services and coming into such intimate and pleasant relations with the bench and bar of the metropolis that Judge Goodrich was strongly attracted to Chicago, finally making it his home in August, 1889. He has since practiced here with unvarying advancement in reputation and substantial rewards. As senior member of the firm of Goodrich, Vincent and Bradley, he is widely known as an honorable and successful general practitioner, and he is also recognized as one of the most liberal and far-seeing promoters of higher education in the state. From 1895 to 1900 he was especially identified with the Northern Illinois Normal School. In the former year Governor Altgeld appointed him one of the five trustees to locate, establish and build the school. Its site was fixed at DeKalb; Judge Goodrich was elected president of the first board of trustees in 1895, and re-elected as a member of the board for the term ending 1900.

Judge Goodrich has a wide and influential connection with the

historic fraternities, being a Knight Templar Mason and a member of long and good standing with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is also identified with the Chicago Athletic, the Iroquois and the Washington Park clubs.

Edward Fisk Gorton is well known both as an able lawyer and as being one of the most progressive and satisfactory mayors who ever

EDWARD F. presided over the affairs of any of Chicago's grow-
GORTON. ing and cultured suburbs. He is a native of Ashta-
 bula, Ohio, born May 6, 1854, the son of Anson

and Ellen (Fisk) Gorton. His father was a Canadian, of Toronto, and died in Lake Forest, Illinois, July 4, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. During the active years of his business life the elder Gorton was engaged in the express business, first with the Adams and later with the Wells-Fargo companies. Mr. Gorton's mother was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, and died there May 7, 1854.

This is a branch of the Gorton family that was founded in America by the non-conformist Samuel Gorton in 1636. Coming to the new world to enjoy religious freedom, he was imprisoned in Boston for heretical teaching, and finally took refuge in Rhode Island, where he associated with Roger Williams. In 1643 he and his followers were led to Boston, tried as "damnable heretics" and sentenced to hard labor in arms. His claim to land on the west side of Narragansett bay was finally confirmed and he spent his remaining years in comparative quiet, recognized as the founder and head of a religious sect that endured a hundred years. His descendants now number some ten thousand, including many prominent figures both in church and state.

The preparatory steps for the professional education of Edward F. Gorton were taken in the schools of Rochester. In November, 1872, he became a resident of Chicago, and in 1874 entered the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated on the 9th of June, 1876. In his class were such men as Hempstead Washburne, William B. Conger, Adrian Honore, David L. Zook, Judge Wing, Arnold Heap and Wallace DeWolf; he had good company, but none of his associates has made a more substantial reputation both as a lawyer and man of affairs than Mr. Gorton. Admitted to the bar on June 9, 1876, he first formed a partnership with William P. Conger, one of his class-mates, under the firm name of Conger and Gorton.

This harmonious and mutually advantageous connection continued until Mr. Conger's death in February, 1887. His association with Walker Blaine, son of the great Maine statesman, also endured until the death of the latter in 1889. Since that year Mr. Gorton has been engaged in a constantly growing independent practice, which has been both profitable and reputation-building. Although his professional career has been extended along general lines, he is known as an especially thorough and astute real estate lawyer.

In politics, Mr. Gorton is a Republican, and well served his party, as well as established an individual reputation in the independent and business-like performance of his duties as mayor of Lake Forest from 1895 to 1902. Under his administrations the already beautiful little city underwent many important improvements, and had he consented Mr. Gorton could undoubtedly have had a life tenure of office. His years of residence at Lake Forest covered the period from 1892 to 1906, prior to the former year his home being in Hyde Park. In 1906 he transferred his home to near Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, where he now enjoys all the invigorating influences of country life, and in his beautiful residence there retains all the culture of the city. Since his admission to the bar in 1876 he has had his law office in Chicago, although gravitating more and more beyond the wear of the city in the fixing and development of his domestic and social activities. It is such men who are of the wearing and expansive kind. Mr. Gorton's wife was formerly Miss Fannie L. Whitney, to whom he was married June 9, 1879.

Senior member of the widely-known firm of Cratty Brothers and Jarvis, Thomas Cratty is one of the most forceful members of the

THOMAS	Chicago bar, and for years has been credited with
CRATTY.	standing in the front rank of jury lawyers. The
	elasticity of his mind, his keen faculties of percep-

tion and analysis, and his mastery of the principles of the common law have made him a remarkably striking and successful advocate. If there is a close legal point involved in any issue his examination of authorities bearing upon it is exhaustive. With a thorough knowledge of the case in all its bearings and unerring and ready application of the principles of the law, his addresses before court and jury are necessarily models of clearness and convincing logic. Quick to perceive and guard the weak phases of his own case, he never fails to

assault his adversary at the point where his armor is defective. In a word, Mr. Cratty has developed to quite a remarkable degree the necessary talent of the modern court lawyer, to think and act both quickly and powerfully "on his feet."

Mr. Cratty is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and of Irish lineage, his great-grandfather having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in the year 1760. Representatives of the family were prominent factors in the public life of the Keystone state, and the grandfather, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was a Revolutionary soldier. William Cratty, the father, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1805, but in 1814 removed to Ohio, and in April, 1826, was united in marriage to Miss Candis Bennett, a native of Rhode Island, who was herself born on Christmas day of 1805. William Cratty was so pronounced an anti-slavery man that it is said his enemies once fixed a price upon his body, dead or alive, if delivered south of the Allegheny river. For many years he was an energetic and industrious farmer, but spent his last years in a well-earned retirement from labor, his death occurring in 1897. His wife passed away January 27, 1875. The deceased were esteemed members of the Presbyterian church, of kindly and noble character, and were the parents of four sons and eight daughters.

Thomas Cratty spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and, although he snatched his education from the labors attendant upon such a life, he was so strong mentally, as well as physically, that he was qualified to teach at an early age. He was thus engaged as a frontier teacher until the fall of 1854, when he went south with the dual purpose of obtaining recreation and of studying the institution of slavery. This personal observation determined his opposition to it, and he joined the new Republican party. In 1856 he resumed farming, but the loss of his property in 1860 forced him to abandon that occupation and led him to undertake his long-cherished plan of becoming a lawyer.

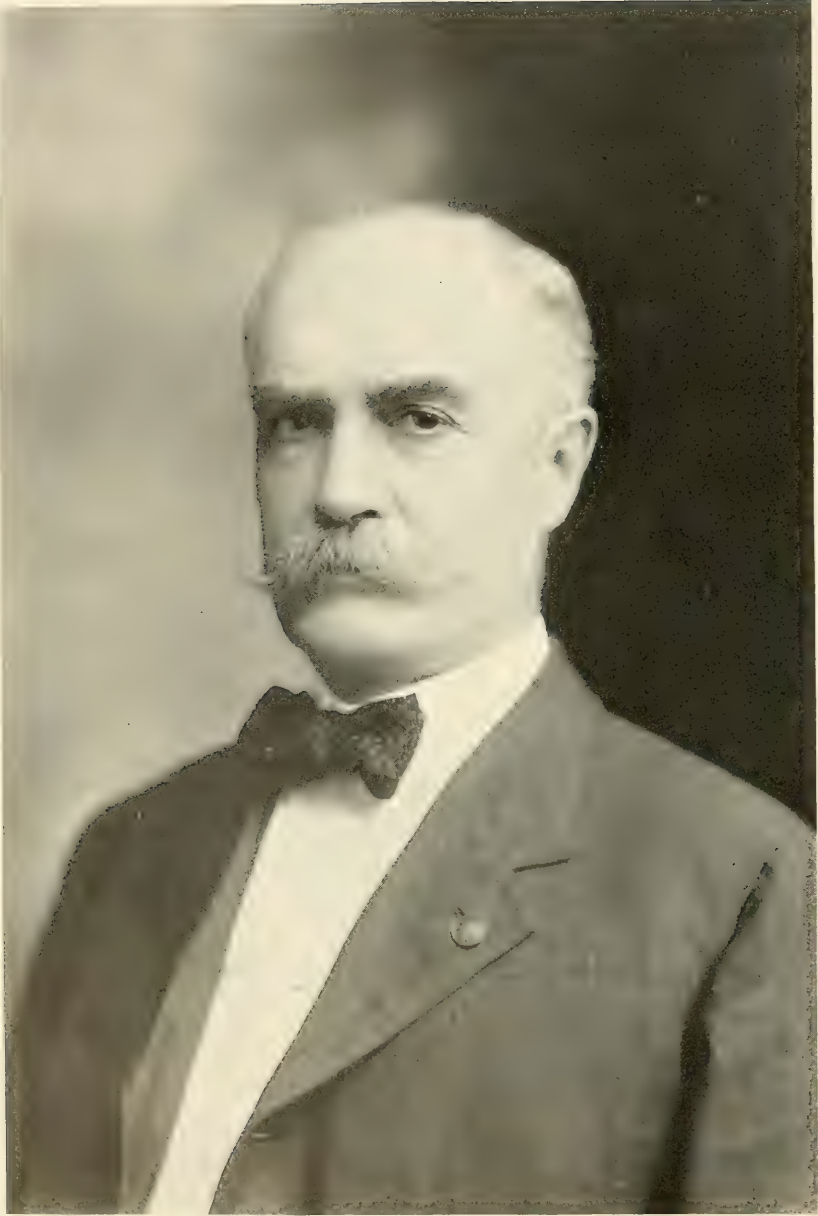
Leaving behind him forever the old family homestead, Mr. Cratty came to Chicago and at once entered the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1861. During this period he lived in a little rented room, and was his own housekeeper. He had no money to pay his tuition, and to his professor gave his note which was to be paid out of his first lawyer's fees. In spite of these

drawbacks he ranked high as a student, and was always cheerful and confident of the future.

With one volume constituting his library, Mr. Cratty opened his first law office in Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois, but, although the road to success was rough and discouraging, he had been inured to hard labor from childhood, and with intelligently directed industry and persistency fought his way to eminence. In the fall of 1863 he removed to Peoria, where he entered into partnership with Hon. W. W. O'Brien, with whom he was associated for three years. In January, 1872, was organized the firm of Cratty Brothers, of Peoria, its junior member being Josiah Cratty, who was admitted to the bar in that year. They developed such a large and profitable business that the senior member determined to seek even a broader field in Chicago. Mr. O'Brien had preceded him thither, and on May 1, 1880, they again formed a partnership under the firm name of O'Brien and Cratty. After five months in this connection, Mr. Cratty became a member of the firm of Tenney, Flower and Cratty, which was dissolved May 1, 1882, and for a time the junior was alone in business. Subsequently he was a member of the firms of Cratty Brothers, Jarvis and Cleveland (1884), Cratty, Jarvis and Cleveland, and Cratty Brothers, Jarvis and Latimer. Of the last named he was the senior member, and it included, besides his brother Josiah, William B. Jarvis and W. D. Latimer. The legal business of the firm was largely devoted to corporation law.

Thomas Cratty has been connected with several important business interests outside his profession. From 1871 to 1873 he was associated with Leslie Robinson in the publication of the *Peoria Review*, a daily, weekly and tri-weekly Republican newspaper, which in the campaign of 1872, supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. The plant also comprised an extensive steam job office, and blank book manufactory and bindery, but on account of the too heavy demands upon his time, Mr. Cratty was obliged to dispose of his interest in the enterprise. He has also been financially interested in the Elmwood Paper Manufacturing Company, the Chamber of Commerce Association of that city and the Merchants' Exchange, and actively promoted the Peoria public library. At an earlier day he assisted in organizing the teachers' institute of Knox county, and





Josiah Cratty

while a busy and prosperous practitioner in Peoria was law lecturer for several years in Cole's Commercial College.

Mr. Cratty has been a life-long Republican, although giving the liberal movement within the party headed by Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner, his hearty and influential support. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, in 1883, and is a member of the Union League, Marquette, Irish-American and Veteran Union clubs. He is also identified with the Peoria Law Library, the Chicago Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute and the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Josiah Cratty, since 1884 one of the leading attorneys of Chicago, member of the firm of Cratty Brothers and Jarvis, came to Chicago from Peoria, where he had studied law with his brother, Thomas, and become known for his thorough ability and sound business judgment before his removal to the city. That the legal ability of America is broadening from the technical limits of the profession and allying itself more and more with business, was a recent observation of the English ambassador, James Bryce, and Mr. Cratty's success in corporation law and business organization is a case in verification of the judgment of that acute student of American affairs. For more than twenty years Mr. Cratty has given attention to the practice demanded of the corporation attorney, and has organized many of the largest corporations in the middle west, in many of which he is an active director and official. The law firm of which he is a member has spacious offices on the fifteenth floor of the Fort Dearborn building.

Mr. Cratty, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 16, 1846, was a son of William and Candis (Bennett) Cratty, and came of North Irish stock, the date of the emigration of his great-grandfather from Ireland to America being 1760. In Pennsylvania the family took part in public affairs, and the grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. William Cratty, the father, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1805, became an Ohio settler when only nine years old, and in that state married Miss Candis Bennett in April, 1826. A pronounced anti-slavery man, he was many years an active worker in connection with the "underground railroad" when that institution was in its flourishing days, so successful in aiding the cause of the abolishing of human slavery in

America. He spent his life as an energetic and industrious farmer, and was the father of twelve children. His wife died in 1875, and he survived until 1897. They were both stanch Presbyterians.

Mr. Cratty was reared on a farm in Ohio and Illinois, receiving a public school education, and when eighteen years old, in 1864, enlisted in Company L, Fifth New York Cavalry, which regiment composed a part of Custer's Corps. In this command he saw service in all the battles that were fought up and down the Shenandoah valley in 1864-65, and at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, was at the point where Sheridan joined his warring forces at the end of his famous ride from Winchester town. After this fight Mr. Cratty's regiment was Sheridan's body guard. He received his discharge at Winchester, Virginia, in July, 1865. He was never wounded, but had two horses shot from under him. From the close of the war until he began studying law with his brother in Peoria, he was engaged in teaching Illinois public schools. A successful examination before the supreme court at Springfield January 6, 1872, allowed him to begin practice, and his career as a lawyer has been uninterrupted since that time.

He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the City Club, the Chicago Press Club and Oak Park Club, the Phil Sheridan G. A. R. Post, Chicago Commercial Association, the Commercial Law League of America and the Royal Arcanum. In politics a Republican, and a member of the Congregational church. He married in 1875, Miss Libbie M. Earing, who died in 1887, leaving a son, Paul Jones, and a daughter, Theo Candis. His present wife, to whom he was married in April, 1892, was Miss Kate E. Jabine, of Springfield, Illinois.

A native of stirring, progressive Chicago, Joseph E. Bidwill, Jr., clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, has the distinction of being

JOSEPH E. the youngest man ever elected to a county office in
 BIDWILL, JR. the United States. He was born July 1, 1883, in
 what is now a part of the Eleventh ward, compos-
 ing a portion of the populous west side, which wields so potent an
 influence in the civic affairs of Chicago. Joseph E. Bidwill, his
 father, is also a native of Chicago, where for years he has been one
 of the most substantial men on the Board of Trade, and a grain ex-
 pert second to none. His long service on the State Grain Inspec-



Joseph E. Bidwell



2





G. J. Harris

tion Board and his graduation, through all the official positions, to the rank of chief grain inspector (serving thus from 1901 to 1904) marks him as master of his great business, and his record is in some respects without parallel in the history of the trade. He also held the position of railroad and warehouse commissioner, and has been for many years a strong factor in municipal, county and state politics, never shirking his duties as a reliable and working Republican. In 1896 he served as a delegate to the national convention, and has long been a stanch member of the Chicago central and Cook county Republican committees.

Joseph E. Bidwill, Jr., received a thorough education at the St. Charles parochial school, the Joseph Medill grammar school, from which he was graduated, St. Ignatius College and the old English high and manual training school, being graduated from the last named in 1900. He subsequently took a special course at the Lewis Institute, and, having completed his school work, enjoyed a valuable year of legal experience in the office of Winston and Meagher. From 1902 to January, 1906, he was in the employ of the Chicago National Bank as general clerk and bookkeeper, and until the following fall was connected with N. W. Harris and Company, bankers. His courtesy and practical business and executive ability, coupled with his uncompromising and inspiring Republicanism, had already brought him so favorably to the notice of the leaders of the party that in June, 1906, he had become its nominee for the position which he now admirably fills, and to which he was elected on November 6th by the decisive plurality of 40,000. Socially and fraternally, Mr. Bidwill is identified with the Hamilton Club, the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, the Knights of Columbus, Fort Dearborn Club and Catholic Order of Foresters. In the administration of the affairs of the office he has been most fortunate and successful and in the chancery department, where the work was two years behind, he has it brought down to date.

A rising young man of public affairs and at present clerk of the criminal court, Abram J. Harris, is one of those of foreign birth, but of Chicago training, who have so truly absorbed the best spirit of the city and the times. He was born in Poland on the 15th of September, 1867, attending the schools of his native country until he was eleven years of

ABRAM J.
HARRIS.

age. When he came to Chicago in 1880, he continued his education in the schools of this city, and as a young man engaged in the real estate and insurance business. This active line of work threw him in contact with the people of his community, and a general recognition of his popular qualities was soon followed by an acknowledgment of his ability and powers of initiative.

In politics Mr. Harris has always been an unwavering Republican, the official recognition of his party dating from 1897. In that year Governor Tanner appointed him assistant chief factory inspector, which position he held until 1902. During that period, until 1901, he was also a member of the International Factory Inspection Association, serving that body for two years as vice president and for a like term as secretary. In 1903 Mr. Harris was honored with the nomination for state senator, but failed of election. In 1904, however, he was elected to represent his ward (the Ninth) in the city council, and in 1906 was chosen to his present position by the handsome plurality of 35,000. In the conduct of the affairs of his office he not only evinces his good business training and executive talents, but has inaugurated a civil service era, thoroughly believing, as he does, in the justice as well as good policy of retaining those who, by length of service and efficiency, are in-line for continuous promotion.

Outside of business, politics and the public service, Mr. Harris is recognized as a suggestive and forcible writer, his subjects being founded upon experience and therefore treated with the more practical value. Among other topics which he has treated in a manner to attract most favorable comment are "The Evil of the Sweat Shop, and Its Remedy," and the "Abolishment of Child Labor." His social, fraternal and charitable relations are with the Wiley M. Eagan Chapter No. 126, A. M., the A. F. and A. M. (Keystone Lodge), B. P. O. E., National Union, K. of P., B'nai B'rith, I. O. B. A., and the Order of the Western Star, also the Illinois Athletic and Hamilton clubs. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Orphans' Home, and is actively identified with the Associated Jewish Charities and various other kindred organizations. In 1900 Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Sara S. Benson, of Indianapolis, Indiana, by whom he has had three children—Arnold B., Ellenore M. and Lillian Florence. Thus his progressive and

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JOHN F. LAMBLAND
JOHN F. LAMBLAND



Richard Scammon.

promising career has been rounded out in the way most fitting to the true American citizen, who, whatever his many activities, is anchored to wife, children and home.

Until five years ago one of the most successful criminal lawyers of Chicago and Cook county was Kickham Scanlan, and he won his reputation by several notable cases in which he appeared as counsel either for the defense or prosecution. It is said that Mr. Scanlan on several occasions took cases that seemed "forlorn hopes" and brought them to a successful issue. His management of evidence, his tact before a jury, and unusual powers in pleading have often come to notice in the courts and contributed to a deservedly high reputation in the Chicago bar. During the last five years, however, he has been engaged almost exclusively in the trial of civil cases, acting as attorney for a number of large corporations. During the time he was sought as counsel in criminal cases, he was attorney in such famous cases as the two Cronin trials, the McGarigle case, the Ohio tally-sheet frauds (in which Allen G. Thurman was associate counsel), and the Millington poisoning case at Denver.

Mr. Scanlan was born in Chicago October 23, 1864, but the family having moved shortly after to Washington, D. C., he attended the common and high schools of that city, and completed his higher studies under private tutors and at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. In 1882, then eighteen years of age, he came to Chicago and for three years was in the employ of William P. Rend, the well-known coal operator. His law studies, begun in 1886, in the office of Mills and Ingham and at the Chicago College of Law, were completed by graduation from the latter institution, with honors, in 1889. He thus had the advantage of thorough theoretical instruction and the association of two of the most eloquent, versatile and successful criminal lawyers of the western bar. Almost at once on his admission to the bar in 1889 he became identified with practice that brought him into legal prominence.

Mr. Scanlan married, in 1890, Miss Sadie Conway, daughter of Michael Conway, late fire inspector of Chicago. In social and private life Mr. Scanlan is cultured and companionable, and a man of strength, breadth and sterling character.

A successful corporation lawyer must not only be an alert and broad member of his profession, but a keen and far-seeing business man. His is pre-eminently the domain of practical law, in which hard fact and solid logic, fertility of resource and vigor of professional treatment are usually relied upon, rather than ingenious theory and the graces of oratory. When to these qualities are added the graces of oratory, and the humor, geniality and unfailing courtesy of a gentleman, the main traits have been set forth of the prominent and popular railroad lawyer, George Washington Kretzinger, LL. D., at the head of the law firm of Kretzinger, Gallagher, Rooney and Rogers.

GEORGE W.
KRETZINGER.

As a railway attorney Mr. Kretzinger is the general counsel of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company and chief counsel of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company; also one of the chief attorneys for the Grand Trunk Railway System. In 1891 he incorporated the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona. His professional and social life also embraces a membership in the American and Chicago Bar Associations and the Hamilton, Twentieth Century and other clubs. He is a strong and valued Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office or public preferment of any kind.

The salient facts of Mr. Kretzinger's life are that he was born in Plymouth, Ohio, on the 11th of August, 1846, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Oglesby) Kretzinger. Before he was fifteen years of age he commenced his service in the Union army, and served with bravery throughout the Rebellion. Educated at the Otterbein University, Ohio, which later conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., he came to Illinois, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced with Judge R. L. Hannaman of Knoxville, that state, thus continuing until 1873. In the year named he came to Chicago, where he made a fine record as a corporation lawyer.

On August 28, 1878, Mr. Kretzinger was united in marriage with Miss Clara Wilson, and their son, George Wilson Kretzinger, was born July 9, 1880. The latter attended school at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1901; after-





Leonard A. Busby

ward attended Harvard College, which, in June 1904, conferred upon him the degree of LL. B., and in August of that year was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In December, 1904, he was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar, and is now engaged in professional study and work under the direction of his father.

Mr. Kretzinger's daughter, Clara Josephine, is a younger child, and a young lady of marked artistic promise. *The Saturday Evening Herald*, of Chicago, in a series of articles on the twentieth annual exhibition of American artists at the Art Institute, has this to say of one of Miss Kretzinger's latest productions: "In room 25 there is a cabinet-sized interior figure subject, *The Print Seller*, which deserves a somewhat detailed notice, principally from the fact that it will afford to the students of the institute (and that from a young lady who, too, is still a student) a valuable lesson as to the point at which the imitation of the texture accessories, or the still-life of a figure picture, should be arrested. This very mature and interesting work is by Miss Clara Josephine Kretzinger—interesting because it was produced by this gifted young artist after she had received only two years of art instruction, a period which is about one-fourth of the average time a student has to subject himself or herself to training. After about five months of tuition a picture of hers was hung in the Paris Salon, and since then, two more. *The Print Seller* is not only excellently painted, but it shows a mastery of composition, and a feeling for subtleties of color and its orchestration, so to speak, is admirable—qualities which are rarely, if ever, attained until some years after emancipation from the schools." In the spring of 1908 two more paintings were accepted by the Salon, and upon this she received honorable mention, which is one of the highest honors conferred by the Salon.

One of the most reliable and progressive of the younger members of the Chicago bar, who stands high in professional ability and as

LEONARD A.

BUSBY.

a man of broad business and financial judgment, is Leonard Asbury Busby, of the firm of Shope, Zane, Busby and Weber, with offices in the Chicago Title and Trust building. He was born at Jewett, Harrison county, Ohio, on the 22nd of May, 1869, son of Sheridan and Margaret (Quigley) Busby. Of the parents, the father was a native of Maryland, of

straight English stock, and died at Jewett, Ohio, in 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth, is of Scotch-Irish descent and is now a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Busby received his primary education in the public schools of Jewett and at the age of sixteen commenced to teach in the common schools of Harrison county. After following this occupation four years he was enabled to complete his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, from which, after pursuing a four-years' course, he graduated in June, 1894, standing at the head of his class in scholarship. Coming to Chicago in September of the same year, Mr. Busby entered the law department of the Northwestern University, where, after a year of hard work, he obtained his degree of LL. B. In June of the year of his graduation he was admitted to practice at the Illinois bar, and at once entered the law office of Lyman and Jackson, then the oldest law firm in the city, having been organized in 1869.

By December, 1898, Mr. Busby had won his way to a partnership in the firm, the style becoming Jackson, Busby and Lyman. David B. Lyman retired from the old firm to become president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and his son was taken in as a junior member. After the death of Huntington W. Jackson, January 3, 1901, the elder Lyman returned to the firm and its style became Lyman, Busby and Lyman, which continued until December 1, 1906, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. At that time Hon. Simeon P. Shope, John M. Zane and Harry P. Weber (of the firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane and Weber), and Mr. Busby formed the present partnership of Shope, Zane, Busby and Weber.

Upon the death of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Busby was elected to succeed him as a life member of the board of trustees of the John Crerar Library, taking his place on the board as a member of the Administration Committee. Mr. Jackson showed his absolute trust and confidence in Mr. Busby by appointing him the sole executor and trustee of his estate, amounting to half a million dollars, requesting that his executor be not required to give bond.

Mr. Busby has personally represented a number of large interests in important litigation during the last few years, and is now an active and successful practitioner. He drafted the Act and secured the pas-

sage of the law relating to the establishment of free public libraries in the public parks, and represents the John Crerar Library in the pending litigation over the right to erect its building in Grant Park on the lake front. As counsel for the bondholders he won the famous Fort Wayne (Indiana) Street Railway suit, which involved the rescue of more than \$1,000,000 of wrongfully converted funds. Mr. Busby also represented the Bank of Montreal in the suit growing out of the failure of George H. Phillips; the suit was brought against the bank by the trustee in bankruptcy and involved the right of the bank to retain over \$300,000 collected by the bank from Phillips immediately prior to his insolvency. The case was tried before Judge Seaman in the United States circuit court and decided in favor of the bank. In 1906 Mr. Busby became counsel for the receiver of the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company and in 1907-08 took personal charge of the work involved in taking the Calumet Company out of the hands of the receiver, organizing its successor, the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, and effecting the consolidation and merger of the South Chicago City Railway into the former company. He also represented the new company before the city council of Chicago in its negotiations for a new twenty-year franchise, which was granted March 30, 1908, and is now General Counsel of the consolidated company.

Mr. Busby's practice has covered a wide range. He has a brilliant record as a trial lawyer and particularly in the defense of personal injury suits, but his constructive ability, as shown by the various organizations and reorganizations with which he has been connected, has won for him a still higher place in the esteem and confidence of his clients.

Fraternally, socially and professionally Mr. Busby is widely connected, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Chicago Bar Association (of which he was treasurer and member of the board of managers for two years), the Law Club and the Chicago Club. Mr. Busby is a Democrat of the Cleveland stamp, but he has never taken an active part in politics for the reason that his law practice and business relations have practically absorbed his entire time and strength to the exclusion of everything else. He is unmarried, and lives with his mother in Woodlawn.

In the field of general law, as also in his specialty of patent law, one of the most eminent figures of the Chicago bar during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century was Jesse Cox, whose death on September 10, 1902, at the age of fifty-nine, was felt as a distinct loss to the profession. He had fairly earned his position in the law, since he had been for many years not only an earnest student of its general principles, but also for his persistent and well-rewarded research into the details of his specialty. During thirty years of practice in Chicago he was a faithful conserver of all the interests confided to his care and fine judgment, and perfected a career that deserves a lasting place in the history of the bar.

With the exception of nine years from 1878 to 1887 his practice was of a general nature, but during those nine years he made a fine reputation in the specialty of patent law, and continued until his death to be an authority in this branch of practice. Although he was absolutely devoted to the cause of his client in whatever field he worked, he never forgot the ethics of his profession or stooped to unworthy means to gain an advantage. By close study and through his familiarity with a wide range of legal lore, he usually fortified his positions with so many facts and precedents that only the leading practitioners could successfully cope with him, and he won more than a majority of the causes he tried.

In his extensive library he had many volumes on the subject of political economy. Outside of the law, this was his favorite study, and it became more than a matter of casual interest with him. He wrote and lectured on many themes connected with the subject, and his studies of the problems of labor caused his main interest in politics.

One of the most important and interesting litigations in which Mr. Cox was engaged was that of the People ex rel. Hugh Maher versus Erastus Williams. Judge Williams, an old and respected member of the bench, had decided a suit against Hugh Maher, who claimed an eighty-acre tract of valuable land near Riverside, which he claimed Charles B. Farwell had conveyed to him in payment of a gambling debt. Farwell claimed that the land had been made over as part payment of an election bet made between him and Maher on the election of Lincoln. After the trial Judge Williams refused to

sign a certificate of evidence to the supreme court so that Maher could take an appeal. The latter then filed a petition in the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Williams to sign the certificate, and the writ was granted. Owing to the prominence of the parties and the peculiar nature of the litigation the suit attracted widespread attention. This was the second time in the history of the state that a judge had been ordered by the supreme court to sign such a document, and in the other instance the judge resigned rather than obey the order of the higher court.

Before coming to Chicago Mr. Cox had gained experience and success as a lawyer in Philadelphia. Born in Burlington, New Jersey, October 29, 1843, he was reared in Philadelphia, to which city his parents removed when he was one year old, and received his education in private schools and under private instruction. In January, 1862, he commenced his professional studies in the office of George M. Wharton, a pioneer lawyer of that city. After practicing for seven years in Philadelphia, he came to Chicago in January, 1873. In October, 1869, Jesse Cox married Miss Annie Malcom, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Rev. Howard Malcom, who was for many years a prominent minister of the Baptist church, and president of the Georgetown (Kentucky) College and of the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

For about eight years prior to his death Jesse Cox had as his associate in practice his son, Arthur Malcom Cox, who is a prominent lawyer and now a member of the well-known law firm of Carnahan, Slusser and Cox. He was born in Chicago June 16, 1873, the year of his father's removal to this city. He attended the Brown and Marquette ward schools and in 1892 graduated from the West Division high school. Soon afterward he commenced the study of his profession in his father's office, passed an admission examination in the appellate court in 1894 and continued in practice with the elder Cox until his death in 1902. He continued his practice alone until May 1, 1903, when he became a member of and added his name to the firm of Carnahan, Slusser, Hawkes and Cox, the present style being assumed on the retirement of Benjamin C. Hawkes. Among the younger members of the Chicago bar Mr. Cox has already attained a high standing as a successful practitioner in the field of chancery. In politics Mr.

ARTHUR M.
COX.

Cox is a Republican, is a Baptist in his religious affiliations, is a Master Mason, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Union League, Hamilton and Chicago Yacht clubs, and the Chicago Bar Association.

Ralph Crews, a rising attorney in the field of corporation law, is the son of Seth Floyd and Helena Ridgway (Slocum) Crews, his father, still an active practitioner at the local bar, standing for many years in the front rank of the attorneys and citizens of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois. In 1876-80 the latter served as state's attorney, during which period no indictment which he drew was ever quashed. At the end of his four years' term he declined a re-election. In the fall of 1882 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, serving the winter of 1882-83. The elder Crews has always been a stalwart Republican, and the family for many generations has been steadfastly attached to the Methodist faith. The family came to Chicago in 1883, since which time he has been engaged in many cases which have established his position as a leading trial lawyer.

Ralph Crews was born at Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, on the 29th of March, 1876, and was seven years of age when the family removed to Chicago. He received his education in the public and high schools of Hyde Park, graduating from the latter in the class of 1893. Soon afterward he commenced to study law under the tutelage of his father, and became a regular student at the Chicago College of Law. Receiving his professional degree from that institution as a member of the class of 1897, he was admitted to practice in June of that year, and has since continued as a promising and progressive member of the profession. His specialty is corporation law, in which he has already met with creditable success.

In June, 1901, Mr. Crews was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Stuart Sherman, of Riverside, Illinois, which beautiful suburb is the family home. They have two daughters, Mary A. and Elizabeth R. Mr. Crews is a Republican in politics, but has given his sole and faithful attention to the furtherance of his career as a lawyer, and has had neither time nor inclination to seek public preferment. He is an advocate of outdoor sports, both as a means of health and recreation, and is a member of the Riverside Golf Club, which numbers among its supporters some of the most prominent

families in the place. Domestic, sociable, energetic and able, substantial progress and an honorable standing, both as a lawyer and a citizen, are clearly assured him.

Joseph B. Langworthy, who is among the progressive members of the legal profession in Chicago, is a native of Geauga county,

Ohio, and was born on a farm in that section of the state January 10, 1862. He is a son of Joseph and Sophronia (Merry) Langworthy, and had the good fortune to spring from Scotch-Irish ancestry—the good fortune, because it brought him an inheritance of quick perception balanced by sturdy persistency. The father was born in Massachusetts in 1810, migrating in 1846 to Ohio, where he resided until 1872, when he removed to Branch county, Michigan, dying there in 1882. The mother, who was born in Ireland, was brought to the United States in early childhood and her death occurred in Geauga county in the latter part of 1864. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living. Of their sons, Henry and George B. were soldiers in the Civil war and continued their military service by participation in the Indian campaigns of the west.

Mr. Langworthy received an unusually thorough education in general and literary branches before commencing his professional studies, his original intention being to enter the educational field. The earlier steps of his mental training were taken in the public and high school of Angola, Indiana, after which he became a student in the Northern Indiana Normal College, from which he was graduated in 1879. After teaching school for some time he entered the University of Michigan as a law student, and as he had already made considerable progress through his private readings he obtained admission to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession at LaPorte, Indiana, in 1885.

Mr. Langworthy came to Chicago at the advice of United States District Judge John H. Baker of Goshen, Indiana, who had taken a deep interest in the young attorney. He became a resident of the city in 1890 and during the succeeding eight years was connected with the law firm of Moran, Mayer and Myer. Since 1898 he has conducted an independent practice, broadly covering all civil business, and much of his practice has been in the higher courts, such as the appellate and state supreme. He is a member of the State Bar

Association and, in politics, a Republican. In 1885 Mr. Langworthy was united in marriage with Miss Carrie M. Caswell, who died in 1891. In 1897 he married, as his second wife, Miss Emily Atwood, who died in 1904.

Ernest Dale Owen, who has been a practicing lawyer in Chicago for nearly twenty years, is a representative of the Owen family which

ERNEST D. OWEN. has become famous in England and the United States in the fields of social reform, science and spiritualism. His grandfather, Robert Owen,

is acknowledged to be the founder of English socialism, which, however, at that time had a different meaning from what is known as socialism today. He was born in Wales in 1771, and in early manhood was manager and part owner of the New Lanark cotton mills in England, introducing among his operatives various reforms looking to the improvement of their domestic and social condition, among which was the first instance of co-operation. The history of English socialism is commonly dated from 1817, when he brought before a committee of the house of commons a report on the poor law, recommending the formation of communities, with land as the basis of their support, each living in a large building with common kitchen and dining room, the separate families, of course, to have private apartments. Work, and the enjoyment of its results, was to be in common. In 1823 he came to the United States and two years after founded a community at New Harmony, Indiana, in which was tried the practicability of some of these principles. The experiment failed in 1827. He bought the town of New Harmony from the Rapp Society. In the following year he severed his connection with the New Lanark mills and thereafter, until his death in 1858, gave his entire attention and fortune to the elevation of the working people.

David Dale Owen, one of the sons, when he was about sixteen years of age, came to the United States with his father, became a famous geologist, and was especially connected with the government surveys of the northwest. He died at New Harmony in 1860, being an uncle of Ernest D. Owen.

The father of the latter, and another son of Robert, was Robert Dale Owen, best known to Americans of all the members of the noted family. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born Novem-

ber 9, 1801, and during more than half a century was prominently before the people as a social reformer, politician and spiritualist. In 1843-47 he served as a member of Congress from Indiana, and after the war of the Rebellion broke out stood among the foremost Abolitionists in the country. Among his best-known literary works devoted to spiritualism are "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" and "The Debatable Land." He wrote "Threading My Way," an autobiography, and a number of other books and pamphlets. During the war he wrote "Wrong of Slavery and Right of Emancipation," circulated by the thousands of copies at the expense of the government. He died near Lake George, New York, June 17, 1877. Richard Owen was another uncle of Ernest Dale Owen, the Chicago lawyer, and was a geologist and linguist of note and for many years professor at the state university at Bloomington, Indiana.

Ernest Dale Owen was born at New Harmony, Indiana, the place of the Robert Owen experiment in community living, on the 17th of April, 1850. He spent six years of his earlier life in Europe, and his schooling was mostly obtained abroad and at McMullen's Academy, New York, at which Theodore Roosevelt was once a student. In 1871 he was admitted to the practice of his profession in Indiana, and afterward pursued his professional work in Michigan and Illinois, being admitted to the bar of both states. In 1875 Mr. Owen located at Marquette, Michigan, remained there for four years, and then returned to New Harmony, where he engaged in a substantial practice until he came to Chicago in December, 1889. Since the latter date he has been known in this city as an attorney of broad legal information engaged in the successful handling of involved and important litigation. He is a man of thoughtful disposition and scholarly tastes and a forceful and logical speaker. He confines his club connections to the Indiana Society. He has written somewhat for magazines and other publications and is fond of literary work.

Daniel Jay Schuyler, an old and prominent lawyer of Chicago, is descended from the Schuylers of central New York, who were so prominent in the early development of that section of the Empire state. The first of the name to come to this country was Philip Pietersen Van Schuyler, who, more than two centuries and a half ago, left his native Holland and settled on the present site of Albany. When the

DANIEL J.
SCHUYLER.

place was incorporated as a city in 1686, a member of the family was elected first mayor, and, after serving eight years in that position, successively became president of the king's council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York assembly, and commissioner of Indian affairs.

General Philip Schuyler was a still more famous representative of the name. As a general in the Revolutionary field, a member of the Continental Congress and afterward United States senator from New York, he was truly one of the fathers of the Republic. He is especially identified with the history of the Empire state because of his life-long advocacy of the development of a system of internal improvements, and especially of the canals in New York.

The branch of the Schuyler family from which is descended Daniel J. Schuyler located in New Jersey just before the Revolutionary war. Different members of it, however, afterward returned to New York and made their home for several generations in Montgomery county. At Florida, in this locality, Mr. Schuyler was born on a farm located by his great-grandfather, his parents being John Jacob and Sally Ann (Davis) Schuyler. Here he commenced a vigorous, healthful life, inherited from sturdy, forceful ancestors, on the 16th of February, 1839. His education was begun in the common schools near his home, and he early showed a decided literary and oratorical bent. His academic studies at Princeton and Amsterdam were somewhat interrupted by work upon the farm, but following a course of study at Franklin, Delaware county, he entered Union College, Schenectady, for a regular and continuous training. Graduating from the latter institution in 1861, he soon after commenced the study of law, which, with intervals of teaching, occupied the succeeding three years. A portion of this period he spent in the office of the distinguished lawyer, Francis Kernan, of Utica, New York. In January, 1864, he was admitted to the New York bar.

Mr. Schuyler wisely decided upon the west as the most favorable field for practice, and upon Chicago as its most promising center. To a comprehensive knowledge of the law he added those personal traits of industry and faithfulness which, together, form a guarantee of substantial success. He practiced alone until 1872, when he entered into partnership with George Gardner, the firm continuing until 1879, when the latter was elected a judge of the superior court.

He afterward became senior partner in the firm of Schuyler and Kremer, devoting himself chiefly to court work as a general practitioner, while the junior partner made a specialty of admiralty law. He is now senior partner in the firm of Schuyler, Jamieson and Ettelson, and has devoted himself largely to commercial, corporation and fire-insurance law. Especially in the field last named are his opinions regarded as authority.

On September 5, 1865, Mr. Schuyler was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Byford, second daughter of the late William H. Byford, long recognized as one of the most eminent of Chicago physicians. Two children have been born to their union, Daniel J., Jr., and Edith Nolan Schuyler. In 1897 Mr. Schuyler organized the Holland Society of Chicago, the members of which are composed of the descendants of old Dutch families residing in this city. As a staunch Republican, he is also a member of the Hamilton Club, and, as a good citizen, has always been active in elevating public movements. His religious faith is that of Congregationalism.

Hon. James Herbert Wilkerson, member of the firm of Tenney, Coffeen, Harding and Wilkerson, is not only a leading lawyer of Chicago, but among the most prominent Republicans of this section. He is a native of Savannah, Missouri, born on the 11th of December, 1869, being a son of John W. and Lydia (Austin) Wilkerson. He is a graduate of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in which he made a brilliant record and in 1889 obtained the degree of A. B. It was during the senior year that he so successfully represented Indiana in the interstate oratorical contest. After leaving college he was appointed principal of the high school at Hastings, Nebraska, serving in that capacity for about a year, and in 1891 becoming an instructor at DePauw University.

In 1893, after Mr. Wilkerson had been identified with the faculty of his alma mater for some two years, he came to Chicago to continue the study of the law and enter into its practice. In the year named he was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois, first associating himself with Myron H. Beach. In 1894 he became connected with Tenney, McConnell and Coffeen, and in 1900 was received into partnership by the members then composing the firm, thereby making the style Tenney, Coffeen, Harding and Wilkerson.

Mr. Wilkerson has been earnestly concerned in Republican politics and the public affairs of the state for many years, and in 1902 was elected to the Illinois legislature for the thirteenth district. He conducted the fight for a state civil service law, and introduced and secured the passage of the constitutional amendment for a new Chicago charter. In 1903 he was appointed county attorney for Cook county, and in that capacity conducted much important litigation, especially that which involved the taxation of the capital stock of corporations. At the conclusion of his term he entered private practice, and since assuming his duties under United States District Attorney Sims has conducted a number of cases in behalf of the government. In the world-famous Rockefeller cases upon which the United States department of justice concentrated its best available talent in this district, Mr. Wilkerson abundantly proved his stability and resourcefulness as a lawyer.

On the 21st of August, 1891, Mr. Wilkerson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Roth, and they reside at No. 6648 Minerva avenue. As to club circles he is identified with the Law, Hamilton and Woodlawn Park organizations.

William H. Sexton is a leading Chicago lawyer of the younger generation, born in this city March 22, 1875, the son of Austin O.

and Mary I. (Lyons) Sexton, both of whom were natives of Chicago. His father was a well-known lawyer engaged in active practice until his death January 9th, 1908.

Since the fall of 1906 William H. Sexton has been a member of the firm of Tolman, Redfield and Sexton, the senior partner of which is Major Edgar Bronson Tolman. This firm is one of the strongest which has been formed in recent years, its business being largely devoted to litigation concerning corporations and municipal matters.

William H. Sexton is a Chicagoan from first to last. His mental character was molded in its public schools and the Lake View high school, his graduation from that institution occurring in 1893. He had already studied law to some extent under his father's guidance, which he continued after he became a student at the Chicago College of Law, of which the late Judge Thomas A. Moran was dean. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, and thereafter, until May 1, 1897, was associated with his father in the practice of his profes-





Yours Sincerely
Wm. E. Mason

sion. At that time Mr. Sexton was appointed assistant corporation counsel by Mayor Carter H. Harrison II., and served as such, with invariable faithfulness, ability and professional credit, under Charles S. Thornton, Charles M. Walker, now judge of the circuit court, Edgar Bronson Tolman and James Hamilton Lewis. He was appointed first assistant corporation counsel by Mr. Walker and continued in that position under Major Tolman and James Hamilton Lewis. The official relationship between him and Major Tolman brought them into such close contact that the elder lawyer formed a high opinion of his associate both as an attorney and a man. In November, 1906, therefore, Mr. Sexton resigned his position, and, with Robert Redfield, formerly attorney for the board of local improvements of the city of Chicago, entered into partnership with Major Tolman in a harmonious and mutually advantageous association, which is rapidly spelling a noticeable success even among the strong law firms for which Chicago is noted.

In October, 1898, William H. Sexton was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Lynch, daughter of Andrew M. and Mary Lynch, and they are the parents of one child, Andrew Lynch Sexton, now six years of age. The pleasant family home is at 2527 Kenmore avenue, Edgewater.

Mr. Sexton has always been an active Democrat, and consequently is a stanch member of the Iroquois Club, of which he is now vice president. He is also a member of the Law Club, the Chicago Association of Commerce and of several fraternal societies. As a lawyer he is thorough and practical, well versed in the law and, what is of equal importance, is a good judge of human nature. In his domestic and social relation, he is kind and companionable, and his attractive qualities as a man, added to his substantial traits as a lawyer, are a guarantee of continued popularity and advancement.

Hon. William Ernest Mason has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar for thirty-five years, and during a large portion

of that period has been a leading figure in public life, having served for many years as a legislator in both branches of the state legislature and the

national Congress. His public service has been of great practical value to his constituents, and although an enthusiastic Republican, his fearless independence, both of speech and political action, has some-

WILLIAM E.
MASON.

times brought him into conflict with certain leaders of his party, while decidedly raising him in public estimation. Personally he is a liberal-minded, whole-souled and popular man, his geniality of manner adding a special charm to a clear mind and a broad legal and statesmanlike ability.

Born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 7th of July, 1850, William E. Mason early evinced those manly, independent and popular qualities which, coupled with his natural ability and acquired talents, earned him so substantial a reputation in later years. His father, Lewis J. Mason, was a merchant of the town, a man of high character and an active abolitionist. He early identified himself with the Republican party, was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont for the presidency, and his attitude on the questions of the day had much to do with forming the general political character of the son, although the latter, at the age of fifteen, virtually became his own master.

When William E. Mason was a boy of eight the family removed from Franklinville, New York, to Bentonsport, Iowa, where they remained until 1865, and he received an academic education. After the latter year he was thrown virtually upon his own resources, receiving further educational privileges from the public schools and from the Birmingham College, where he pursued a two-years' course. His education was so far advanced, however, that, while continuing his studies he taught school at intervals from 1866 to 1870, during the last two years being located at Des Moines, Iowa. His law studies also overlapped his career as a teacher, and he finally entered into the field systematically by placing himself under the tutelage of Thomas J. Withrow, an eminent corporation lawyer, who was soon after made general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

Upon the removal of Mr. Withrow to Chicago, Mr. Mason accompanied him in order to have the benefit of his instruction and advice in the prosecution of his law studies, and this was his introduction to the city which he has since made his home. After another year with Mr. Withrow, he entered the office of John N. Jewett, long in the fore rank of Chicago lawyers, with whom he remained for several years.

Mr. Mason was admitted to the bar in 1872, practicing alone

until 1877, when he formed a partnership with M. R. M. Wallace, in which connection he attracted such general attention by his abilities that he obtained an assured position among the best of his fellow practitioners. Soon, also, he came into political prominence, commencing his public career in 1879 by his first service in the Illinois General Assembly. Afterward he became senior member of the firm of Mason, Ennis and Bates, and since 1898 has been in partnership with his son, Lewis F. Mason, under the firm name of Mason and Mason.

As stated, Mr. Mason's public career began in 1879, when he was elected to the Illinois general assembly, where his record was of such a character as to earn him an elevation to the state senate in 1881. He served in the upper house of the legislature for four years. In 1887 he was chosen to Congress as a representative of the third district, being one of the three successful Republicans returned from Cook county. In this capacity he was noted as one of the most serviceable members of Congress—ready and logical in debate and yet alive to all the practical demands of his district and industrious in pushing forward all needful legislation. His first term expired in 1889, and his record was indorsed by re-election. In the interim between his service as a congressman and a United States senator, Mr. Mason was deeply interested in the affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, and had much to do with its location at Chicago and its final inauguration. For several months prior to its opening the public was considerably agitated over the Sunday question. Several cases were brought in the United States court of The People versus the World's Columbian Exposition to restrain the management from keeping open on Sunday. A temporary injunction was granted and the matter went to the United States court of appeals, which sat in Chicago in June, and, with Chief Justice Fuller presiding, dissolved the injunction.

In the meantime other cases were progressing in the lower courts. In May an action had been brought by one Clingman against the exposition to restrain the defendants from closing the gates on Sunday. Through Mr. Mason, his attorney, he brought the action both in the capacity of a stockholder of the exposition company and a tax payer of the city of Chicago. On the 29th of May the case came before Judge Stein of the superior court, Edwin Walker representing

the defendants. Judge Stein granted the injunction on the contention advanced by Mr. Mason that Jackson Park had been dedicated by an act of the legislature (1869) to be held, managed and enjoyed as a public park, for the recreation and the health of the public, and "to be open to all persons forever." He held that this condition had not been invalidated by any of the legislation in reference to the exposition and, indeed, that it was beyond the power of the legislature to dispense with it. Afterward, finding that the Sunday attendance did not make the opening profitable, the exposition managers voted to close and were individually fined by Judge Stein for contempt of court, and, on appeal to the superior court, the injunction was sustained. The Fair was kept open thereafter on Sundays.

William E. Mason served as United States senator from 1897 to 1903; was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1904, and was on the ticket for presidential elector. His record as a national figure is of such recent date that a detailed review of it would be superfluous. It is sufficient to remember that while he lost some ground with some of his party, he made many friends by an earnest, straightforward expression of his opinions, irrespective of his political future. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, which carries him almost entirely into the higher courts.

On June 11th, 1873, Mr. Mason married Miss Edith Julia White, daughter of George White, of Des Moines, Iowa. He had met his wife while he was teaching in that city and married her the year after his admission to the bar at Chicago. Of their large family of children Lewis F. Mason, as stated, is in partnership with his father. William E. Mason is a leading and popular member of the Hamilton, Marquette and Menoken clubs. The family residence has for many years been on Washington boulevard, near Garfield Park, where his cultured home and bright children have been the centers of much social enjoyment and intellectual improvement.

When Clyde A. Morrison became chief assistant city attorney of Chicago the substantial qualities of one of the younger members of the legal fraternity were fittingly recognized. It was but another verification of the statement regarding the important affairs of Chicago in all its

CLYDE A.
MORRISON.





Faithfully yours,
Charles Alling, Jr.

varied life as a city—that there is no great municipality in the world in which so many young men are guiding its machinery and its policies. Mr. Morrison is also master in chancery for the superior court of Cook county, having been appointed February 2, 1907, by Judge Ben M. Smith.

A native of Illinois and resident in Chicago since he was an infant, Mr. Morrison was born in Peotone, March 12, 1876, receiving his elementary and literary education in the grammar and high schools of his adopted city. Later he pursued higher courses at the University of Virginia (Charlottesville) and returning to Chicago was employed in the legal departments of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. As a legal practitioner he was subsequently a member of the firms of Pam, Calhoun and Glennon; Wetton and Morrison; Eddy, Haley and Wetton; and associated with Calhoun, Lyford and Sheean, and afterward engaged in independent professional work.

For a number of years Mr. Morrison has been actively and influentially engaged in politics, being among the best-known Republicans of the younger generation. He was secretary of the Charles C. Dawes campaign committee, when that gentleman was a candidate for United States senator, and subsequently served in the same capacity during the gubernatorial campaign of Governor Deneen. In the last national election he was associated with the Republican committee at the Auditorium, under the direct supervision of National Committeeman David W. Mulvane. He was secretary of the Busse campaign committee, and is vice president of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs. He is also a leader in the local politics of Hyde Park, being the owner and publisher of the *Hyde Park Republican*, and the editor-in-chief of the *Hamiltonian*, the latter being the official publication of the Hamilton Club, Chicago. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Hamilton, Press, City, Colonial and Waupansah clubs.

There are some men who always seem to “have time” to attend to good works, whether of a private or public nature. Mr. Alling is pre-eminently one of this class, and, fortunately for the advancement of the best interests of Chicago, does not stand alone. He belongs to the group of

CHARLES
ALLING, JR.

able citizens whose civic interest is equal to their business enterprise, and who are devoting every energy possible to the perfection of our municipal laws and the improvement of the public service. A man of broad education and fine, sympathetic nature, as well as of strength and bravery, he is admirably fitted to be identified with the progressive guard of such a city as Chicago.

Charles Alling, Jr., was born at Madison, Indiana, on the 13th of December, 1865, and is descended in the tenth generation from Roger Alling, first treasurer of the New Haven Colony of the Pilgrims, who emigrated from England in 1638. A grandson of the emigrant removed from New Haven to Newark, New Jersey, at the end of that century, and his descendants became officers in the Revolutionary war. John Alling, the grandfather, graduated from Princeton College, and migrated from Newark to Madison, Indiana, about the year 1826. The mother of Mr. Alling was Harriet Ann Scovel, a daughter of Rev. Sylvester Scovel, D. D., who was president of Hanover College, Indiana, from 1846 to 1849; of this institution Charles Alling, his father, has been a trustee for twenty years. Coming thus from a vigorous and educated line of ancestors, in whom earnestness, faithfulness and the highest order of intelligence were predominating traits, Charles Alling, Jr., has a natural inheritance of stanch and useful qualities.

Charles Alling, Jr., graduated from Hanover College in 1885 with the degree of A. B., the same institution, four years later, honoring him with A. M. In 1888 he completed his law course at the University of Michigan, securing the degree of LL. B. Soon afterward he came to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois bar, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here and in the manifold duties of good citizenship. For ten years of his earlier practice he acted as the attorney for the Protective Agency for Women and Children, and afterwards became also attorney for the Bureau of Justice, and his joint attorneyship led to the consolidation of these two effective legal charities into the Legal Aid Society. His personal law business grew so fast after his retirement from aldermanic duties that he relinquished the attorneyship of the society in the fall of 1905, but he still shows a warm interest in its good work by serving without compensation as chairman of its legal committee. He suggested

and was largely instrumental in securing our excellent statute, "To define and punish crimes against children."

In politics Mr. Alling has been a leading Republican for many years. In 1897 he was elected to represent the Third ward, which afterwards became the Second ward, and continued in the city council for eight years, where he was a member of its most important committees. He served on the judiciary committee from 1897 to 1905, and was a member of the finance committee from 1899 to 1900. He was chairman of the committee on streets and alleys (south) from 1900-01; and one of the two aldermen who participated in the New Charter Convention in 1902-3. This latter appointment was virtually a formal declaration on the part of the city council that Mr. Alling was its pioneer on charter reform. He established and was first chairman of the committee on state legislation, which secured the municipal courts and the extension of the mayor's term from two to four years in 1905.

In 1906 Mr. Alling made the race at the primary election for the office of county judge of Cook county, and, while he received the popular plurality of the county at large, the dominant faction controlled the delegates of the convention and gave the nomination to Judge Lewis Rinaker. Mr. Alling refused strong solicitation to become an independent candidate and earnestly supported all the nominees of the convention.

He has taken much interest in the military organizations of the state, and at the present time is judge advocate of the First Division, Illinois National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, his commission being dated May 6, 1902. He is a popular and prominent figure in Masonry, affiliated with the Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine; he is also a Knight of Pythias. He is also a member of the Union League and University clubs and the Chicago and Illinois Bar associations.

Colonel Alling has retained his close and leading position with his old college fraternity, having been grand tribune of Sigma Chi from 1888 to 1900 and editor of the *Sigma Chi Quarterly* from 1888 to 1895. He was elected to its highest office, grand consul, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on August 2, 1907. For many years he has been deacon of the First Presbyterian church and is now a member of the executive committee of the Cook County Sunday School.

Association and the Young Men's Presbyterian Union. He is widely known for his speeches in this and other states advocating the teaching of practical duties of citizenship in churches and schools.

In 1906 Mr. Alling became proprietor of the Chicago Business Law School, which has had a decade of useful history. The demands of his clients both for office consultation and court work became so insistent that he parted with his financial interest in the school, but still finds time to lecture once a week in the evening. His practice is general, which, with a love of legal study, makes him one of the most widely read lawyers at the bar.

In August, 1907, Governor Deneen appointed him attorney for the State Board of Health.

George Peck Merrick, for several years a partner of Hon. Elbridge Hanecy, is known as a general and corporation lawyer of high standing, who has come most prominently before the public because of his leading participation in the Lake Front litigation. He is an Illinoisan, born October 4, 1862, the son of Dr. George C. and Mary (Peck) Merrick. He received his first professional training in the office of Judge Hanecy, having graduated from the Northwestern University in 1884.

In May, 1886, Mr. Merrick was admitted to the Illinois bar and in the following November secured a position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company as assistant attorney, with headquarters in Chicago. He continued to perform his duties until 1889, when he assumed partnership relations with Mr. Hanecy, which were severed by the election of the latter as circuit judge in 1893. Subsequently Mr. Merrick practiced alone, then as senior of the firm of Merrick, Evans and Whitney. Personally he has been identified with many important cases, notably those of the Lake Front, in which he secured the decisions of the supreme court establishing the Lake Front as a park.

Mr. Merrick is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute and the Chicago Law Club. He is especially prominent in the social and public affairs of Evanston, which is his place of residence. Mr. Merrick has served as alderman and civil service commissioner of that classic suburban city and as president of the

Alumni Association of Northwestern University, and at the present time is a trustee of his alma mater and president of the Evanston board of education. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and of the University, Chicago, Evanston and Glen View clubs. In his social and athletic habits he brings his school days into the strenuous life of today, both for the love of former associations and the maintenance of his collegiate vigor of body and mind.

Mr. Merrick's professional and public activities find repose in the midst of a harmonious domestic circle, the center of which is a cultured wife (nee Grace Thompson, of Galesburg, Illinois), whom he married in 1885. The children of the family are Clinton, Grace W. and Thompson.

John Edward Owens is a popular and able lawyer and a leading Democrat, who, since his admission to the bar eleven years ago, has been almost continuously before the public either in municipal or judicial positions of responsibility. He is a native of Chicago, born June 22, 1875, and is the son of Patrick Henry and Mary (Clarke) Owens. The father was born in Illinois.

John E. Owens received a thorough education at St. Stephen's Parochial School, St. Patrick's Academy, and the Christian Brothers' School before taking up his professional studies in the law department of the Lake Forest University. From the last named institution he was graduated in 1896 with the degree LL. B., and in the following year commenced active practice. Prior to his admission to the university he had read law in the office of his brother, Thomas H. Owens, who died April 12, 1905.

The first two years of his private practice brought Mr. Owens' strong points as a lawyer so favorably before the city administration that in February, 1898, he received the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney, and in 1900 he was advanced to the position of chief assistant. He creditably filled the office of city attorney from September, 1901, until April, 1903, and then after a few months of private professional work he assumed his present post of judicial responsibility. On December 1, 1904, Judge Edward O. Brown, of the circuit court, appointed Mr. Owens master in chancery, and he was again promptly honored with the position in December, 1906.

In politics Mr. Owens is a stanch Democrat, and a leading mem-

ber of the Iroquois and Jefferson clubs. He is also identified with the Ashland Club, and fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Foresters. His professional membership is with the Chicago and Illinois Bar associations, in both of which organizations he is a leading member. In fact, in professional, public and Catholic church circles, as well as in general social and club life, Mr. Owens wields a wide and strong influence.

One of the most genial, cultured and forceful members of the Chicago bar, Frederick Wilmot Pringle has for a number of years been engaged in a large, lucrative and growing practice, embracing corporation, real estate and municipal law. Of late years he has been especially identified with the official life and general progress of the town of Cicero, which includes the flourishing western suburbs of Austin, Oak Park, Berwyn, Clyde, Hawthorne and Morton Park. Mr. Pringle's residence is in Oak Park, where his pleasant home is the center of much social and intellectual activity.

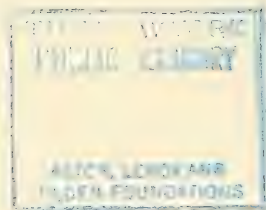
Frederick W. Pringle is a native of Ontario, Canada, born at Napanee on the 17th of June, 1864, the son of Ira and Eliza J. (Lapum) Pringle. His parents were also born in the Dominion, where they continue to reside. The father, who is now retired from active business, was a farmer and a manufacturer.

Mr. Pringle attended the public schools of Napanee and the Napanee Collegiate Institute. Through his connection with the railroad business he became interested in the study of the law, first seriously pursuing it at Topeka, Kansas, while in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company. From 1886 to 1888 he was a student in the office of Hon. George R. Peck, then general solicitor of that road, after which he attended the Columbia Law School, New York, completing a full course in that institution. For two years after his graduation he was in the employ of the railway service, doing a large amount of work for the Trans-Missouri and Western Passenger associations.

In 1889 Mr. Pringle was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and in the following year, upon motion, to the bars of Kansas and Illinois. In January, 1891, he commenced his practice in Chicago by associating himself with the firm of Hanecy and Merrick and later with that of Miller and Starr. In December, 1892, he became connected with



Frederick W. Pringle



Cohrs, Green and Campbell, in 1896 became a member of the firm of Green, Pringle and Campbell, and in 1897 of Green and Pringle, the senior member of the last named being John W. Green, formerly corporation counsel of Chicago. Since the death of Mr. Green in 1905 Mr. Pringle has successfully practiced alone.

In May, 1896, Mr. Pringle was appointed attorney for the town of Cicero, and during the year completed the work, begun in 1895, of compiling and revising its general ordinances. At the end of his two years' term, owing to his familiarity with the legal business of the town, he was retained as special counsel in nearly all its important litigation, and in May, 1898, was reappointed town attorney. Since May, 1902, he has acted as attorney for the village of Oak Park, having promptly and ably conducted the affairs of his office since the incorporation of the village. He is generally recognized as high authority on town and municipal law, and is now president of the Municipal Attorneys' Association for the counties of Cook, Lake and DuPage. In a wider sense he is one of the successful and progressive lawyers of the Chicago and western bar.

Among the many cases which Mr. Pringle has carried to a successful conclusion and which are especially worthy of mention are the following: The Cicero Lumber Company vs. the Town of Cicero (51 N. E. Rep., 758); Gray vs. the Town of Cicero, decided by the supreme court in December, 1898. The Lumber Company case is of extreme importance not only to all cities and villages and incorporated towns in the state but also to the park boards in Chicago and other large cities. The opinion holds to be constitutional the pleasure-drive-way acts of 1898, under which cities, villages and towns may establish boulevards by converting old streets into pleasure drives, and restricting their use to such purposes. This was the first time the constitutionality of the act had been presented and decided by the supreme court, and the principle thus established applies to the various park boards as well as to civic corporations. Among other cases which have enlisted Mr. Pringle's services in the supreme court are: Town of Cicero vs. McCarthy (172 Ill., 279); Doremus vs. the People (173 Ill., 63); Gross vs. the People (173 Ill., 63).

In politics Mr. Pringle is a Republican, and is active in the work of the Hamilton club. He is also a leader in the Colonial Club of Oak Park, of which he was president in 1903 and 1905. As a mem-

ber of the legal fraternity he is connected with the Illinois and Chicago Bar associations, is a Mason in good standing, and altogether an active factor in social, club and fraternal life.

In 1890 Frederick W. Pringle was united in marriage to Miss Grace D. Hale, of Topeka, Kansas, his wife being a daughter of George D. Hale, who for many years was one of the leading men of the state capital. Mr. Hale was especially interested in the historical and fraternal organization, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being at one time president of the Kansas association. His death occurred October 30, 1903. Mrs. Pringle's mother, Frances (Cook) Hale, is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and is now a resident of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Pringle have been born the following: Everett Hale, Wilfrid Ira, Alden Frederick and Henry L. B. Pringle. Mr. Pringle has always taken a deep interest in religious matters, being especially identified with the work of the Second Congregational church, of Oak Park, of which he served for some years as trustee. The family home is the center of an intellectual and cultured social circle, and Mr. Pringle's large and choice private library is the well-spring of much domestic and neighborhood enjoyment. Such home surroundings and influences are largely responsible for that broad outlook and mental vigor which Mr. Pringle evinces in his professional labors, and which have lifted him so far above the plane of the average metropolitan practitioner.

Commercial law is so great a legal field that the practitioners of the large cities of America have been obliged to divide it into several specialties. One of the most important of these is patent, copyright and trademark law, which in these days of abundant invention, authorship and commercial piracy, has itself assumed huge proportions. To make a success in this legal domain requires untiring patience, keen business judgment and a broad knowledge of mechanics, commercialism and the practical affairs of men and women. It is, in fact, doubtful whether any branch of the law which has been specialized demands so wide a range of practical knowledge as this. To have acquired eminence in it, as has Mr. Poole, is therefore high tribute to precise and thorough practical wisdom, coupled with good judgment in applying it.

Charles Clarence Poole, senior member of the firm Poole and

Brown, was born in Benicia, California, November 27, 1856, and is a son of Charles H. and Mary A. (Daniels) Poole. His father was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, who was born in 1825 and died in Washington, District of Columbia, in the year 1880. Educated at West Point as a civil engineer, his entire life was passed in the service of the United States government. Charles H. Poole was a grandson of Manasseh Cutler, a chaplain in the colonial army during the Revolution, a member of the commission which founded Marietta, Ohio, and a leading agent in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, receiving the honor of incorporating the anti-slavery provision. In later life he was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and died at Hamilton, that state, in 1823.

In a direct line Mr. Poole is descended from John Poole, of Reading, Massachusetts, who came to the colonies from England in 1632. Among his distinguished ancestors were also the early colonial Governors Dudley and Bradstreet, of the Old Bay state. As the father's profession kept the family much in Washington, Mr. Poole received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city, and, under private instruction, completed a course in civil engineering, so that when he was eighteen years old he secured employment in connection with surveys under the war department. He was thus engaged in 1874 and 1875, and relied upon the profession as a means of livelihood, more or less, while engaged in the study of law, both privately and as a student of the Columbian (now George Washington) University. Mr. Poole graduated from that institution in 1882, having to his credit a prize essay on "Trade Marks." That year marks his admission to the bar, his coming to Chicago, and the commencement of his long active practice in the specialty in which he has become a leader. He is now recognized as one of the most successful patent lawyers in the country.

In 1885 Mr. Poole formed a partnership with Major Taylor E. Brown, under the firm name of Poole and Brown, and their association has since continued to their mutual advantage. In 1891 the senior member was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court, in which tribunal much of their litigation is conducted. Mr. Poole's standing in his specialty is indicated by his recent presidency of the Chicago Patent Law Association.

In 1884 C. Clarence Poole was united in marriage to Miss Anne,

daughter of the late Dr. William F. Poole, author of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, and librarian of the Chicago Public and Newberry libraries, and Mrs. Frances (Gleason) Poole. Mrs. Poole is a Massachusetts lady, born at Melrose, and is widely known and admired in Evanston society. Their family consists of Frances, Charles H., Clarence Frederick and Dorothy. Outside his home and his immediate circle of friends, Mr. Poole's social connections are chiefly with the Union League, Illinois Athletic and Chicago Literary clubs.

James Edgar Brown is not only a man of high social standing and literary attainments but a lawyer of sound judgment and breadth

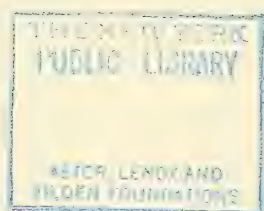
JAMES E. of view. Mr. Brown was born in West Virginia in
BROWN. 1865, and made such rapid progress in his studies

that he was a teacher in the public schools when only a youth of seventeen. Thus engaged from 1882 to 1885, he commenced his collegiate education in the latter year by entering the State University for a four years' course. During this period his literary talents were recognized by the bestowal of a number of prizes for the superiority of his work along these lines, and in his senior year he served as a university tutor and captain of a company in the cadet corps. He was, in fact, what students are pleased to admiringly call a typical "all-around university man."

After his graduation from the University Law School in 1891, and a year spent in travel, he located in Chicago, where he has since practiced with much success and honor to himself and his profession. He has also gained standing by his contributions to current literature, and become well known as a man of originality and force in political and public affairs. In other words, he has continued his collegiate record as a citizen of striking and versatile abilities and influential activities. He is a most active member of the Hamilton Club, and is an associate editor of *The Hamiltonian*, its official organ. He is also identified with the Colonial Club, the new Illinois Athletic Club, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, the Y. M. C. A. and regent of Garden City Council, Royal Arcanum. His professional membership is with the Cook County Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association, and he has a most extensive acquaintance and a well estab-



JAMES E. BROWN



lished reputation for integrity, ability and good fellowship wherever he is known.

In June, 1906, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Coolbaugh, one of the two surviving daughters by his second marriage of the Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, a famous banker of the last generation. For years she had been living abroad with her mother and sister, devoting herself to the study of languages, history, archaeology and kindred subjects. Her elder half-sisters, recently deceased, had both been the wives of distinguished Illinois lawyers—Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, and the late Benjamin F. Marsh, member of Congress.

The marriage occurred in Rome and immediately afterward the bridal couple made a comprehensive tour of the continent. Their journey included fully fifty places of historic and scenic interest. From Italy they proceeded through Switzerland to Paris, thence to Brussels and Waterloo, and finally from Cologne down the Rhine, and so on through Germany to their point of embarkation at Bremen. Having a fluent command of French, German, Italian and Russian, aside from personal reasons Mrs. Brown was able to add to the intrinsic interest of the tour by her facility of extracting information from all classes in whatever locality they chanced to be. Local publications of standing were enriched with several contributions from Mr. Brown's pen soon after his return from Europe. The *Chicago Tribune* published a highly instructive article on the relative prevalence of crime in European and American cities. As the data was collected from official sources, the paper caused widespread discussion, the conclusion being not at all flattering to the national pride. The follies of our customs service were treated plainly and instructively in a paper published in the *Evening Post*, while several articles of a descriptive nature evinced close powers of observation and an unusual command of language. His descriptions of the trip down the Rhine, "The Eternal City," "Italian Customs," "Switzerland," and of the great Stadium at Rome appeared in *The Hamiltonian* and other publications and were in his best vein.

William F. Coolbaugh, the father of Mrs. Brown, had one of the many-sided careers possible in the early days of the middle west, was one of the great bankers of Chicago and one of those heroes who dragged the city from the ruins of its great fire and made a stronger

and more cosmopolitan municipality. He was one of a large family of sons born to Moses Coolbaugh, a Pennsylvania judge of Dutch extraction. At the age of twenty William F. came to Burlington, Iowa, then a frontier town, and became a factor in the new settlement. He kept a general store, dealt in real estate, and developed into a banker and a politician. He became president of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and state senator, but was beaten in his race for the United States senate by James Harland, afterward justice of the United States supreme court. This defeat, even by such a worthy opponent, seemed to cure him of all political ambition, for he never entered another contest, although the friend and adviser of many leading statesmen, and refused the cabinet portfolio offered him by President Grant. Instead he devoted himself steadfastly to his banking interests, and in 1862 removed to Chicago, for which city he predicted a great future; and under the sorest stress of panic and fire his faith in it never wavered.

When the national banking act was passed Mr. Coolbaugh's private bank became the Union National, and for years stood as perhaps the leading institution of its kind in the west, eager to push forward in every legitimate way the development of the city and the country. Mr. Coolbaugh was an organizer and afterward president of the Chicago Clearing House, whose founding was a notice to the financial world that the city considered herself cosmopolitan as well as metropolitan. He had always been an ardent student of finance, and his handiwork in this regard shows in both the constitutions of Illinois and Iowa. But his reading was not confined to this specialty, but he collected a large general library, and the marginal notes upon his books show how carefully he read them. He was also widely known as a graceful speaker, and the older generation still remember his eloquent addresses of welcome to distinguished visitors and at the dedicatory exercises of public institutions.

The Chicago fire of 1871 brought Mr. Coolbaugh to the front as a leader of the men who strove for the rebuilding of the ruined city, and his house on the edge of the burnt district was the nightly meeting place for the informal junta that took command of the homeless and distracted people. He used his wide acquaintance to obtain supplies and money and urged General Sheridan, in defiance of the state government, to bring in the necessary troops for the protection of

life and property. When he called a meeting of bankers and urged them to resume business one naturally advanced the objection, "But we have nothing upon which to resume." Mr. Coolbaugh's reply should be classic of Chicago spirit, "Then, gentlemen, we must resume upon nothing." A block of buildings had been finished for him and the keys turned over on Saturday, and on Sunday all was burned to the ground, with his own bank. At the end of the week he sent for the architect and told him to redraw the plans and commence rebuilding as soon as the ruins were cold. The architect thought the owner's brain was affected by his losses, but obeyed his orders; the buildings were reconstructed, and the Union Bank moved into the corner one before the roof was on, at the expense of a bad wetting of its ingrain carpet by a passing storm.

The after years saw Mr. Coolbaugh at the height of his influence, but a greater disaster than the great fire was at hand. The Union National long withstood the assaults of the terrible panic of 1873, but was finally forced to suspend by the crash of its eastern correspondents. It resumed, but its prestige was fatally impaired, and its president never recovered from the blow. For years he had overworked himself, and now rest and travel were in vain. He made extensive tours in the west and accompanied his lifelong friend, General Grant, upon a portion of his historic trip around the world. But his health and energy were both broken, and his tragic death followed his return.

Although still a young man, Nathan William MacChesney, senior member of the law firm of MacChesney, Becker and Bradley, has

NATHAN W. MACCHESNEY.	made a substantial professional record, and has evinced a marked breadth and versatility in business, in literature and in public affairs. He was born in Chicago, June 2, 1878, a son of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Brunson MacChesney (A. M., M. D.), of Ohio, and Henrietta (Millsom) MacChesney, M. D., of London, England. His first American ancestors came from Scotland in the colonial period, settling in Virginia, and his grandfather, for whom he was named, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and afterward became an Illinois pioneer and one of the founders of Knox College. The father, Alfred B. MacChesney, received his education at that institution and at the University of Michigan, and, after studying medicine in the east, was identified
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with Bellevue Hospital Medical College and several medical schools of Chicago. His wife (the mother of Colonel MacChesney) was the daughter of a member of the faculty of Oxford University, England, a regular graduate in medicine and connected with various hospitals in both New York and Chicago, although never engaged in active practice.

Nathan William MacChesney attended grammar and high schools in Chicago and in 1898 graduated from the University of the Pacific. He then entered the University of Arizona, from which he graduated in 1899 (having spent a portion of the period as an instructor), and had also for the two previous years acted as press correspondent in California, Arizona and New Mexico. After graduating from the University of Arizona he pursued special studies at Leland Stanford University, University of California, University of Denver and the University of Chicago, and commenced his professional studies at the Northwestern University Law School in 1899, soon afterward becoming a lecturer on American constitutional history for Chautauqua circles in California, Arizona and Minnesota. In the meantime he had become associated with his father in business, continuing to be thus connected during the progress of his law studies at the Northwestern University and the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. He has been admitted to the bars of Illinois, Michigan and New York, as well as the United States supreme court, and is in partnership with Herbert E. Bradley, also a young and talented member of the profession, and Frederick W. Becker, continuing the firm of Carter and Becker established in 1858. In 1903 Colonel MacChesney pursued post-graduate studies in the Northwestern University Law School, and there are few lawyers in Chicago whose education and experience have been more thorough, broader or more varied than his.

The firm of which Colonel MacChesney is the senior member stands high in business, real estate and corporation matters, and has the legal management of many large interests. He is secretary and director of the Building Managers' Association of Chicago; secretary and director of the Excelsior Printing Company; secretary and director of the Hilton Lithographing Company; director of the E. C. Frady Manufacturing Company; Owners' Realization Company; treasurer of the Northwestern University Law Publishing Associa-

tion; attorney for the Chicago Real Estate Board, and general counsel for the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. In 1905-7 he was a partner in the firm of Holt, MacChesney and Cheney, dealers in real estate and bonds, and owners and agents of the Manhattan building, and he still has large property interests in Chicago, including extensive holdings in MacChesney's Hyde Park Homestead Subdivision, MacChesney's Subdivision and MacChesney's Columbian Exposition Subdivision. He was made an honorary member of the Building Managers' Association in appreciation of his large services to the property interests of the city.

Even before he became of voting age Colonel MacChesney was an earnest and active Republican of the progressive Roosevelt type. He has been especially interested in the labor question, and during the past few years has served on a score of arbitration committees, being also a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines on matters connected with the problem. He has spoken under the direction of the national Republican campaign committee in Illinois and Michigan, as well as in the southwestern states, and is an active member of the local organizations, being at the present time a committeeman in his ward and chairman of the Seventh District Republican Club. In 1900 he participated actively and effectively in the gubernatorial campaign for Judge Carter, organizing the Law and Medical Students' clubs, and in the mayoralty contest of 1905 he made over one hundred speeches for Harlan, and has been similarly energetic and prominent in behalf of other candidates for city and state offices. He holds no public office, though he has declined numerous appointments. In the field of professional education he is well known as a lecturer in several of the law schools and a writer on legal and other subjects connected with property and corporation management. He is also the donor of the MacChesney prizes at the Northwestern University Law School, and was one of the founders and is now an associate editor of the *Illinois Law Review*. He was the delegate of Pacific University to the recent ceremonies attending the opening of the Graduate School of the University of Illinois. Colonel MacChesney takes an active interest in church and settlement work and other philanthropic and religious movements of the city. He is a director of the Young Men's Presbyterian Union of Chicago, a trustee and vice president of South End Center, a social and educational settle-

ment in South Chicago, and was chairman of the constitutional committee in the convention which recently formed the Presbyterian Brotherhood of Chicago.

Colonel MacChesney is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute and the American Society of International Law, and his high standing among his associates is illustrated by the fact that he was chosen a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904, and has recently been appointed by Governor Deneen Commissioner on Uniformity of Legislation in the United States to represent Illinois in the Annual National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He has long been prominent in military matters, being identified with the National Guard of both California and Arizona, as well as of Illinois. During the Spanish-American war he did garrison duty on the Pacific coast, and is now lieutenant colonel and judge advocate of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard. He is also commander of the State Camp of the Sons of Veterans (U. S. A.). Colonel MacChesney has also been greatly interested in and prominently identified with athletics as a member and manager of various college teams during his student days and as a member of various boards of alumni control since then.

He is identified with Chicago Association of Commerce, where he represents the attorneys' section on the Ways and Means Committee, Geographic Society of Chicago, Stanford Club of Chicago, Michigan Alumni Association, California Society, Southern Club, Michigan Union, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Men's Club of Hyde Park, Irish Fellowship Club, Engineers' Club, Knox County Association of Chicago, and the University, Union League, Hamilton, Illinois, City, Colonial, Chicago Literary, Twentieth Century, Chicago Yacht and South Shore Country clubs. In the fraternal ranks he is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum. On December 1, 1904, Colonel MacChesney married Miss Lena Frost, daughter of W. E. Frost, of Riverside, Illinois. Mrs. MacChesney is a graduate of the University of Michigan (received her A. B. in 1901), and was afterward a student in the University of Berlin and the University of Chicago. She is a member of the Association of College Alumnæ, Chicago Association of Michigan Alumnæ, and the German, Twentieth Century, College and Chicago South Side clubs.

Ellen Gertrude Roberts has since 1900 been a practitioner of law at the Chicago bar and her success is such as many a much older attorney might well envy. One of the most notable signs of the times, indicative of the trend of modern thought, is the attitude of public opinion toward the woman in professional life, and the acknowledgment of her worth and the value of her work. Miss Ellen G. Roberts as a practitioner of law has won high honors and gratifying success. She was largely reared in Kansas City, Kansas, to which place her parents, Thomas Brooks and Nancy (Dunlop) Roberts, removed during her infancy. They had previously been residents of Detroit, Michigan, her native city, and their family numbered six sons and seven daughters. In this household Miss Roberts spent her girlhood days and, entering the public schools, passed through successive grades until she had completed the high school course. She was for two years a teacher in the public schools, after which she took up the study of bookkeeping and accounting in its most intricate form and became an expert. Her capability, energy and fearlessness to undertake a task, no matter how difficult or what the circumstances, combined with her persistence, won her success and she was enabled to command most excellent positions of that character. In the meantime she continued her studies in the classics and history, kept well informed on general interests of the day, especially in regard to business matters, and made her extensive reading of value. One of her salient traits is her ready assimilation of all which she reads. She has, moreover, remarkable powers of adaptability.

Seeking a still broader field of labor in Chicago, Miss Roberts came to this city in the nineties and was given a position as accountant with one of the prominent business houses. While thus employed she took up the reading of law and for three years was a student in the Kent College of Law in the evening classes. Following her graduation on June 2, 1900, at which time she won the class prize for the best scholarship in all studies, she took the bar examination at Springfield and was admitted to practice in October, 1900. She then resigned her position as accountant and entered upon the active prosecution of the profession. She possesses a mind analytical, logical and inductive, readily recognizes the relation of facts and co-ordinates the points in litigation with a force that indicates a thorough mastery

of the subject and a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, wherein close reasoning has become habitual and easy. In seven years her clientage has increased to extensive and gratifying proportions and she has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the city. She possesses a fine law library and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Illinois State Bar Association. She is also a stockholder in the Chicago Law Institute.

Miss Roberts, in addition to her law library, possesses a most interesting private library. She holds membership in Queen Esther chapter, No. 41, Order of the Eastern Star, and owns a fine residence at No. 81 Bowen avenue. While in her office and before the court her dominant quality seems to be a keen, incisive intellect. In social circles she possesses those truly womanly traits of character which everywhere command admiration and respect. She has simply made use of the innate talents which are hers, directing her efforts along those lines where rare discrimination and sound judgment have led the way.

Albert H. Putney, a member of the Chicago bar since 1899, is professor of constitutional and international law and equity jurisprudence at the Illinois College of Law, and since 1904 has been dean of the faculty. Thoroughly qualified by training and practice in the various departments of his profession, he has achieved considerable reputation and become an authority regularly quoted on the subjects of constitutional and international law. He is author of two works, "Government in the United States" and "Colonial Government of European States," which were published by the United States government for use as text books in the Philippine Islands. He has written considerably for various legal publications, and for one year was editor of the *Law Register*.

Mr. Putney was born in Boston in 1872. After preparing for college at the Newton (Massachusetts) high school, he entered Yale in 1889, and at graduation in 1893 received special honors in history and political economy, also being one of the class speakers. He studied two years at the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree LL. B., and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1895. Until moving to Chicago he practiced law in Boston. The

only interruption to his practice in Chicago was one year spent in the Philippines. Since 1900 he has been a member of the faculty of the Illinois College of Law, and became dean of the faculty in 1904. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Press Club, County Democracy and Jefferson Club. His offices are in the Evening Post building.

Bernard L. Lee, senior member of the firm Lee and Lee, and in special charge of the chancery business, is an acknowledged authority in the field mentioned. He is a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, born on Christmas of 1863, the son of Bernard F. and Jeannie S. (Simpson) Lee. His father, born in the same county in 1813, died there in 1886, being most widely known as the founder and chief patron of the historic educational institution, Poland Union Seminary, located in Mahoning county. He died in 1886, being engaged for most of his active life in railroad construction and coal mining. The mother of Mr. Lee was born in Mahoningtown, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and died in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1882. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Simpson, who emigrated from Scotland to the United States early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. Bernard L. Lee is a cousin of the late Hon. Alfred E. Lee, a soldier in the Civil war, subsequently prominent in army circles, and appointed by President Hayes as consul general to Germany. He died in California in 1905.

Mr. Lee received his early education at Poland Union Seminary, which his father founded, and pursued higher courses at Oberlin College, also in Ohio, and at Williams College, Massachusetts. He commenced his professional career as a student in the office of Hine and Clarke, at Youngstown, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1888. In 1891 Mr. Lee became a practicing lawyer of Chicago, and has since been engaged chiefly in civil procedures. As stated, since forming the firm of Lee and Lee he has devoted his time and abilities mainly to chancery practice.

In 1896 Mr. Lee was married to Miss Maud McKeown, of Youngstown, Ohio, daughter of the late W. W. McKeown, who was for many years one of the leading business men of that city. He died in 1905. They have had one child, Eleanor. In politics Mr. Lee is a Republican, but in no wise active. He is an earnest Presbyterian.

and has been superintendent of the Sunday school at Edgewater, as well as a liberal supporter of the local organization. Both in the city of his professional practice and in the place of his residence he is always ready to give the full measure of his strength to public and charitable movements which his good judgment approves.

David Spencer Wegg has made a wide reputation throughout the northwest both as a lawyer eminent in railway and large corporation

DAVID S.

WEGG.

interests and as an active, practical manager in these lines. Born in St. Thomas, Ontario, on the 16th of December, 1847, the son of John W. and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg, he traces his descent from English ancestors, the founder of the American branch of the family being Sir Charles Duncombe (Lord Faversham), who came to the United States in 1730. They were among the early and leading citizens of the Dominion, prominent in politics, education and finances. The immediate ancestors of his father, who were born in Norfolk, England, were mainly artisans and architects, but among them were an admiral in the English navy and a representative of the crown on the Island of Trinidad. When, during the reign of King Charles II, "Ye company of Gentleman Adventurers, trading into Hudson's Bay"—more familiarly known as the Hudson's Bay Company—was incorporated, George Wegg, another ancestor of the Chicago lawyer, became the first secretary and treasurer and served as such for thirty-four years.

In his younger years David S. Wegg himself seemed destined for the artisan element of his family, working in the paternal carriage shop and acquiring proficiency at that trade. But this proved but a step to something higher, as was proven by the way in which he devoted his hours not given to manual labor. He read much and thought deeply, qualified himself for teaching, and entered the working ranks of the pedagogues in connection with the schools of St. Thomas. This, even, was not the height of his ambition, for while teaching he had also been engaged in the study of law, and when he came to Madison, Wisconsin, a young man of twenty-five, he was well grounded in its underlying principles. An uncle, Chief Justice Lyon, of the state supreme court, who then resided in the capital city, had taken so kindly to the young man that he became a member of his family, and thus pursued his studies as a law student at the University of Wisconsin.



J. H. H.



Graduating from the law department of the state university in 1873, Mr. Wegg was immediately employed by the firm of Fish and Lee, of Racine, Wisconsin, of which he soon became a partner. In 1875 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was honored with a partnership connection with ex-Chief Justice Dixon, for years one of the most brilliant and learned members of the bench and bar of the Badger state. The firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg and Noyes will long be remembered as one of the most eminent legal copartnerships in the northwest, both from the extent and the quality of its business. Mr. Wegg's duties took him into court to a large extent, and he speedily developed into one of the best known forensic lawyers who practices in the higher courts of the state. When this connection was dissolved on account of the illness of Judge Dixon, Mr. Wegg entered another eminent firm of long standing, that of Jenkins, Elliott and Winkler, whose business was also largely confined to railway and corporation litigation. From this agreeable and lucrative association he was called into the official field of railway management, being appointed assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. In the discharge of the duties of this position he was called to practice in almost all the courts of the different states through which that great system of railroads passed, and gained a high reputation throughout the northwest as a skilful and learned railroad lawyer. In 1885 Mr. Wegg assumed charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and moved to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here, without relinquishing any of the legal duties which had devolved upon him, he assumed a vast financial and managerial responsibility. The company undertook the immense task of obtaining an entrance into Chicago, and, in the face of powerful and long established competitors, Mr. Wegg was assigned the bulk of the responsibility for its accomplishment. In the prosecution of this undertaking it became necessary to organize the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was made president, with the broadest powers of management, both constructive and legal. He purchased the right of way, conducted condemnation proceedings, negotiated bonds, built a magnificent depot and attended to the thousand details of the immense undertaking with the skill of a trained expert and the prudence and sagacity of a practical lawyer. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired possession

of the Wisconsin Central, Mr. Wegg was elected a director of the great continental corporation, a position which he afterward resigned. In the performance of all the multifarious duties assigned to him and assumed by him, Mr. Wegg has evinced a rare combination of executive and managerial ability, legal acumen and broad judgment, even in comparison with western practitioners who have a national reputation as corporation lawyers. In the earlier years of his practice he excelled most of his competitors in his skill in the presentation of railroad cases to juries, while before the court his mastery of legal principles, familiarity of precedents and power of forcible argument made him well nigh invincible. He was the trustee of large estates and held many responsible positions of trust and confidence with corporations other than those mentioned. While engaged in strictly private practice his services were not only in large demand in the northwest but in important and complicated litigations he was often called to New York and other eastern cities.

Outside of his professional and financial relations, Mr. Wegg is remarkably well informed, and in some lines of literature and science an adept. He is a free and interesting conversationalist, an agreeable companion and a man of broad and charitable qualities of mind and heart. He is a member of the Union League and Literary clubs of Chicago.

Some five years after entering practice, his professional success being then already assured, Mr. Wegg married Miss Eva Russell, daughter of Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, his wife being a native of the Badger state. The marriage took place in 1878 and has resulted in the birth of two children—Donald Russell and David Spencer, Jr., the former born in 1881 and the latter in 1887. Mrs. Wegg's family is of Scotch ancestry, and as Mr. Wegg is of good English stock, the sons of the family are sturdy specimens of Briton. The members of the family are connected with St. James' Episcopal church. Although not a partisan and never actively engaged in politics, Mr. Wegg is a consistent Republican.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, an able lawyer and Democratic leader of national reputation, was born in Danville, Virginia, on the 18th of May, 1866. In the year of his birth the family removed to Augusta, Georgia, but he received his literary training at Houghton College and the

JAMES H.
LEWIS.

University of Virginia. Subsequently he studied law in Savannah, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, when he was nineteen years of age. Two years thereafter, in November, 1886, he located at Seattle, state of Washington, where he resided for sixteen years, engaged in practice and acquiring national prominence as a statesman and political leader.

Mr. Lewis entered official politics as a member of the territorial senate, and in 1890 was urged by his party as a candidate for the congressional nomination, but declined the honor. In 1892 he declined the nomination for governor because of opposition to the party platform, and two years later was a nominee for the United States senatorship, being also the choice of his party for the vice presidential nomination. In 1896 he served as a delegate to the national convention, and was the congressman-at-large in 1897-9. He came before the country, in 1897, as author of the resolution passed by Congress recognizing the independence of Cuba. In 1900 he was a candidate for vice president, being endorsed by the states of the Pacific coast for that high office. Although a member of Congress, Mr. Lewis was also a colonel in the Washington State Guard at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and resigning his seat to accept military service, was appointed inspector on the staff of General Fred D. Grant. As such he served until the conclusion of hostilities.

Colonel Lewis has been a resident of Chicago since 1902, has been engaged in a lucrative and growing practice here, and is already recognized as one of the strongest men interested in its progress, and abundantly able to assist large and beneficial movements. In 1905 he was elected corporation counsel of the city, and in the legislature of 1906-7 received a minority nomination for United States senator from Illinois. Mr. Lewis' wife was formerly Miss Rose Lawton Douglas, of Georgia, to whom he was married in November, 1896.

Marquis Eaton is a young lawyer of pronounced character, whether considered from the standpoint of his professional attainments or from the viewpoint of progressive citizenship. He is a member of the well established firm of Cody and Eaton, and his election to the presidency of the Hamilton Club in May, of this year, is a substantial tribute to his standing as a man and a stirring citizen.

MARQUIS
EATON.

Mr. Eaton is a native of Van Buren county, Michigan, born on the 5th of April, 1876, son of Charles L. and Nellie (Joiner) Eaton. At the age of twelve he was appointed page in the Michigan house of representatives, and in 1892 graduated from the high school at Paw Paw. Soon afterward he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, but his college course was terminated by the sudden death of his father, adjutant general of the state, in February, 1895. Returning to Lansing he was appointed chief of the tax division of the auditor general's office, which he resigned in 1897 to become associate reporter of the supreme court of Michigan. In this position his duties were confined to writing the official head notes for the published decisions of the court, and he was thus employed until his removal to Chicago in 1901.

In the meantime Mr. Eaton had been admitted to the Michigan bar, his examination in 1897 having brought him the highest honors of all competing candidates. For nearly three years after his father's death he not only efficiently performed his duties in the auditor general's office but devoted five hours each evening to the study of law, with such other time as he could find. As the privilege of examination for admission to the bar extended, under the Michigan law, only to students in offices and university graduates, an amendment to the statute was passed by the state legislature which covered his case. Immediately after passing the examination he was admitted to practice in Michigan, and has since been admitted in all the courts, including the supreme court of the United States. The first two years of his residence in Chicago were spent in an independent practice, but in 1903 he became a member of the firm of Cody, Eaton and McConahey, which by the subsequent retirement of Mr. McConahey assumed its present style. As a member of the firm of Cody and Eaton, he is actively engaged in general practice, although his individual tendencies are toward business and corporation law. His experience in these lines has shown an unusual aptitude, and he is already an officer or director in eight prosperous corporations.

Since he became of voting age Mr. Eaton has been an active Republican and a participant in the civic progress of whatever community has been his home. In the campaign of 1900 he toured the state of Michigan for the central committee, and in Illinois he has been identified with the Seventh Ward Republican Club for many years.





Alfred R. Union

His career in the Hamilton Club, of which he is a life member, has been one of continuous activity. After serving as secretary and treasurer of the Banquet committee, in 1904 he was elected a director and immediately appointed chairman of the Political Action committee. Retiring from the board in 1906 he was made chairman of the Committee on Municipal Legislation, was afterward chairman of the Reception committee, and on May 18, 1908, was elected to the presidency. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations and of the Law Club, and is one of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Law Institute. He belongs to the Kenwood Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and to the Alpha Omega and Zeta Psi fraternities. His religious faith is Congregationalism, and he is a member of the University Congregational church and the Chicago Congregational Club. Mr. Eaton's wife, to whom he was married in Flint, Michigan, June 8, 1904, was formerly Jacqueline Hunter. They have a son, now three years of age, and reside at 5623 Washington avenue.

That Alfred R. Urion is the general counsel for Armour & Co. is sufficient evidence that he is a lawyer of broad and practical

ability, thorough, determined, alert, versatile and resourceful. On the paternal side he is descended

ALFRED R. URION. from English Quakers, while his maternal ancestors were Irish, and through these strains of blood have come to him all of his specified traits as a lawyer and a man. A son of John and Mary (Randolph) Urion, he was born near Salem, New Jersey, on September 29, 1863, and obtained his elementary and literary education in the public schools of his native locality, at the South Jersey Academy of that state, and at the Central High School of Philadelphia. Shortly after graduating from the latter he came west and became a student in the law office of Henry Miller at Fargo, North Dakota, the supreme court of that state admitting him to its bar in 1884. A short time thereafter he was admitted to the Minnesota bar and commenced practice at St. Paul, his four years in that place giving him a wide experience and earning him a substantial standing.

Mr. Urion's ability in the handling of important business litigation had so recommended him to the consideration of Armour & Co. that they offered him the position of their general attorney, and in 1888 he came to Chicago to assume his duties. Later he was promoted to

the office of general counsel, which carries with it the active supervision of the intricate legal matters of the gigantic corporation, as well as the actual handling of a mass of details. His mental strength keeps these diverse matters well in hand, but he has also the reputation of being one of the shrewdest cross-examiners at the Chicago bar, which have no superiors in the country.

In June, 1907, Mayor Busse appointed Mr. Urion a member of the board of education, and he is now serving with characteristic zeal and discriminative ability in his first public office, his term in which will expire June, 1910. He has always been interested in Republican politics, however, and has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. Mr. Urion is connected with the Union League, Mid-Day and Press clubs, and his relations with fraternalism in the organized sense are confined to Masonry. In his private character he is sociable and approachable, although scholarly and dignified. In 1885 he was married to Miss Mabel E. Kimball, daughter of Henry Martyn Kimball, editor of the Carlinville (Illinois) *Democrat*, and their four children are Virginia, Alfred, Jr., Henry and Frances Urion.

William Duff Haynie, of the firm Knapp, Haynie and Campbell, a prominent practicing attorney and a leading factor in several large corporations, is an Illinois man, both by birth and, to a considerable extent, by education. He was born in Salem, Illinois, on the 16th of August, 1850, the son of Abner F. and Martha Duff Lee (Green) Haynie. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother in Kentucky, the ancestors of each being Virginians and on the maternal side descendants of the Washington and Lee families of the Old Dominion. His father died in 1851, and his mother, who was for twenty years professor of modern languages in the Illinois State Normal University, placed William D. in the high school connected with that institution and, on his graduation in 1870, sent him to Harvard College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1874.

While a close and deep student, Mr. Haynie possessed the practical traits necessary for every-day success, and his predilections gradually drew him into the broad and stirring domain of the law. His systematic professional education commenced in the office of Green and Gilbert, Cairo, Illinois, and was continued with Stevenson and





B. J. Winston

Ewing, and in the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, in which he passed a busy and profitable year, graduating therefrom in 1876. Mr. Haynie's record was such as to draw the attention of the townspeople to his sterling qualities, and he himself had the good judgment to begin his practice where he was best known, although larger and more distant fields might seem more promising. During the nine years following his graduation he continued his professional labors with gratifying success at Bloomington. In 1885 he went to Washington to assume the position of chief clerk in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, who at that time was Hon. A. E. Stevenson, afterward Vice-President. He acceptably performed the duties of that position until February, 1889, when he decided to again enter private practice at Rapid City, South Dakota. In the meantime he had acquired considerable prominence with the Democracy, and the party recognized his standing and abilities as an organizer and a far-seeing politician by appointing him to a responsible position on the National Campaign Committee, with headquarters during the campaign of 1892 in New York City. In 1893-94 he practiced at Deadwood, South Dakota, and in June of the latter year became a resident of Chicago.

In September, 1894, Mr. Haynie became associated with the law department of the Illinois Steel Company, of which he is a director. For several years he was also a director of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and is recognized as a corporation and business lawyer of perfect reliability and great acumen.

Mr. Haynie has always taken a practical interest in military matters, and was at one time first lieutenant of Company G, Fourth Regiment, Illinois National Guard. Socially and politically, he is a member of the University, Iroquois, Colonial, New Illinois Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. His domestic life, which is ideal, was inaugurated by his marriage, January 30, 1889, to Ella R. Thomas, of Washington, D. C.

There is no profession in which the admonition to "make haste slowly" can be more advantageously followed than in that of the law.

CHARLES A.
WINSTON.

It will be found that the great national figures, most of whom have had a legal training, and those who have acquired eminence solely in the law, have been men of the most thorough preparation. However great their native

talents, the unformed fledglings are not reaching the high posts of honor today, but those whose education and training have enabled them to survey a broad field of knowledge before they fairly entered the activities of their career. In these days a thorough and broad education is largely taking the place of the long, and oft-times wearing experience, which in the earlier periods was considered essential to honorable elevation in any of the professions or walks of life.

Charles A. Winston, senior member of the law firm of Winston, Lowy and McGinn, is a typical modern lawyer, who has laid a broad foundation for continuous personal development and professional progress. Born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 6th of December, 1865, he is the son of A. G. and Georgetta (Matson) Winston. His father, also a native of that county, was born in 1832, being in early life engaged in the practice of the law and later in business. He is now a retired citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, his wife (the mother of Charles A.) being an Ohio lady, born in 1835 and died in 1888.

William T. Winston, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Hanover county, Virginia, and settled in Boone county, Kentucky, in the early part of the nineteenth century, dying in that section at the age of sixty-nine. The Winston family came originally from Yorkshire, England, whence six brothers emigrated to the United States and settled in Hanover county, Virginia.

Charles A. Winston first attended the public schools of Kentucky, and pursued higher courses at the Woodward College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1886. He then entered the law department of the University of Cincinnati, from which in 1891 he obtained his professional degree, being admitted the same year to both the Ohio and Kentucky bars. Not yet satisfied with his professional attainments, Mr. Winston took an advanced course in the law department of Harvard University, graduating therefrom in 1893.

In the year named above Mr. Winston came to Chicago, and after being engaged in active practice here until 1896, spent a most profitable twelve months in travel, spending most of the period in Europe, verifying and enlarging his knowledge of peoples and institutions, both of the past and present. This was followed by a post-graduate course at the Harvard Law School, in which his special line of study and investigation was directed toward constitutional, corporation and civil law. At the close of this supplementary study he accepted a pro-

fessorship in the University of Minnesota, filling the chair of Real Property for a year. In 1899 he resigned the professorship, returned to Chicago and re-engaged in active practice.

Since that year Mr. Winston has been engaged in progressive professional work, and has made a specialty of corporation law, of which he has made so close and deep a study. Both in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of Winston, Lowy and McGinn, he is winning a position at the bar which is a full justification of his faithful and careful preparation for his professional career. His practice is largely in the higher courts, his admission to the United States circuit and district courts being obtained in 1894.

In 1900 Charles A. Winston was united in marriage to Miss Nina W. Wright, of Houghton, Michigan, and a daughter of Z. W. and Esther (Towne) Wright. In politics Mr. Winston is a Republican, but has never actively entered that field. He is fond of outdoor sports, being a member of the Birchwood Country Club and the Chicago Athletic Club.

Henry Milton Wolf, member of the well known law firm of Judah, Willard, Wolf and Reichmann, is one of an association of distinctively western attorneys. Henry M. Wolf is a native of Rock Island, born November 15, 1860, the son of Moses and Bertha (Rothschild) Wolf. He received the bulk of his education in Chicago, graduating from the old Central High School in 1878, and later attending the University of Chicago, as well as being instructed by private tutors. The period from 1878 to 1880 was thus passed, after which he entered Yale College and graduated with honors and the degree of A. B. therefrom, in 1884. He commenced the study of law at that famous institution and continued his legal studies in the office of Dupee, Judah and Willard until March, 1886, when he was admitted to the bar.

It was at this early date that Mr. Wolf became associated as a partner in the firm of Dupee, Judah and Willard. Both Mr. Judah and Mr. Willard had studied in the office of the original firm of Hitchcock and Dupee, the former entering into partnership arrangements in 1875 and the latter in 1882. A few years later the firm name was changed to Dupee, Judah, Willard and Wolf. Since April 1, 1905, the business has been conducted under the present style of Judah, Willard, Wolf and Reichmann.

Henry M. Wolf is a member of the Chicago Bar and the Illinois Bar Associations. He is a Republican and identified with the Yale, University, Standard, Chicago Athletic and Chicago Literary clubs. He is a thoroughly qualified lawyer, and a citizen of substantial, useful and progressive qualities.

John Richard Caverly, city attorney of Chicago, has made rapid progress in his profession, and since becoming connected with the legal department of the city, about a decade ago, he has been continually in office, either in that connection or as a police magistrate, and through all the changes of administration has rendered faithful, earnest and impartial service.

JOHN R.
CAVERLY.

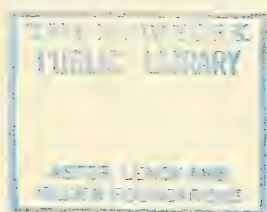
Mr. Caverly was born in London, England, on the 6th of December, 1861, the son of James and Mary (Boulter) Caverly, natives respectively of Ireland and England. In his person is therefore combined that brightness and sturdiness which form the characteristics of a strong and successful man—popular, clear of head and practical of purpose, charitable and yet a keen judge of human nature.

Mr. Caverly was brought by his parents to Chicago when a boy of six years, and received his literary training in the Annunciation Parish School and St. Patrick's Academy, of that city, and his professional education in the law department of the Lake Forest University. In 1897 he obtained his degree of LL. B. from the latter institution, and almost immediately (in April) was appointed assistant city attorney, serving in that position until May 1, 1903. Mr. Caverly severed his connection with the city attorney's office upon the latter date, as he had been appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate at the Harrison Street police court, which has always been considered the most trying and responsible position of the kind in Chicago. He presided over the court with promptness and impartiality for more than three years, or until December 1, 1906, when the justice courts of this nature were abolished by law. His fine record as assistant city attorney, however, had followed him, and on New Year's day of 1907 he was appointed by Mayor Dunne to the head of the office, in which he is logically bound to increase the splendid reputation which he has already made.

In his personal politics John R. Caverly is a firm Democrat, although his convictions in this line have never influenced him in the



John R. Casrly



discharge of his official duties. He is a well known member of the Chicago Democratic and the Cook County Democratic clubs, and, professionally, is identified with the Chicago Bar and the Illinois State Bar Associations. He supports such social organizations as the Iroquois Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, and such fraternities as the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus. It will therefore be readily inferred that he is a remarkably busy man, and has little time to review his own achievements. His domestic life, which has been noticeably harmonious, was inaugurated by his marriage with Miss Charlotte J. Cochran, on the 15th of September, 1898.

It comes as no surprise to the average citizen to be told that Chicago numbers among its attorneys some of the greatest commercial and corporation lawyers in the country; from the character of the city and the tendency of the times, one would naturally expect a gravitation of such legal talent hither. It is also a truth, but one not admitted without careful investigation, that the metropolis of the west has a noticeable proportion of lawyers who are highly and broadly cultured outside of their professional limitations. Even to the general reader, who has not personally examined the matter, the name of the late William Vocke naturally suggests itself as a signal illustration of this element of the legal fraternity; and his personality also emphasizes the fact that many of the most cultured lawyers of Chicago are of his fatherland.

William Vocke was a native of Minden, Westphalia, Germany, born April 4, 1839, the son of William and Charlotte (Ebeling) Vocke. He received his early education in his home schools, and, losing his father at an early age, decided that his future lay in the republic across the ocean. At seventeen he ventured forth, landing in New York in 1856, and, after stopping there for a short time, in order to secure work and the resulting means to place himself further west, he passed on to Chicago—the city of ugly outward appearance, but of mysterious fascination for the energy, enterprise and intelligence of all nationalities and all classes. In 1857 he became a permanent resident of Chicago, and soon found employment with his own countrymen as a carrier for the *Staats Zeitung*, then as now the leading German newspaper of the west.

Mr. Vocke's newspaper territory was then a large part of the

northwest side of the city, and by working from two until eight each morning he partially supported himself and was enabled for a time to give what hours were not absolutely necessary to sleep to the study of the law, to which he had already pledged himself. At this critical juncture in his affairs Professor Henry Booth—that good friend to so many young men—came to his relief, and, by allowing the determined and ambitious young German the use of his books, with instruction thrown in gratis—that is, permitting him to pay, if convenient, at some future date—the path to the realization of a legal education was thus paved for William Vocke, who ever insisted that the day on which he was able to pay his kind friend carried with it one of the happiest events of his life.

In 1860, then of legal age, Mr. Vocke left the employ of the *Staats Zeitung* to accept the position of a collector for the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., then one of the leading real estate firms in Chicago. His service of something less than a year in that capacity gave him a good standing among business men and so earned him the commendation of his employers that when he resigned to enter the Union army they presented him with a handsome sum of money in gold. In April, 1861, he promptly responded to the three months' call for troops, being a private in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He afterward re-enlisted and was present at every engagement of the Army of the Cumberland until his regiment was mustered out of the service. His soldierly discipline, loyalty and bravery won recognition by his promotion to the captaincy of Company D.

Captain Vocke's ambition and foresight were well illustrated by the fact that during the leisure periods of his army service he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and upon his return to the north in 1864 he was fully competent to fill the position which was proffered him—the city editorship of the *Staats Zeitung*. He held that position until April, 1865, and won a place among able western journalists. From the latter date until November, 1869, he was clerk of the police court of Chicago, having during this period resumed the study of law and been admitted to the bar (1867). With the exception of the seven years from 1873 to 1880, when he was in partnership with General Joseph Leake, Mr. Vocke practiced alone. His clientage was always extensive and the legal interests entrusted to him of a very important character. He had a thorough understanding of the law as a science,

and stood among the foremost trial lawyers of the city, his power of analysis, his penetration to the foundation principles and his logical presentation of the facts, combined with his winning personality, being an explanation of his unusual successes before a jury.

Mr. Vocke made frequent contributions to both the German and English press, and gained a high reputation as a forcible and polished writer. In 1869 he produced a volume of poems comprising excellent translations of the lyrics of Julius Rodenberg. During the later years of his life his writings were more in the line of law than on general literary topics, one of his most important productions being a volume entitled "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure of our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Courts Relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens." The work was published in the German language at Cologne, and has not only received the praise of German journalists but has proven of much benefit to German lawyers and business men.

In 1870, three years after his admission to the bar, Captain Vocke was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. Shortly after the great fire of 1871 an extra session was called and he was instrumental in framing what is known as the "burnt-record act"; and among his other noteworthy legislative achievements he formulated and introduced a life-insurance bill, which was indorsed by the *Chicago Tribune* as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject." From 1877 to 1880 Mr. Vocke served as a member of the Chicago board of education, and in that position, as in all other official capacities, he performed his duties faithfully and impartially, irrespective of political considerations or individual leanings. For many years, and at the time of his death, he was the official attorney for the Imperial German consulate at Chicago, which was an indication, coming from his own fatherland, of his standing as a German-American citizen and lawyer. Among other offices with which he had been honored was also the presidency of the German Society of Chicago for the Aid of Emigrants, which organization has done a fine work in facilitating the amalgamation of that invaluable racial element with the American nationality and body politic. In his fraternal and social relations Mr. Vocke was identified with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and with the University and Germania clubs.

On January 13, 1867, Mr. Vocke married Miss Eliza Wahl, and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters. The loved and honored husband and father passed away in the city which so long had appreciated his high talents and worth, on the 13th of May, 1907, leaving, besides the widow, the children mentioned above: Frederick Vocke, of Chicago; William Vocke, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Franz Bopp and Mrs. D. P. Doak, of San Francisco; and Mrs. J. C. McMynn and Mrs. J. A. Bird, of Chicago. The deceased was domestic and approachable, a genial companion and a delightful entertainer, a man of well-rounded character, and stood for years among the ablest and broadest of the German-Americans whom Chicago has delighted to honor.

Andrew Rothwell Sheriff, member of the substantial firm of McCordic and Sheriff, is a native of Washington, D. C., and was born April 8, 1872, his parents being George Lewis and Sarah Borrows (Rothwell) Sheriff. He first attended the public and high schools of the national capital, and subsequently pursued a professional course in the Georgetown University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. Not satisfied with his proficiency, he entered the Harvard Law School and in 1894 received a similar degree from the more famous institution, subsequently pursuing a two years' course (1894-6) at Harvard College and Graduate School. He left the latter with a full A. B. degree, and in 1897 an A. M. was added to his titles, as a reward for work done in 1895-6.

Mr. Sheriff's record from 1889 to 1896 was that of a remarkably capable and scholarly young man and member of the bar. In 1889-92 he was employed as a document clerk in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., having in custody the scientific publications of that great institution, and for one of his age the position was one of unusual responsibility. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia July 2, 1894, he acted as assistant instructor in constitutional law at Harvard College in 1895-6, and in August of the latter year came to Chicago to engage in active practice. He engaged in independent professional work until February 1, 1898, when he formed a partnership with Alfred E. McCordic, also a Harvard graduate in law. On the 1st of January, 1904, Charles Y. Freeman was admitted into the firm, which still retains its former name of McCordic and Sheriff. The





John A. Brown

firm is largely engaged in the practice of corporation law, and, through the individual connections of its members, in the conservation of important business and commercial interests: Mr. Sheriff himself is vice-president and director of the Illinois Car and Equipment Company and secretary and director of the Chicago & Calumet River Railroad Company, Mr. Freeman being secretary and assistant treasurer of the former corporation. Mr. Sheriff has professional membership in the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association, and as a university man is identified with Beta Theta Pi.

Andrew R. Sheriff was married in Chicago, October 17, 1900, to Marguerite, daughter of William Hamilton Mitchell, and they have become the parents of two sons—Rothwell Mitchell and William Hamilton Mitchell Sheriff. He is a member of the Republican party, and is identified with the Hamilton and Calumet clubs. As an Episcopalian he is a vestryman in the Trinity church, of the South Side, and since becoming a resident of Chicago has been active in the work of the denomination.

John A. Brown is the junior member of the law firm of Kern and Brown, his associate being Jacob J. Kern, the well known ex-state's attorney and one of the able representatives of the German-American element in Chicago. There is no firm in Chicago which is a better exemplar of the restless, yet substantial ability and the never failing resourcefulness of the rising lawyer of today, than that of which Mr. Brown is an equal partner. He is a native of Tannersville, Greene county, New York, born June 21, 1876, the son of James and Catherine (Goggin) Brown.

John A. Brown laid the foundation of his legal education in Chicago, under private tutors and at the North Division High School. He pursued his professional studies at the Kent College of Law, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of LL. B., and at the Illinois College of Law (post-graduate course) by which in 1899 he was honored with LL. B. and LL. M. His law studies were commenced while occupying the position of clerk of the circuit court under Frank J. Gaultier, were continued in the office of Lackner and Butz, and were under the supervision of his uncle, Judge Goggin of the superior court. His first intimate business relations with Mr. Kern were in 1896, when the latter retired from the office of state's attorney

and formed a partnership with Elisha S. Bottum, Mr. Brown being employed by them in various professional capacities. Mr. Bottum died in 1898. Charles D. Fullen became an associate of the firm of Kern and Fullen, and Mr. Brown was received as a silent partner, the partnership assuming its present name at the retirement of Mr. Fullen in 1900. Mr. Brown was admitted to the Illinois bar January 1, 1899, and to the United States Supreme Court May 31, 1904. The scope of the business of the firm with which he is identified embraces both civil and criminal procedure, and the formation, development and conservation of large corporations and business interests. It has been an opponent in all of the late board of trade litigation over quotations and is recognized as a prominent factor in the commercial world.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations and of the legal fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, his professional standing being emphasized by the fact that he is also a trustee of the Illinois College of Law. He is a member of the directory of, and holds legal relations with many corporations and business enterprises. He is a Democrat, a member of the Central Young Men's Christian Association; is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago and is very prominent in the Royal Arcanum, being Past Regent of the Illinois Council in that fraternity. In politics, he is a Democrat; in religion a Catholic, and in everything earnest, straightforward, fertile and forceful. His youth and vigor give promise of many years of usefulness and satisfaction. When "life's fitful fever" shall be over, it will be proper for the memorist fittingly to portray a character which can be only partially developed in the days of the contemporaneous biographer.

A corporation lawyer of high individual standing and senior member of the firm of Gurley, Stone and Wood, William W. Gurley is an

OHIO man, born January 27, 1851, his parents being
 WILLIAM W. John J. and Anseville C. (Armentrout) Gurley.
 GURLEY.

After graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870, he read law in his father's office, but prior to commencing practice held the superintendency of the Seville (Ohio) public schools. This experience was in 1871-2, and in June of 1873 he was admitted to the Ohio bar.

Mr. Gurley has been a resident and a practitioner of Chicago

since September, 1874, and although his professional work in the earlier years was of a general nature, for a long time it has been almost confined to corporation law. That it is extensive will be recognized when it is stated that he is the general counsel for the Chicago Railways Company, Chicago Union Traction Company, the Receivers of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, Featherstone Foundry and Machine Company and other corporations. He is also a director of Wakem & Laughlin, Incorporated; Stearns & Culver Lumber Company, Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, and the Baker Lumber Company.

October 30, 1878, Mr. Gurley wedded the daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Turney, of Cleveland, Ohio—Miss Mary Eva Turney, a cultured and attractive lady. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen Kathryn. Mr. Gurley is both domestic and popular socially, being a member of the following clubs: Union League, Chicago, University, Chicago Golf, Exmoor Country and Edgewater Golf clubs, all of Chicago, and also the Transportation and New York clubs and the Ohio Society of New York.

Robert Willis Campbell, member of the firm Knapp, Haynie and Campbell, who are engaged in general practice and are general counsel

ROBERT W.
CAMPBELL.

for the Illinois Steel Company and other corporations, is a native of Indiana, born July 30, 1874, the son of Joseph C. and Lena (Nicoll) Campbell. He has passed most of his life in California, his father being still an active practitioner at the San Francisco bar. Mr. Campbell was educated primarily in the public schools of Stockton and San Francisco, graduating from the Boys' High School of the latter city, now known as the Lowell High School. He was thus prepared to enter the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, receiving therefrom the degree of B. A. in 1896, and pursuing a professional course (1897-8) at the Hastings College of Law, San Francisco.

Mr. Campbell read law and was clerk in the office of Reddy, Campbell and Metson, San Francisco, until April, 1899, when he was admitted to the California bar and became managing clerk for the firm named. He acted in that capacity until 1900, when, upon the death of Mr. Reddy, he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Campbell, Metson and Campbell.

Upon coming to Chicago in May, 1904, Mr. Campbell resigned his connection with the San Francisco firm and joined with Kemper K. Knapp and William D. Haynie in the formation of the copartnership of Knapp, Haynie and Campbell, in the building up of whose profitable and high-class business he has done his full share.

Married at Wheaton, Illinois, September 10, 1901, to Miss Bertha Gary, daughter of Hon. Elbert H. and Julia E. (Graves) Gary, he has become by her the father of one child, Julia Elizabeth. His father-in-law is widely known as one of the great corporation lawyers and capitalists of the east. Mr. Campbell is a leading Mason, being a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified with the Wheaton Golf Club—one of the best known organizations in the country—and with the University, Union League, Hamilton and Illinois Athletic clubs. In religion he is a Methodist, and in his political affiliations, an unwavering Republican.

Henry Crittenden Morris, lawyer and author, is one of the most scholarly members of the Chicago bar, and has had a most varied experience both at home and abroad. As lawyer, author and a student of literature and history, he is well known.

HENRY C.
MORRIS.

Mr. Morris is a native of Chicago, born April 18, 1868, the son of John and Susan (Claude) Morris. Through his father's family he is distantly connected with William Morris of England and Robert Morris, the financier of Revolutionary times and fame, while on his mother's side he is descended, in direct line, from the historic Reverend John Cotton, of Boston, Massachusetts, who came to America in 1640. He pursued his preparatory studies in the academy of the old Chicago University, during 1878-81, afterward attended Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois, graduating from the latter with the degree of A. B. in 1887; subsequently, in 1890, he was given an A. M. degree. He had already traveled and studied in Europe in 1882-83, and ten years later, still a young man, pursued special courses in languages, history and literature at Leipzig, Freiburg, Paris and Ghent. He is proficient in eight modern languages and has a working knowledge of several others. In 1893 Mr. Morris was appointed United States Consul at Ghent, Belgium, and was thus able to bring his linguistic ability into the service of the government. Because of this proficiency, his general

culture and unfailing tact, he was considered one of the most valuable members of the consular service, and continued his connection with it for five years, until 1898, when he voluntarily resigned. While serving in this capacity he wrote about two hundred reports on commercial, industrial and social conditions in Belgium and other European countries which appeared in "Commercial Relations of the United States" and similar government publications.



HENRY C. MORRIS.

When Mr. Morris returned to Chicago in 1898 he resumed the practice of the law, in which he had already made some progress, having graduated in 1889—a member of the first class—from the Chicago College of Law, and having been soon afterward admitted to the Illinois bar; for the past ten years he has been actively engaged in his profession.

Mr. Morris has made an especially thorough study of all matters connected with colonization; his "History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day" is considered a standard publication on the subject by all those who are competent to judge. He has

also done some work in the local field; having published in 1902 the "History of the First National Bank of Chicago." He is a member of the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, the National Geographic Society, the Illinois Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, and several other similar organizations. In December, 1906, he read a paper before the American Political Science Association at its annual meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, on "Some Effects of Outlying Dependencies on the People of the United States," which attracted wide and favorable attention, and materially increased his reputation as a profound and interesting writer on colonization. One of the most agreeable tributes to the character of Mr. Morris as a scholar and a cosmopolite was his selection by Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court of the United States to serve as his personal secretary in the Muscat Dhows Arbitration before the International Permanent Court at The Hague. Mr. Morris has always taken much interest in the subject of beautification of cities, whether through the landscape gardener, the architect or the sculptor, believing in municipal art as a powerful force in the education and general progress of the people. The Hamilton Club, of which he is a leading member, has taken up the subject with ardor, creating at his suggestion and for this purpose a permanent committee of which he was chairman in 1904-6 and again in 1907-8. He was likewise in 1907-8 a member of the editorial staff of the *Hamiltonian*; He is also identified with the Twentieth Century, Chicago Literary and New Illinois Athletic clubs.

Mr. Morris' religious convictions as a Universalist are firmly rooted. In 1891-2 he was president of the Young People's Christian (Universalist) Union of Illinois and clerk of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago. Since 1900 he has served as trustee of his *alma mater*, Lombard College, which is one of the most prominent denominational institutions in the country; in 1906-1908 he was also president of its Association of Graduates. He has always been eager to support the cause of Universalism and in these days of liberality of thought and charity of religious attitude his denominational views have had a material influence upon the esteem and admiration which are universally accorded him as a man of broad culture and a useful member of society. In politics Mr. Morris is a Republican; he is always interested in maintaining the highest standards in the selection of men for





C. ARCH WILLIAMS

office and the elaboration of policies; it is only on this account that he takes any part in local political affairs.

The name of the rich, cultured old state of Ohio is associated, in the minds of the men of the middle west, with courtesy, sociability and broad mentality. The public figures who have emerged from the Buckeye state to achieve national reputations in politics, philanthropy, business and the professions, have a certain warmth and richness of texture which has come to be considered characteristic. For many generations Ohio has been to what was formerly the middle west, what Massachusetts still is to New England, and when to the broad and deep traits of her sons are added the invigorating qualities which have been justly applied to those who have been subjected to the influences of a long residence and training in Illinois, the personal resultant stands a logical chance of being a potent member of the community.

C. Arch Williams is a typical Ohio-Illinois man and lawyer and has had good cause to congratulate himself on the state of his birth and that of his adoption, for both have been kind to him, although not beyond the measure of his deserts. He was born in Bryan, Ohio, on the 31st of May, 1869, the son of John S. and Ella N. (Oldfield) Williams, both also natives of his state. The family was planted in Pennsylvania at an early day, whence various members migrated to his birthplace. He obtained the foundation of his education in the public and high schools of Bryan, and after graduating from his literary studies he engaged in mercantile lines several years, and then made up his mind that he wished to abandon the business world altogether. The practical training, however, which he thus obtained, as well as his experience in meeting with ease and assurance all classes of people, were to be of incalculable benefit to him in his future career as a lawyer.

Mr. Williams came to Chicago in 1892 and immediately entered the law department of the Lake Forest University, now the Chicago-Kent College of Law. He was graduated from the latter in 1894, was admitted to the Illinois bar and, after taking a post-graduate course of one year, received his degree of LL. B. and entered into active practice. Until July, 1903, he conducted an independent practice, but at that time, upon the death of ex-Judge Loomis, formed a partnership with his son, F. S. Loomis, and under the firm name of Loomis

and Williams continued a growing legal business until July, 1906. Since the latter date he has been a member of the copartnership of Steere, Williams and Steere, and, through his able qualities as a lawyer and his stable, popular traits as a man, has continued his progress both in the development of a professional reputation and a profitable legal business.

Outside of the field of the law Mr. Williams is widely known for his fraternal work, and is one of the most prominent figures in the Royal Arcanum, whose growth has exceeded that of any order of its age in the United States. The secret of this remarkable progress is that it has had the good fortune to attract such enthusiastic and untiring propagandists as Mr. Williams; otherwise it would have been impossible to be able to record the facts that since the organization of the Royal Arcanum in Boston, thirty years ago, the fraternity has reached a membership of two hundred and fifty thousand, of which number twenty-two thousand is accredited to Illinois, and the munificent sum of \$114,000,000 has been paid out to the widows and orphans of those who have been welcomed into its ranks. For several years Mr. Williams has been among the most prominent members of the Royal Arcanum in the state, has held all the line offices in his council, and has made an especially fine record as orator, editor and practical worker for the increase of membership. His editorship of the organ of Garden City Council, as well as of the Illinois section of the Royal Arcanum *Bulletin*, has evinced a facile pen and marked journalistic abilities in every way. To emphasize his eminently useful service for the order, in April, 1907, he was unanimously elected Grand Regent of Illinois, the highest office in the state, and although still on the sunny side of forty, he is the virtual leader of more than twenty thousand brothers who will stake their all on the absolute good faith of C. Arch Williams in all the activities of the strenuous modern life. He is an active worker in the Sixth ward, and a member of the Hamilton Club, indicative of his reliable Republicanism, and in 1906-8 was associate editor of the *Hamiltonian*. During his earlier years in Chicago, while a student at law, he won considerable public commendation as a singer, but when he entered active practice was obliged to place his talent in the background, although it has been brought forward occasionally to the unbounded pleasure of his fraternal associates during the stated social entertainments of the local council. Mr. Wil-

liams has a fine library, embracing both legal and general literature, and in his outward characteristics and daily life evinces every mark of the cultured, energetic, able and progressive lawyer and gentleman.

It would be difficult to name an American who, within a comparatively brief span of life has made a more enduring name for personal nobility and fine public service than the late William J. Campbell. Republicanism was bred into his family and into his own personality, and he was its sincere and unfaltering apostle, believing and preaching by word and act that the good of society and of the country depended upon its control of public affairs. Firm and enthusiastic in that faith, he studied politics as a science that he might do his full part in continuing to apply those principles of public polity to the government of his country which he believed in his heart to be right and most beneficial to all. While he was therefore recognized as one of the most skillful politicians in the country, he was honored with the almost unique distinction of holding himself above trickery and of viewing and manipulating politics on a broad and high plane. He was the statesman and Christian gentleman in politics, and in him was closely personified the following general law as laid down by a distinguished American author: "The more the Christian gentleman knows, the better politician he will make, and in him, and in him only, will scholarship come to its finest issue in politics."

William James Campbell was born December 12, 1850, in the city of Philadelphia, and the old-time spirit of "brotherly love" seemed to have been implanted in him. The son of John and Mary Campbell, sturdy, reliable Scotch-Irish people, his parents came to the west during his infancy and settled in Bloom township, Cook county. The boy divided his time between his father's farm and the local schools, the combined training fashioning him into an intelligent and reliable youth. Later he mastered the higher branches in the Bloom township high school, Lake Forest Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. He left the last named institution, however, before receiving his degree, and, returning to Chicago, became a student in the Union College of Law, where he completed the prescribed course. He at once entered practice, and almost from that time until his death was a prominent figure in legal circles and an influential factor in politics. For some months before and after his graduation he was in the law

office of William C. Goudy, then one of the leading corporation attorneys of the city. With this gentleman Mr. Campbell studied for about two years, the association materially broadening and strengthening his legal outlook. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Jacob R. Custer, which continued until his death. The firm of Campbell and Custer soon acquired a large practice. Mr. Campbell confined himself to the duties of counsel, his time being fully occupied by the important and involved affairs of a number of the largest business houses and corporations of Chicago. He became as well known in New York as in Chicago, and there had business connections which yielded the firm of Campbell and Custer a handsome income.

Mr. Campbell's connection with politics commenced in 1878, after he had graduated from the Union College of Law but while he was still studying under the inspiring tutelage of Mr. Goudy. From that year until 1886 he represented the country district of Cook county in the Illinois senate, of which body he was elected president at three consecutive sessions—a distinction seldom accorded one of his years and experience. In 1891 he became the Illinois member of the national Republican committee to succeed Colonel George R. Davis, resigned; in 1892 was re-elected and shortly afterward was made a member of the executive committee. In that capacity his work was of such a noticeable order that he was not only re-elected in 1892, but in June of that year was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee. On account of pressing professional and business duties he declined the honor, although urgently urged to accept it by the most prominent statesmen and politicians throughout the country. Despite his aggressiveness and positiveness, Mr. Campbell's methods were so open and devoid of personal animosity that he made many warm friends in the political world. He took a comprehensive view of the political situation, saw where work was most needed, and brought his forces to bear in strengthening the weakest points. As a strong, yet diplomatic political manager he has therefore been seldom equaled.

In 1876 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca McEldowney, of Bloom, Cook county, and they became the parents of five children—Mary, William James, Herbert John, Allan Walter and Edward Custer. Mary, the eldest of the family, was married in 1898 to Louis Sherman Taylor, treasurer of the manufacturing department of the Pullman Company, being the mother of two children

—**Helen Campbell** and William Campbell Taylor. William James, who is in the employ of Armour & Co., was united in marriage, in 1904, to Miss Rena Lawrence. Herbert John is a member of the Chicago bar.

In his domestic life the deceased showed in a touching manner the sympathetic, warm and mellow traits of character which were necessarily hidden from the professional and public eyes. For the first ten years of his married life Mr. Campbell lived at Blue Island, and in 1887 moved to the village of Riverside, Illinois, where he established a beautiful and cultured home, the faithful and attractive wife and mother throwing that spirit over and around it without which home is nothing.

From his earliest connection with that picturesque and artistic suburb, Mr. Campbell was deeply interested in its welfare, and evinced his interest by actively participating in its government and in all movements designed to add to its conveniences and attractiveness. For seven years he was president of the board of trustees, and during that period watched with the keenest interest and pleasure every detail of the municipal work. He projected many village improvements, and it is largely due to his watchful and tireless exertions that Riverside is today one of the most beautiful suburban villages in the United States. A trustee of the Riverside Presbyterian church, he gave liberally to that organization, and extended its benevolences far beyond the pale of any religious sect. Among the secular institutions with which he was identified in a marked degree was the Armour Institute of Technology. After Dr. Gunsaulus, he was considered its most valued supporter, and the words of the founder of the institute are therefore of special force: "He supported four or five young men in the institute, and his two sons attended there. He was a benevolent man, and he believed in a Christian as well as a benevolent education. He was ready with his time and money to aid young men; he believed in the education of the hands, the brain and the heart—the democracy that lifts instead of pulls down; and he gave himself thoroughly to his genuine love for young men."

Mr. Campbell was a valued member of various social organizations, including the Union League Club, the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Lawyers' Club of New York, and at the time of his decease was a trustee of Armour Institute and Ar-

mour Mission. He died after a brief illness, from an attack of pneumonia, on the 4th of March, 1896, in the forty-sixth year of his age, bearing with him the fond memories not only of those to whom he was knit by domestic ties, but countless friends whose affection for him had only increased with the years of his loyalty. After his death resolutions of sympathy and respect were passed by the Illinois Republican state convention, the national Republican committee, by numerous clubs and societies, by the directors of Armour Institute and the Riverside board of trustees. But the real worth of the deceased was not revealed by such public testimonials, impressive though they were; it was from the pages of the private letters which flowed in a torrent to the bereft widow and family that might be demonstrated the abiding influence for good which radiated from the life of William J. Campbell.

Harlan Ward Cooley, a well known attorney engaged in general practice, is a native of the national capital, where he was born on the 29th of January, 1866, the son of D. N. and Clara (Aldrich) Cooley. His father was commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Lincoln.

Harlan W. Cooley was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1884, afterward pursuing a four years' course at Yale University, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1888. He commenced his law studies at Yale and continued them at the Union College of Law, Chicago, being admitted to the Illinois bar in 1890. Since that year he has been in general practice in this city, and since 1905 resident vice-president and general counsel of the American Fidelity Company, of Montpelier, Vermont. He has acquired considerable property and financial interests at Dell Rapids, South Dakota, having since 1890 been vice-president of the First National Bank of that place, as well as president of the Dell Rapids Elevator Company.

Mr. Cooley has always retained his close identification with his college societies, being now connected with Psi Upsilon, Skull and Bones, and Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the Law Club, the Chicago Bar Association, the Yale Club, the Hamilton Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Quadrangle Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution.



Harlan W. Cooley,

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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Married at Seymour, Connecticut, September 22, 1862, to Nellie Wooster, daughter of L. T. Wooster and Julia (Smith) Wooster, he has become the father of two children, Julia and Harlan. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Methodist, and in general character a gentleman and an able lawyer.

For more than thirty years one of the masters in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, Horatio Loomis Wait is one of the most

HORATIO L. familiar and thoroughly respected personalities now
WAIT. identified with the practice of law in Chicago. More-

over, he is a settler of over fifty years' standing, during a decade of that period being connected, in an active and prominent capacity, with the naval service of the United States. He commenced the practice of his profession about a year before the great Chicago fire, and has therefore been a continuous witness of the wonderful expansion and development of the new metropolis into one of the great cities of the world. He first saw it as a raw young city, barely able to struggle from the mud of the prairies, and, although now a venerable figure, finds himself among the strenuous activities of a city which has shouldered its way past Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia, and will soon be pushing New York for first place as the metropolis of America. He is one of the favored few who, in the span of one life, has resided in a community of such rapid advancement that he has witnessed a municipal development which according to the usual order of history would have been impossible of accomplishment in a century; and better still to relate, he himself has been an active and ever constant force in this speedy progress.

Horatio L. Wait is a native of New York City, where he was born on the 8th of August, 1836, being the son of Joseph and Harriet (Whitney) Wait. He received his preliminary education at the Trinity School, of his native city, and was fitted for college at the Columbia College Grammar School. In 1856, however, before commencing a regular course in the higher branches he came to Chicago, and was employed in the office of J. Young Scammon, the lawyer and public spirited citizen. The issues of the Civil war stirred him deeply, and the actual conflict was the means of effectually barring out his legal studies for a number of years.

In 1861 Judge Wait first enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth Regi-

ment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but shortly afterward entered the naval service as paymaster, with the rank of master. In this capacity he served under Admirals Dupont and Farragut, in blockading Savannah, Pensacola and Mobile, and later was assigned to Admiral Dahlgren's flagship at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, until its capitulation. Mr. Wait found the service so much to his liking and his services were so highly appreciated by his superior officers that at the conclusion of the war he joined the European squadron, on the United States ship "Ino," and before the conclusion of the year 1865 was promoted to paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant-commander. For five years longer he continued with Uncle Sam's squadrons in various capacities and in various parts of the world, and in 1870 resigned his commission to become a permanent landsman in Chicago and resume his legal studies, so long interrupted in the interest of his country.

Having prosecuted his studies in the office of Barker and Tuley with fresh vigor, after his long absence from such confining duties, Mr. Wait passed a creditable examination which admitted him to practice before the Illinois bar, forming soon afterward a partnership with Joseph N. Barker, his former preceptor, under the firm name of Barker and Wait, which later became Barker, Buell and Wait. Mr. Wait's private practice of six years showed him to be firmly grounded in the principles of the law, and, noticeably, of a judicial temperament. A lawyer also of unimpeachable integrity and possessed of popular personal qualities, it was eminently appropriate that in 1876 he should receive the appointment of master in chancery of the circuit court, and that, in view of his impartiality, courtesy, promptness, and unfailing rectitude and ability, he should have continued to discharge the duties of the position to the present time. He has long been a valued member of the Chicago Bar and the Illinois State Bar associations, while his naval experience is recalled by his life membership in the Farragut Boat Club and his activity in the organization of the Illinois Naval Reserve.

Judge Wait was married May 7, 1860, to Chara Conant Long, and they have become the parents of James Joseph and Henry Heileman Wait. For many years he has been known as an earnest and prominent Episcopalian. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal

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Jacobus May

church, Hyde Park, has been engaged in its Sunday school work, and was previously superintendent of the Tyng Mission Sunday school. He was one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society, later merged into the Relief and Aid Society; is a Companion of the Loyal Legion, and, during his residence of forty years in Chicago, has been a citizen of the highest mind and acts—the firm upholder of public charities which appealed to his sense of justice and utility, and the dispenser of private benevolences to the full extent of his means and strength.

Jacob Newman has been a member of the Chicago bar for many years and is now the senior member of the law firm of Newman, Northrup, Levinson and Becker.

JACOB
NEWMAN.

He was born in Germany, November 12, 1853, the son of Salmon and Pauline (Lewis) Newman. His parents came to the United States when he was four years of age and settled on a farm in Butler county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was early thrown upon his own resources. From Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio, he moved to Noblesville, Indiana, where he attended the public schools until he came to Chicago in the summer of 1867. In the larger city he found greater opportunities, and after working hard for two years he saved enough money to enable him to enter and continue his studies at the old University of Chicago. During the whole of his four years in college he worked and paid his own way.

Mr. Newman graduated from the Chicago College of Law in 1875 and immediately formed a partnership with Judge Graham under the firm name of Graham and Newman. This copartnership lasted about three years, when Judge Graham moved west, and Mr. Newman continued the practice alone until the spring of 1882. In that year he formed a copartnership with Adolph Moses under the name of Moses and Newman, which firm was well known for many years at the Chicago bar. In 1890 Mr. Newman retired from the firm and formed the present firm of Newman, Northrup, Levinson and Becker.

Mr. Newman is a firm Republican and is a member of the Union League, Standard and Ravisloe Country clubs. He was married May 30, 1888, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Hugo Goodman, and is the father of John Hugo, Elisabeth and George Ingham Newman.

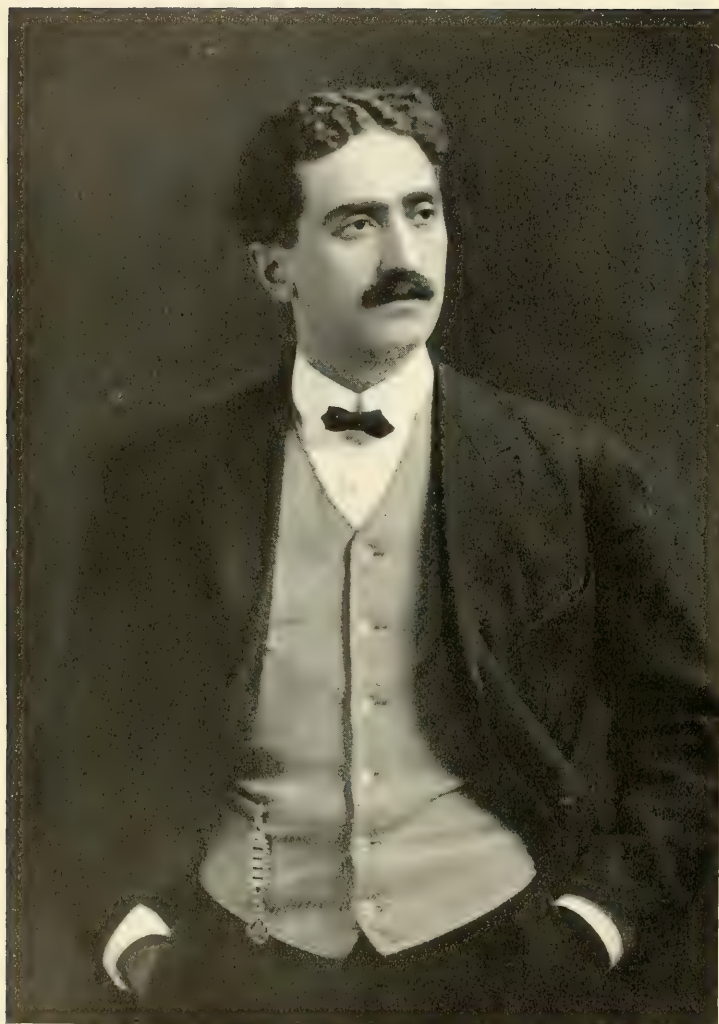
Emil C. Wetten, first assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, is a native Chicagoan, his education, professional training and entire experience being identified with the western metropolis. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Law (law department of the Lake Forest University) and the University of Michigan, and has received the degree of LL. B. He is a member of the law firm of Eddy, Haley and Wetten, and devoted himself exclusively to his practice until 1907, when he accepted the position of assistant corporation counsel.

For many years Mr. Wetten has been an active Republican, in 1906-1907 serving as president of the Hamilton Club, and is regarded as among the active and progressive leaders of that organization and the party at large. He is also a member of the Union League and Colonial clubs, and, in his more strict professional relations, is actively connected with the Chicago and Illinois State Bar associations. He is also a member of the Delta Chi fraternity, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Edward S. Whitney is of the younger generation of lawyers engaged in the substantial practice of corporation law in Chicago, being a member of the well-known firm of Sears, Meagher and Whitney, of which the senior is Nathaniel C. Sears, ex-judge of the superior court of Cook county. Mr. Whitney is a native of Bennington, New Hampshire, born October 12, 1867, the son of Nathan and Charlotte M. (Belcher) Whitney, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont. During his active business life the father was a paper manufacturer, and is now living in comfortable retirement.

Edward S. Whitney received a thorough education, passing from the grammar schools of Bennington to the academy at Frankestown, New Hampshire, and finally graduating from the Arms Academy at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, in the year 1885. In 1890 he received the degree of A. B. from Amherst College, and in 1893 Harvard University conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. In February of that year he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar of Massachusetts, and in the following November, being admitted to the bar of Illinois, he located in Chicago for the practice of his profession. Mr. Whitney's independent career was of such notable progress that in April, 1902, he became a member of his present co-





Chas. Loomy.

partnership, his partners being old and prominent practitioners and the entire combination presenting marked features of legal strength. Their practice is already extensive and rapidly growing.

On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Whitney was united in marriage to Miss Grace A. Kerruish, at Cleveland, the home of the bride, the children of the union being Margaret and Miriam. Mr. Whitney retains his collegiate affiliations by his membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon. In politics he is a Republican and is identified with the stalwart Union League Club.

Charles F. Lowy, of the law firm of Winston, Lowy and McGinn, with offices in the Stock Exchange building, has obtained a firm standing among the rising young attorneys of the city,

CHARLES F. Lowy. and that, although he is of foreign birth and has been a resident of Chicago only about sixteen years.

He was born in Bohemia, June 17, 1874, and received his literary training in the public and normal school at Humpolec, in his native country, as well as in one of the high schools of Vienna, Austria. Thus mentally equipped, he came to the United States in 1891, being naturally attracted to Chicago, which contains the largest Bohemian element of any city in the United States. Locating in this city during the year of his arrival in America he busied himself at various pursuits, but soon commenced to become interested in legal matters and studies. At length he was enabled to pursue a regular professional course in the law department of the Lake Forest University, from which he was graduated in 1900.

Charles F. Lowy was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar in 1901, and since then has been industriously, energetically, intelligently and successfully pursuing his well-chosen career. From the time of his admission until 1906 he maintained his office at No. 89 Clark street, in the latter year becoming a member of the firm of Winston, Lowy and McGinn and removing to the Stock Exchange offices. In 1902 Mr. Lowy had been admitted to practice before the United States circuit court of appeals, and since that time, both individually and in connection with his partnership practice, has been in charge of numerous cases tried before that tribunal and the Illinois supreme court. His practice has been largely confined to the law of corporations, he being the counsel for a number of brewing

companies. Mr. Lowy's continuous progress to his present substantial standing has been the pure result of personal exertions and worth, as he has never been able to apply the influences of family influence or inherited wealth to his individual affairs. Fortunately, he located in a city where he had many brothers in the unaided struggle for advancement, and where those who have fought their way to an advanced position are quick to recognize merit and manliness.

In 1905 Mr. Lowy again evinced his common sense and appreciation of complete Americanism by taking to himself a wife in the person of Miss Belle Friend, of Chicago. They have one daughter, Lucile. Mr. Lowy is a Mason, in affiliation with Keystone Lodge, No. 639, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Sons of Israel. With the last-named fraternity he is very closely identified, serving, in 1907, as delegate to the United States Grand Lodge at Atlantic City. He belongs to the Phoenix Club, and is, all in all, a fine type of a thoroughly Americanized citizen of foreign blood and broad education, drawn partly from his native land and partly from the country of his enthusiastic adoption.

Before coming to Chicago in 1896, Watson Jared Ferry, now a corporation lawyer of standing in Chicago, had accomplished good public service in two states. He was born in Preston, Chenango county, New York, on the 27th of March, 1844, and received a thorough literary training in the Albany (N. Y.) Academy and the St. Lawrence University of New York. Graduating from the latter, in 1861, he took up his law studies in various offices at Canton and New York City, and in 1867 was admitted to practice before the bar of New York state.

From 1867 until 1871 Mr. Ferry was engaged in professional labors at St. Lawrence, New York, and during that period served as special county judge for two years, under appointment from Governor Hoffman. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and resumed his practice there, but during the quarter of a century of his residence in the western city he came into considerable prominence as a public functionary. From 1883 to 1884 he served as a member of the general assembly from Kansas City, was police commissioner from 1884 to 1890, and subsequently became a member of the military staff of Governor Marmaduke. While practicing in





George A. Miller

Kansas City he had as a law partner the late Hon. George W. McCrary, formerly a member of Congress from Iowa, secretary of war under President Hayes, later United States circuit judge, and a commanding figure of national prominence, who died in 1891.

Mr. Ferry located in Chicago in 1896, and since that time his practice has been mainly along lines of corporation law. In addition to his private practice, he has been connected in a semi-official capacity with much litigation for the Chicago City Railway Company.

In politics Mr. Ferry has always been an aggressive Democrat. He is an Episcopalian and since coming to Chicago has been an active member of the St. Paul's Episcopal church. He is also identified with the Chicago, Washington Park and South Shore Country clubs, being both of a social disposition and a firm believer in the efficacy of an indulgence in outdoor recreation.

For sixteen years one of the most prominent practitioners at the Minnesota bar and since 1898 recognized as one of the most deeply-read lawyers in Chicago, George Henry White, is now a member of the firm of White, Mabie and Conkey. He is a native of Union Village, Washington county, New York, born on the 12th of September, 1854, being the son of James and Caroline E. (Cunningham) White, both natives of the Empire state. Of his parents, the father was born in New York City and is deceased, while the mother, a native of Glens Falls, New York, is a resident of Harvard, Illinois.

George H. White received his education in the public schools of New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, pursuing a higher course in the Badger state at the Sharon Normal Institute, in Walworth county. Thereafter he entered the Northwestern University, Evanston, and in 1875 graduated from that institution with the degree of Ph. D. He then commenced his professional studies, and in 1880 was admitted to practice before the Iowa bar; to the California bar in 1881, and to the bar of Wisconsin in 1882. During the last-named year he removed to Minnesota and, securing admission to the bar of that state, commenced his long, active and honorable practice there.

Mr. White came to Chicago in 1898, and has since been admitted to practice in all of the state courts and the United States district and circuit courts. He is a lawyer of thorough reliability and ability.

and the firm of which he is the senior member, although young in years, has already obtained a substantial standing. Mr. White's high standing personally is evidenced by his appointment in April, 1907, to the responsible position of city prosecuting attorney of the city of Chicago. In politics, he has been a life-long and an uncompromising Republican, and has always done his full share in promoting the interests of his party.

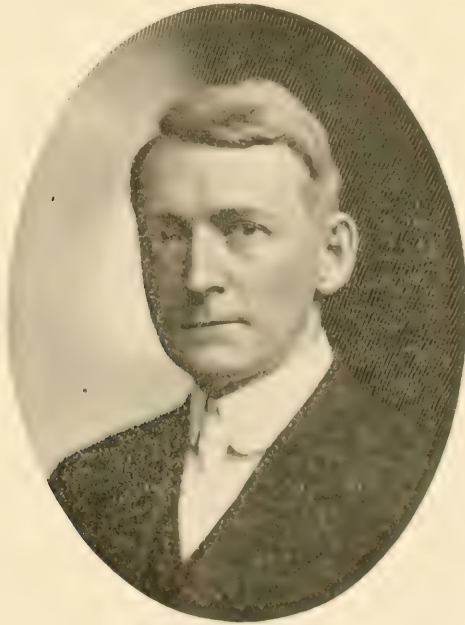
In 1886 Mr. White was wedded to Miss Cora H. Arndt, a native of Sandusky, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, Vernon A. and Gladys C. His fraternal connections are high, as a Mason being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is not a formal member of any religious sect, but is a regular attendant at the services of the Methodist church, of which he is a staunch and liberal supporter. In disposition he is earnest, straightforward and unassuming, and all his life has been a great student, his readings and studies extending into many fields outside the province of his profession. This latter trait has given him a breadth of view and depth of research which are forcibly manifested in his practice and character as a lawyer and citizen.

Clarence W. Taylor, attorney and counselor at law, and a widely known solicitor for patents, practicing in Chicago, was for a period of over twenty-five years a prominent member of the profession at Sioux City, Iowa, and other western points. Since the fall of 1904, when he became a resident of this city, he has materially extended his reputation as a thoroughly reliable solicitor of foreign and domestic patents and trade marks, having established not only a good private practice in these lines, but, in view of his ability, been appointed general counsel of various interests whose industries depend largely for their development and permanence on the stability of the patents involved.

Born near Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, on the 25th of September, 1853, Mr. Taylor is a son of William J. and Katherine (Garver) Taylor. He had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was only twelve years of age, her death occurring at Hastings, Minnesota, in 1865, his father surviving her until 1886, when he died at Minonk, Illinois. William J. Taylor was a man of considerable prominence in central Illinois, having held a number of political and

civil positions during his residence at Minonk and otherwise been considered a citizen of wide influence and high character.

Clarence W. Taylor was educated, as to the elementary branches, in various public schools, and as he early evinced a preference for some intellectual profession, he first prepared himself for that of a teacher. Entering the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, he mastered the course which qualified him for that occupation, and while following it as a means of livelihood was drawn more and more closely to the study of law. His first systematic readings



CLARENCE W. TAYLOR.

in that line were pursued under the guidance of Martin L. Newell, of Woodford county, Illinois, of which Mr. Newell was then state's attorney.

Admitted to the Illinois bar January 17, 1879, in the following April Mr. Taylor was elected city attorney of Minonk, where his father was so well known and where he had himself commenced the practice of his profession. At the expiration of his term he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and for twenty-five years was engaged in professional work there and at other cities of the west. He was a leading

member of the Sioux City bar for fifteen years, and removed thence to Chicago with a high professional and personal reputation. Such members of the bench and bar as J. L. Kennedy, judge of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa, and George W. Wakefield, ex-president of the Iowa State Bar Association, had nothing for him but words of the highest commendation. Mr. Wakefield speaks of him as a "temperate, capable, active and industrious man," and Judge Kennedy not only repeated such endorsement but added, in broad terms, that "his standing in the profession was the best." From other points where Mr. Taylor had become known as an attorney and a man came the same strong testimonials, one quotation, from a non-professional friend, well describing his general characteristics as "a man of refined manners, correct habits, a kind heart, and a clear, well trained, vigorous intellect."

Since coming to Chicago, in September, 1904, Mr. Taylor has centered his abilities in the practice of corporation, patent and copyright law—a professional field which requires thorough mastery of countless details, mechanical ability of a high order, and intense and continuous application to the entrusted matters. These qualities he possesses in so positive a degree that his noteworthy success in his broader metropolitan field is assured. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Patent Law Association of Washington, D. C., an organization which numbers some of the most eminent authorities in that line in the country.

In 1880 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Agnes S. Poage, a native of Minonk, Illinois, and a daughter of Albert B. Poage, a patriotic martyr to the cause of the Civil war. For the full terrible four years of the conflict he bravely served in the Union ranks, after which, with shattered health, he returned to his home, where his death soon after occurred. One child, Agnes Mabel, has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Taylor. She is a refined, attractive and highly educated young lady, being a graduate of Oxford (Ohio) College, from which she received the degree of A. B. The family are sincere and worthy members of the Presbyterian church. Personally, Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but since coming to Chicago has devoted his energies and capabilities to the establishment of his professional business, and to the complete exclusion of public or political considerations.

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A. Carnahan

Charles Calvin Carnahan, senior member of the law firm of Carnahan, Slusser and Cox, and, in his legal capacity prominently connected with various corporations of Chicago, is also a leading Republican and a public man. He is a native of Cochran's Mills, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 3rd of April, 1868, being the son of William H. and Maria L. (McKee) Carnahan. Mr. Carnahan comes of good old patriotic American stock, not a few of his ancestors participating in the Revolutionary war. In recognition of the value of his services in that conflict, his maternal great-grandfather received from the government a tract of land which is now included in the site of Worthington, Armstrong county, western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carnahan received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native village, and his higher literary training at Hillsdale College, Michigan. He first read law in the office of J. W. King, a prominent attorney of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1891, entered the Chicago College of Law for a regular professional course. Being admitted to practice before the supreme court of Illinois in 1892, he at once entered into general practice, which has since been continuous and successful. In the spring of 1893 he received from Lake Forest University his regular degree of LL. B. Mr. Carnahan is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Chicago Law Institute, and is recognized as one of the younger lawyers who has already made a reputation and has a greater future. His prominence as a Republican is attested by the fact that he was a candidate for Congress from the Fifth district in 1900, and, although defeated, made a strong run and extended his reputation as a fertile campaigner, a good manager and a fair-minded citizen. He is a leading member of the Union League, Illinois and Chicago Athletic clubs.

On the 15th of June, 1894, Charles C. Carnahan was united in marriage to Miss Katherine A. Hawkes, and from their union has been born one daughter, Madeleine R. Mr. Carnahan is a Mason of high standing, being a member of the Oriental Consistory thirty-second degree, and of Medinah Temple. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the National Union.

In the field of his profession Mr. Carnahan is especially known

for his large corporation practice. On account of his thorough legal knowledge in this specialty, he is identified with a number of important corporations, partly in a legal and partly in a managerial capacity. It should be needless to add, in view of the above statement of facts, that Mr. Carnahan is a busy, useful citizen, and among the most rapid progressionists of his profession in Chicago.

Fred Holmes Atwood, senior member of the firm of Atwood, Pease & Loucks, has earned the reputation of being one of the most

FRED H. successful trial lawyers at the Chicago bar, the col-
ATWOOD. lective business of the copartnership being largely
 identified with the litigation incident to the progress
of the lumber interests of the city. For many years he was also one of the most prominent Democrats of this section, but abandoned that party on the financial issues of 1896 and has since been an earnest supporter of Republican principles. His political record is indicative of his radicalism and independence, and his determination to abide by principles which he believes to be sound at the root, irrespective of where such a course may lead him as to party, civic or religious organizations of his fellows.

Fred H. Atwood was born on a farm in Leroy township, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 4th of February, 1863, being a son of Ephraim and Samantha J. (Holmes) Atwood, natives respectively, of Pennsylvania and of his own native county. They still reside in that section of Michigan, where they are accounted as among its most substantial, respected and influential members of the community. The father, a lifelong agriculturist, was born in 1838, his wife being his junior by three years. Through the maternal line Mr. Atwood comes of the same family of which Justice Holmes, of the United States supreme court, is a representative.

Mr. Atwood's boyhood years were passed on the home farm in Calhoun county, and as an attendant of the district school at West Leroy, Michigan. Later he attended the college at Battle Creek, that state, and in 1881 entered the University of Michigan as a law student. After finishing a three years' course he secured his regular professional degree, but decided to practice his profession in Chicago, thus engaging alone until 1887. For the succeeding decade he was a member of the firm of Cruikshank and Atwood, and since then of the firms of Atwood and Pease, and Atwood, Pease and Loucks





W. S. Kies

(as at present). Among the leading cases with which Mr. Atwood has been individually identified may be mentioned two of special note—those of *Annis versus The West Chicago Railway Company*, which was decided by the supreme court of Illinois in favor of the plaintiff (165 Illinois Reports) and *R. G. Dun versus The Lumbermen's Credit Association*. The latter case is now pending in the United States supreme court. Mr. Atwood's success is largely due not only to his effectiveness as a pleader before court and jury, but to the persistency with which he follows up any matter entrusted to him, and he is especially strong in corporation and commercial litigation.

As stated, Mr. Atwood was long a prominent Democrat, being chosen as a presidential elector from Illinois by that party in 1892. Since 1896 he has been a Republican, with independent proclivities. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and a Mason of high rank, in the fraternity mentioned being identified with Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T. He is prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and is president of the board of trustees of the Evanston Avenue church. In 1885 Mr. Atwood was united in marriage with Miss Minnie P. Best, of Vicksburg, Michigan, and they have become the parents of Ivan J. B., Ephraim H. and Lenna Gertrude Atwood. An able lawyer, a faithful husband and father, a companionable and popular man, and a citizen of broad usefulness—what more can be said in commendation of the life record of an American?

Born of humble parentage on an obscure Minnesota farm, less than thirty years ago, William Samuel Kies, by sheer determination, ability and force of character, has risen to a very high position—that of general attorney in the legal department of one of the greatest railway systems in the world. As a trial lawyer in the domain of corporation litigation he has few superiors at the local bar, and in view of his comparatively short experience as a practicing attorney his progress and standing are somewhat phenomenal. Mr. Kies' place of birth was a farm near Mapleton, Minnesota, and his birthday December 2, 1877, his parents being Christian L. and Bertha A. (Steeps) Kies. His father, a native of Schondorf, Wurtemberg, came to the United States alone at the age of sixteen years, and his death occurred at

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1894. His mother was born on a farm in Winnebago county in 1847, and her death occurred in the same city two years after that of her husband.

Mr. Kies, the only child of this union, was educated at the Oshkosh schools. After graduating from the high school, although only seventeen years of age, he secured the principalship of the public schools at Fredonia, Wisconsin, serving thus for the school year 1894-5, and holding the same position at the head of the Grafton (Wis.) schools in 1895-6. In the latter year he entered the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, finishing the regular four years' course in the classics in three years and receiving the prescribed degree of B. L. But finding his longing for a practical, working education unsatisfied, he entered with his usual vim and determination into the study of the law, and made such rapid and satisfactory progress that he was again able to master a regular course of three years in two, graduating from the law school in 1901 with LL. B. This rapid progress at the Wisconsin State University was the more remarkable in view of the fact that Mr. Kies had been supporting himself since he was fourteen years of age; and his case is another illustration of where necessity has proven the best spur to energies and abilities of a high order, and in which the pressure of circumstances far from discouraging the brave and ardent man has served only to push him on to greater accomplishment. But in order that what the world calls adverse circumstances shall have this inspiring effect the character must be far above the normal in elastic strength and toughness of fiber. These qualities William Kies possessed and evinced them in a striking manner from the time he earned his first money as an Oshkosh newspaper delivery boy, at a dollar and a half a week, until he had attained an assured standing in his profession—and even then, and now, they are his in a more mature and massive measure.

While at the University of Wisconsin he earned his way by acting as business manager of the *Daily Cardinal*, the official organ of the university, and of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*, as well as by the publication for two years of the *Wisconsin Municipalities*. He took high honors in his course, being intercollegiate debater, and, at the time of his graduation, was the orator of his class. Admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1901, in August of that year he came to Chicago, and for a short time was in the law office of Peck, Miller

and Starr. Subsequently, until May 1, 1903, he was connected with the legal department of the Chicago City Railway Company, under John F. Smulski, and in this connection was regarded as one of the most efficient defenders of the city's interests ever associated with that department. His ability as a trial lawyer especially attracted the attention of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and resulted in his resignation of his position in the city attorney's office April 1, 1905, and accepting the office of general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. In this position he is consulting attorney for the claim department and trial attorney for the railroad, also having charge of all the company's attorneys in the state of Illinois. He had entire charge of the preparation of the suit, extending over a year, in the big Northwestern Depot Condemnation case, with N. G. Moore and F. H. Scott as special counsel. This was perhaps the most important condemnation case ever tried in Cook county and the longest in the United States. The trial lasted seven months, and \$5,000,000 worth of property between Clinton, Canal, Madison and Kinzie streets was involved. In three years to date Mr. Kies has not lost a case for the railroad company.

Mr. Kies is a member of the American Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, and the Chicago Law Institute, and stands high personally and professionally among his fellow attorneys. In politics he is an earnest Republican and has taken an active part in the affairs of the party since 1900, during that year being especially prominent in the McKinley campaign throughout Wisconsin. Since that time he has been in urgent demand as a campaign speaker, his style of delivery being easy and attractive, and the subject matter of his speeches clearly, pithily and eloquently presented.

On the 12th of July, 1905, Mr. Kies was united in marriage to Miss Mabel P. Best, of Chicago, daughter of George W. and Bertha D. Best, and to their union was born Margaret Bertha Kies, November 11, 1906. Mr. Kies is a member of the Methodist church, a Master Mason and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Sigma fraternities. He is also a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Germania and Hamilton clubs. To his substantial and brilliant traits as a lawyer, his stanch character as a man, he is possessed of the sociable and attractive qualities of the cultured gentleman, which

union of characteristics has raised him to his present enviable position as a lawyer and a citizen.

James Joseph Barbour, who has won a leading place at the Chicago bar, is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born on the 28th of

JAMES J.
BARBOUR.

December, 1869, and is therefore one of the youngest of the prominent members of the bar. His parents were Rev. H. H. and Frances E. Barbour, and the preference of the son for a professional career was something of a family trait. In pursuance of his father's pastoral duties the family removed to Newark, New Jersey, where, until 1886, James J. received his education through the public and high schools. The combination of practical with literary and oratorical talents inclined him, at quite an early age, to the province of the law as the field of his life work. His educational training for the practice of his profession was received at the Chicago College of Law in 1889-92.

Upon his admission to the bar in 1891 at the age of twenty-one, and prior to the completion of his full collegiate course, Mr. Barbour had become attorney for the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and continued as such until the death of its president, Henry F. Eames, in 1897. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Sleeper, which was dissolved upon the retirement of the latter from practice, since which time Mr. Barbour has been engaged alone in private and official litigation. Mr. Barbour's talents and success as a trial lawyer were recognized by his Republican associates when, in 1904, he was appointed assistant state's attorney by Charles S. Deenen, and later under the administration of John J. Healy, became first assistant.

Within the past few years Mr. Barbour has been the attorney of a number of the most noted cases which have engaged the attention of the public. He prosecuted Inga Hanson, who was convicted of perjury in her suit for damages against the City Railway Company. He was also in charge of the proceedings against George S. McReynolds, for fraudulent transfer and sale of grain covered by warehouse receipts held by Chicago banks to the amount of over \$500,000, and of the suit against William Eugene Brown, the Chicago lawyer, convicted of subornation of perjury and disbarred from practice, for fraudulently obtaining three thousand dollars from the American Trust and Savings Bank. The prosecution of William J. Davis for



James J. Barbour

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manslaughter, in connection with the Iroquois theater fire, the suit being finally tried at Danville, Illinois, and resulting in the discharge of the defendant by the court on technical grounds, was in the hands of Mr. Barbour, as were also the conspiracy cases against John M. Collins, chief of police, and others, for levying campaign assessments against police officers. In the summer of 1906 he assisted Judge Harry Olson in the prosecution of Paul O. Stensland and others for embezzlements from the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. Within the past three years he has tried over fifty murder cases. In the case of *People versus McEwen* he removed the Lipsey habeas corpus case from the superior court of Cook county to the supreme court by certiorari, and there obtained a ruling that nisi prius courts were without jurisdiction to review final judgments in criminal cases by writs of habeas corpus.

On September 1, 1891, Mr. Barbour was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Clayton, their children being Justin F., Heman H. and Elizabeth.

In is an especial pleasure for the editor of a work devoted to the history of Chicago and to a delineation of the citizens who have assisted in its progress, to be able to present the substantial record of a native son, whose parents were, moreover, of the true pioneer stock who accomplished their part in starting the city on its great journey of adventure and accomplishment. Hobart P. Young, assistant state's attorney of Cook county, is a member of the law firm of Alden, Latham and Young. Born in this city, March 31, 1875, he is the son of George W. and Mary (McDonough) Young. His father was born in Utica, New York, in 1843, and in 1852 came to Chicago, where his future wife was born four years before. For a number of years prior to the great fire of 1871, George W. Young was engaged in the hardware business, but is best remembered by Chicagoans for his prominent connection with the railway postal service. From 1871 until his death, January 22, 1907, he was engaged in that service, in charge of the cars running over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system, and the remarkable development in equipment and operation of that branch of the general service came under his direct supervision and was largely due to his efforts and intelligent faithfulness. To this work he gave the best years of his life and was ac-

counted one of the most honorable men ever connected with the railway postal service. The mother of Hobart P. Young is now one of the earliest pioneers living in Chicago, her birth occurring in 1848.

Mr. Young received his primary education in the public schools of Chicago, and his higher literary training at St. Ignatius College, from which, in 1904, he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He immediately entered the law department of the Northwestern University, and after a two-years' course therein obtained his LL. B. in 1906, since which he has been engaged in general and official practice. He received the appointment of assistant state's attorney in February, 1906, and has successfully conducted a number of important cases. Among others were the People of Illinois versus the Illinois Steel Company, which involves one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land valued by experts at \$1,250,000; the People versus John A. Cooke and the People versus Abner Smith. The latter case, which involved malfeasance in office, was the first instance in the history of Cook county in which a judge has been found guilty.

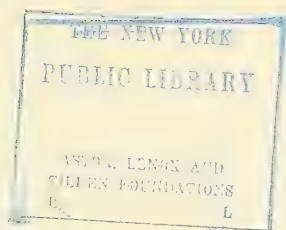
Mr. Young is an active member of the Chicago Bar Association and Legal Club, serving as president of the latter in 1905-06. He is an able and popular young lawyer, and is a welcome member of such clubs as the Chicago Athletic, Glen View Country and Colonial. Unmarried, his residence is still with his mother at the comfortable family home in Chicago, which is a favorite gathering place of not only the younger generation who live in the future, but of many of the city's pioneers who may be pardoned for their somewhat proud review of the past.

Charles W. Vail, clerk of the superior court, one of the old-time residents of the Thirty-second ward and prominent for many years in its political affairs, is a native of Fairbury, Illinois, where his early schooling was obtained. His business course in the Metropolitan Business College of this city, which he took immediately upon his coming to Chicago, fitted him above the average capacity for the business details of commercial life, and for such details as now devolve upon him in the public position which he now holds. An extended experience in the real estate business and confidence in his judgment have resulted in his being sought as appraiser and arbitrator in many large realty transactions in this city and elsewhere.

CHARLES W.
VAIL.



Chas. W. Vail



In the many years in which his position upon the Cook county central committee of the Republican party has kept him in touch with and in the leadership of political affairs of the Thirty-second ward and the Town of Lake he has acquired and has held as close personal friends, it can safely be said, more staunch supporters than any other man who has ever lived in the ward. "Once a friend, always a friend," can be said not only of Mr. Vail himself, but likewise of nearly all who, time and again, have been satisfied to share with him defeat, if defeat came, and whom he has never overlooked in his hard-earned successes and his well-deserved victories.

Starting out in his political activities with an unusual capacity, an aptitude for organization, and with the ability to use forces and men thus organized effectively, and with innate principles and character to dictate and permit only legitimate and honorable courses of action, he has grappled to himself the friends acquired with "hooks of steel," and has added new ones by the score as time has progressed. So true has this been that hardly a man lives in the Thirty-second ward who does not claim "Charley Vail" as his personal friend, however much they may differ politically or otherwise. A happy optimism and an undaunted persistency, which would recognize in defeat only another stepping stone to success, have characterized every step of his political activity, and have enabled him to encourage and retain his loyal and continually increasing following through any and all reverses. Success with him has been synonymous with struggle at every step of the way. Nothing of victory has come easy as it does to many less worthy, or has been thrust upon him, and victory has never meant to him simply personal success. He has made it mean, likewise, success for his friends. The struggles they have shared with him he has rewarded, principal and interest, by making them participants in his own well being.

When political life assumed for him a wider field, and he was awarded the Town of Lake representation upon the Republican county ticket, in the nomination for the responsible office of clerk of the superior court, results showed that his service to the party had been recognized and his popularity had established itself on a firm foundation far outside the boundaries of his own representative district; for with unusually strong entries for public suffrage in the campaign he led the whole field and topped the ticket with the largest

vote received by any candidate. He has now become thoroughly identified with, and a potent factor in, the party councils of the city. A long-time adherent of Governor Deneen, he is now recognized as his personal lieutenant and representative for the entire southwest array of wards, and his ability as a manager to the county campaigns now puts him at the head of many of the active committees of the county organization; never as a figure-head, always as the field officer.

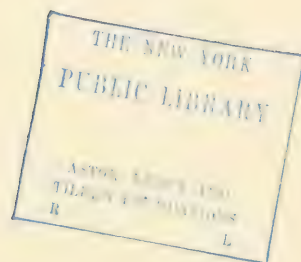
If fealty to party, faithful adherence to, and energetic promotion of, Republican principles, loyalty to political friends, untiring personal effort, unwavering fidelity to the fulfilment of every trust reposed in him, rigid economy and unimpeachable integrity, in the handling of public funds appertaining to his office, a wise and efficient administration of all the affairs of that office and a capable application and devotion of all his abilities in the service of the people constitute any just foundation of merit, then the political future ought to hold much good in store for Charles W. Vail.

Mr. Vail has long been one of the most active members of the executive committee of the Cook county central Republican committee, and represents the Third congressional district upon the Republican state central committee. He is connected with the Chicago Association of Commerce and is president of the Prairie State Coal and Coke Company. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is identified with many fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the North American Union and the "Charles W. Vail Camp" of Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married in 1896 to Miss Clara I. Barton, and has three children, Edna, Charles W. Jr., and Marjorie.

Harry D. Irwin, junior member of the well-known firm of Hoyne, O'Connor and Irwin, and a rising lawyer of the Chicago bar, is a

HARRY D. native of Ohio, born at Scioto Furnace, on the 20th
IRWIN. of February, 1865. The son of Nathan H. and Rachel (Keeran) Irwin, his parents were both natives of the Buckeye state, and his early years were passed amid the iron industries of his native locality, his father being connected with various furnaces of southern Ohio. His father was born at Newark, Ohio, in 1831, and his mother at Utica, that state, five years later. In 1875 the family removed from Ohio to the state of Illi-





Edward C. Higgins

nois, where for several years the elder Irwin was engaged in farming, dying in 1883 at West York, Illinois; the mother resides with her daughter at Terre Haute, Indiana.

The public school systems of Ohio and Illinois furnished Mr. Irwin with his elementary education, and in 1889 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and, while pursuing his professional studies, accomplished considerable special work in the literary line. Prior to his entrance to the university he had studied law for a year in the office of Cullop and Shaw, one of the leading firms of Vincennes and southern Indiana; the result was that he had made such progress as to be able to complete his course in the law school by 1891. In June of that year Mr. Irwin was admitted to both the Michigan and Illinois bars, and in September located in Chicago as an employee of the firm of Hoyne, Follansbee and O'Connor. That co-partnership was dissolved in 1898, and, with the admission of Maclay Hoyne, son of Thomas M. Hoyne, the style became Hoyne, O'Connor and Hoyne, of which firm Mr. Irwin became a partner in 1900. On the first of January, 1907, Maclay Hoyne severed his connection with it, and since then the firm has been known as Hoyne, O'Connor and Irwin.

Mr. Irwin's practice, in connection with the firm mentioned, is of a general nature, and has won him a substantial reputation. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Law Institute and the Legal Club, of which he was president in 1905, and the Masonic fraternity, being identified with the Blue Lodge and Chapter. In politics he is a Republican, but has not been active in any field outside that of his profession. Mr. Irwin was married, in June, 1895, to Miss Alice E. Prevo, of West York, Illinois, and to their union have been born four daughters, Helen, Marian, Louise and Emily.

Edward C. Higgins is a well-known educator in the legal field and enjoys well merited recognition as one of the most capable and

EDWARD C. successful practitioners at the bar of Cook county.
HIGGINS. Although still a comparatively young man, he has
 attained high rank in his profession and the splendid character of his abilities gives every assurance that the future holds for him a distinguished career in the law.

Mr. Higgins was born July 24, 1866, at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, and after graduating at the high school in that city

in 1884, he entered the University of Michigan, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in 1888. After his graduation he remained a year at Ann Arbor doing post-graduate work and collecting material for a text book which was published by the dean of the law faculty.

While Mr. Higgins was pursuing his law studies at the University of Michigan he took and passed an examination held in the spring of 1887 by the board of examiners appointed by the supreme court of the state, and a certificate of admission to the bar was issued to him to take effect upon his becoming of age.

Shortly after completing his studies at Ann Arbor he accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Manistee, Michigan, which resulted in his locating there a few months later and forming a co-partnership for the practice of law with the Hon. Thomas Smurthwaite, one of the leading lawyers of the Michigan bar.

Attracted by the greater opportunities of a large city, Mr. Higgins came to Chicago in 1895 and has since become well known as a successful practitioner and educator. Here, as in Michigan, his superior qualities soon attracted attention and his mental attainments and legal learning were quickly recognized in the profession and by the public. Since coming to Chicago he has been associated in practice with the Hon. William J. Hynes, one of Chicago's most celebrated lawyers. Mr. Higgins is a member of the faculty of the Chicago-Kent College of law, succeeding the late Chief Justice Bailey as professor of common law pleading and practice in the year 1895, shortly after his arrival in Chicago. During the time he has been teaching this intricate branch of the law he has established a high reputation as an authority upon the subject, and each year his course at the law school is attended by many students from other schools, as well as by practicing lawyers who seek to avail themselves of the superior advantages that are to be derived from this course as conducted by Mr. Higgins. He also delivers courses of lectures from time to time at Notre Dame University, Indiana, and upon several occasions he has been offered professorships in colleges in different parts of the country which he has been obliged to decline because they would take him away from his practice in Chicago. For a number of years he has done a great deal of legal work for the Chicago City Railway Company, and is recognized at the bar as one

of that great corporation's most effective trial lawyers. It is seldom that a member of his profession combines in such a marked degree the best qualities of the practitioner and the instructor as Mr. Higgins.

In 1898 Edward C. Higgins was united in marriage with Miss Helen Kelly, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and their three children are Clarence A., Wilhelmina Lucile and Eileen Theodora Higgins. In his political affiliations Mr. Higgins is a Republican, but has never been attracted beyond the limits of his profession, finding that its studies and practical duties have always given full expression to his ambition. He is a member of the Edgewater Country Club and also of the Knights of Columbus, but his greatest enjoyments, aside from his professional duties, are found by him with his family in his pleasant home at 2475 Magnolia avenue.

Of the younger generation of lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar, none have a brighter future, judging from the past, than Vin-

VINCENT J. WALSH. cent J. Walsh, junior member of the prominent firm of Peckham, Packard, ApMadoc and Walsh.

He himself is a native of Chicago, born September 12, 1875, and reared and educated amid the inspiring and energizing influences of the city's life. Of his parents, James and Mary E. (Sheahan) Walsh, the father was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and in 1845—then about five years of age—was brought to Canada. In 1867, still a young man, he became a resident of Chicago, was for many years identified with the construction and operation of railway properties, and is now living here in retirement. The mother was born in Washington, D. C.

Primarily, Mr. Walsh was educated in the Jesuit schools, and for his more advanced mental training entered St. Ignatius College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of A. B. In the following year he became a student at the law school of Harvard University, from which, at the completion of his course in 1898, he received the degree of LL. B. In December of that year he was admitted to the Illinois bar, being a clerk and assistant in the office of Green, Honore and Peters from November, 1898, to June, 1902. From the latter date until July 1, 1903, he engaged in an independent practice, becoming then a member of the firm of Peckham, Smith, Packard and ApMadoc. Upon the death of Mr. Smith in 1906 the firm was reorganized as Peckham, Packard, ApMadoc and Walsh.

Mr. Walsh is engaged in the general practice of his profession, while the firm of which he is a member are attorneys for the First National Bank of Chicago. His substantial standing is shown in that he served as vice president of the Legal Club in 1906-07, being also an active member of the Law Club, University Club, Union and Harvard clubs. His politics is Democratic, but he has never made them prominent in his citizenship. Personally he is social and domestic, the latter trait of his character being in process of marked development through his marriage, July 3, 1906, to Miss Julia Cudahy, daughter of John and Margaret O. Cudahy, of Chicago.

Clarence A. Knight, an acknowledged leader among the corporation lawyers of the west, is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, born on the 28th of October, 1853, and his preliminary education was acquired in the common schools, being supplemented by a course in the Cook County Normal School. After teaching country school, Mr. Knight was drawn into the energetic whirl of Chicago life, locating in the city in April, 1872. He began the study of law in the office of Spafford, McDaid and Wilson, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1874, passing his examination before the supreme court of Illinois at Ottawa. For one year thereafter he remained identified with his former instructors and then formed a partnership with Mr. McDaid under the firm name of McDaid and Knight, and in 1879 was appointed assistant city attorney by Julius S. Grinnell. Five years later (1884) upon the election of Mr. Grinnell as state's attorney, Mayor Harrison appointed Mr. Knight attorney to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Grinnell, and upon the election of Hempstead Washburne as city attorney Mr. Knight was appointed assistant city attorney. In 1887 he was made assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Roche, and July 1, 1889, he resigned and formed a partnership with Paul Brown under the firm name of Knight and Brown, thus rounding out ten years of invaluable service with the municipal law department. During this period he put through a vast amount of important business. One of the vital measures which he incorporated into the laws of the state was that providing for the annexation of territory adjoining the city. An act looking to that end was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and Mr. Knight was then selected to prepare a new measure to cover the case; this he did, and it was passed

by the legislature in 1889. In June of that year, under the provisions of this law, Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson, the Town of Lake and portions of Cicero, were annexed to Chicago.

In July, 1889, Mr. Knight resigned as assistant corporation counsel and engaged in the private practice of his profession, under the firm name of Knight and Brown. In 1893 the senior member was appointed general counsel for the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, and in April, 1897, to a like position with the Union



CLARENCE A. KNIGHT.

Elevated Railway Company, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad and all the surface electric lines connecting with the North and West Chicago Street railways. Perhaps his most noteworthy service in this capacity was the litigation which he conducted over the right to build the Loop elevated railroad on Lake and Van Buren streets and Wabash and Fifth avenues. This he handled with the decision, good judgment and professional force which have marked his career as a private practitioner, a representative of the city and an advocate

of transportation improvements. Mr. Knight is president of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated road, which office in connection with his legal identification with other lines mentioned, makes him one of the strongest factors in Chicago in the management and development of the transportation systems of the municipality. In 1903 the firm of Knight and Brown was discontinued, after which the senior practiced alone until November, 1904, when he associated himself with the late Hon. George W. Brown, the firm thereby remaining Knight and Brown.

In 1877 Mr. Knight married Miss Dell Brown, daughter of Dr. H. T. Brown, of McHenry, Illinois, and their children are Bessie and James H. Knight. Mr. Knight has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar of Chevalier Bayard Commandery. He also belongs to the Royal League and is a member of the Union League and the South Shore Country clubs.

Carl Richard Chindblom, a member of the Chicago bar since 1900, is prominent in affairs, widely known as a public speaker, and wields a large influence in Swedish-American circles. Of Swedish parentage, he was born in Chicago, December 21, 1870. His parents, who have lived in Chicago nearly forty years, are Carl P. Chindblom, a tailor by trade, and Mrs. Christina C. Chindblom, nee Engel, both of whom came to this city from Åsbo, Östergötland, Sweden. The son studied in the public schools of this city and also attended a private school for the study of the Swedish language. In September, 1884, he was enrolled as a student in the academic department of Augustana College, at Rock Island, Illinois, graduating from this institution with the degree of A. B. in May, 1890. Continuing his studies, he engaged in various employments until the fall of 1893, when he accepted a position as teacher in the Martin Luther College, an institution then just opening in Chicago. He severed his connection with this institution in 1896, having in the meantime received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. In January, 1897, he enrolled as a student in the Kent College of Law in Chicago, and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1898. Despite this rapid recognition of his qualifications, the law required three full years of study for admission to the bar, and he continued preparation for the legal profession until the spring of 1900, when, upon

examination before the state board, he was admitted to practice. Since that time he has practiced law in Chicago, and has offices at the present time at 160 Washington street (suite 807-811). For several years he has been secretary and attorney for the First Swedish Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Chindblom's ability as a public speaker and his activity in political and public affairs has often brought him before the public to make addresses on festival and other occasions, not only in Chicago, but at other places in Illinois and in other states. He is a Republican in politics and has done much campaign work in his home city and state and elsewhere. In the fall of 1894 his services were engaged by the Republican state committee of Michigan, and in the campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900 he did service as political speaker for both the Illinois state and National Republican committees, speaking in both the English and Swedish languages. Mr. Chindblom was in 1903 elected president of the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois. He is a member of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran church and of several fraternal and social organizations. He is a member of St. Bernard Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine.

He has served on the board of directors of Augustana College and Theological Seminary, also on that of the North Star Benefit Association, with head office at Moline, Illinois. He was one of the committee which reorganized the present Scandia Life Insurance Company. Early in 1906 Mr. Chindblom was appointed attorney for the state board of health, by Governor Deneen, and in the fall of the same year was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Chindblom married, April 27, 1907, Miss Christine M. Nilsson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar Nilsson, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Chindblom is an accomplished pianist. They reside at 614 Foster avenue.

Albert N. Eastman, senior member of the law firm of Eastman, Eastman and White, has been actively connected with the Chicago bar for twenty-two years, during which period he has gained a substantial reputation as a close student of the law and a painstaking, able and strictly reliable lawyer. He is also a Republican of advanced position, and

is a strong factor in the work of the Hamilton Club, of which he is a life member. He was formerly president and for several years director of the Lincoln Club, another influential political organization of the west, similar to the Hamilton Club.

Mr. Eastman is a native of Ohio, born in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, October 17, 1864, and is a representative of a pioneer family of the Buckeye state. The first member of the Eastman family to settle in America came to this country in 1632. The grandparents of Albert N. Eastman were Porter G. and Phoebe Eastman, who were early settlers of the Western Reserve of Ohio, the former becoming a wealthy citizen of that section of the state. He gave his influential support to all educational and moral movements and institutions, within the scope of his powers and of which his good judgment approved. He was also a staunch Abolitionist at a time when his opinions were by no means popular, and proved his faith by his works in the conduct of the far-famed and widely extended "underground railway."

The parents of Albert N. Eastman, Henry A. and Sarah F. (Parrish) Eastman, removed to Chicago with their family in 1872, but four years later returned to their Ohio home. This was not the elder Eastman's first venture into the western metropolis. An old miner of 1852 and one of the first to prospect the famous Virginia district, he returned east in the early sixties, came to Chicago and, in connection with his two cousins, founded a branch of Eastman's Business College. In 1872 he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, but decided to spend the last years of his life in the state to which he was so attached by family ties and associations.

Albert N. Eastman, however, decided otherwise. He was educated in the public schools and Academy of Kingsville, Ohio, in the high school of Ashtabula, that state, and under the direction of Rev. Joseph N. McGiffert, a prominent minister of that place, under whose careful instruction he completed a collegiate course. Thus possessed of a broad general knowledge, he came to Chicago to penetrate and master the intricacies of the law. His first experience as a law student was obtained in the office of Smith and Helmer, and, having passed a creditable examination before the state supreme court, sitting at Ottawa, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1887. In the following September he entered the office of Weighley, Bulkley

and Gray, becoming a partner of the firm in 1894. In May, 1895, the association was dissolved, and with the senior member Mr. Eastman formed the firm of Weighley and Eastman, which, in turn, was dissolved in June, 1896. Since that time Mr. Eastman has practiced alone and in connection with his present associates, under the firm name of Eastman, Eastman and White. During the last nine years, in addition to his regular practice, he has given a large portion of his time to corporation work. He has also organized many corporations, quite a number of which constitute the controlling power in their line. In many of these companies Mr. Eastman acts both as director and general counsel.

Few men are more widely known among the general practitioners of the country than Mr. Eastman, as, among many other activities, he enjoys an influential participation in the affairs of the Commercial Law League of America. This is an organization composed of several thousand lawyers of the United States and Canada, and, with the American Bar Association (of which he is also an active member) is the leading professional organization of the country. While devoting his energies and abilities to the interests of the league, until last year Mr. Eastman refused to accept office, but in 1907, by a unanimous vote, he was elected president.

Albert N. Eastman was married in July, 1889, to Miss Myrta E. Hopkins, daughter of William L. Hopkins, and granddaughter of Alden W. Walker, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Ashtabula county, Ohio, where Mrs. Eastman was born. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, namely: Walker P. and Frances E. The family home is in Edgewater, Chicago. Mr. Eastman is a leader in the work of the Edgewater Presbyterian church, of which for seven years he has been a member and a trustee, having also served as president of the board of trustees for several years. Mr. Eastman is a member of the International Law Association, Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association; is also a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, Columbia Chapter No. 202, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple, all of Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Automobile Club; is identified with the Country and Golf clubs of Edgewater, and has been president of the former, which is one of the

largest and most prominent clubs of the city. He is also a life member of the Chicago Press Club.

Horace Hawes Martin, of the leading and substantial law firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen and Martin, is a son of the Empire state, and was born at Olean, Cattaraugus county, on the 24th of September, 1855. He entered Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and continued there the education begun in the public schools of New York state. After his graduation from Racine College he was offered the position of instructor therein, and was thus engaged for three years.

In the imparting of knowledge to others, Mr. Martin secured the double advantage of the more firmly implanting it in his own mind, as well of securing the means to carry out his cherished ambition of adding a legal education to his literary acquirements. In 1877 he entered the Harvard Law School, and three years later obtained his professional degree of LL. B. The year of his graduation from Harvard (1880) he located in Chicago, and, upon his admission to the Illinois bar, entered the law office of the late Hon. William C. Goudy. There he remained for some time, his next connection being with Dexter, Herrick and Allen, in whose employ he remained for five years. After practicing alone for about the same length of time Mr. Martin became a member of the firm of Swift, Campbell, Jones and Martin, and since 1896 has been a representative in the well-known co-partnership of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen and Martin, general practitioners.

Mr. Martin is one of the leading office lawyers in Chicago, and enters into the preparation of cases with a thoroughness and a breadth of view, which have generally proved assurances of success in the court room, whether the campaign is one of offense or defense. He is a man of broad literary culture, deep legal knowledge and keen practical insight, and as such is a noticeably strong element in the continued advancement of his firm. Professionally, he is identified with the American and Chicago Bar Associations and the Law Club, and also belongs to the University, Caxton and Onwentsia clubs. He is also in close touch with the musical and intellectual advancement of Chicago, being a member of the reorganized Thomas Orchestra, and of the Newberry Library.

On November 18, 1892, Mr. Martin married Miss Florence Eve-

lyn Durkee, of Buffalo, New York, and they reside at Lake Forest. In politics he was formerly a Cleveland Democrat, but is now a conservative Republican.

Senior member of the firm of Gorham and Wales and a rising and able lawyer of Chicago, Sidney Smith Gorham is a native of Vermont, born in Rutland county, November 6, 1874. He is a son of Frank E. and Mary J. (Smith) Gorham, the father dying at Rutland, that county, when he was about forty-five years of age, while the mother resides at Lagrange, Illinois. Mr. Gorham obtained his education in the country schools of his native county and at the Rutland graded schools. In 1890, at the age of fifteen years, he became a resident of Chicago, and in 1894 graduated from the Chicago College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in 1895.

From July, 1890, until his admission to the bar in 1895, Mr. Gorham was employed as a clerk in the office of Mills and Ingham, and after Mr. Ingham's death he remained in the employ of Luther Laflin Mills. For the eight years immediately following his admission to the bar he practiced alone. On December 1, 1903, he entered into a partnership with his former employer, Luther Laflin Mills, and the latter's son, Matthew, under the name of Mills, Gorham and Mills. After withdrawing from the firm on July 1, 1905, Mr. Gorham practiced alone until May, 1906, when he associated himself with Henry W. Wales under the present style of Gorham and Wales, with offices in the New York Life building. The firm engages in a general civil practice.

Mr. Gorham is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and is also identified with the Chicago Athletic Association, Lagrange Country, Illini Country, Hinsdale Golf and the Chicago Automobile clubs, as well as with the state and national organizations devoted to the latter sport. Mr. Gorham is one of the most enthusiastic automobilists in the west. He has served as secretary of the Chicago Automobile Club for four terms, has been president of the Illinois State Automobile Association for two terms, and has been honored with the secretaryship of the American Automobile Association for one term. In 1906 he was a member of the Vanderbilt cup commission. He has always taken a deep interest in good roads movements and in state laws tending to advance the best interests of automobiling.

As the representative of the Illinois motorists, he attended the legislative session of 1905, and largely through his efforts a bill was passed similar in its provisions to the present statute, but the measure was vetoed by Governor Deneen. Again, at the session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly, in 1907, he was delegated to look after the interests of the motoring fraternity of the state. He prepared the statute "defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same, and uniform rules regulating the use and speed thereof," which passed the legislature and became the present law without the governor's signature. To Mr. Gorham's car was assigned No. 1 by the secretary of state.

On July 15, 1896, Mr. Gorham was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Genevieve Willett, daughter of Consider H. and Lois A. Willett. One child of their family is living, Sidney S. Gorham, Jr.

John McRae Cameron, member of the law firm of Custer and Cameron, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, on the 18th of September, 1867, son of Neil and Mary (McRae) Cameron.

JOHN M. CAMERON. Early in his life the family removed to Chicago, in whose grammar and high schools he received his education preparatory to the study of the law.

When admitted to the Illinois bar in 1889 Mr. Cameron was a clerk in the law office of Campbell and Custer and remained with that firm until the death of William J. Campbell in 1896, after which he continued his connection with the new firm of Custer, Goddard and Griffin. In 1903 he became actively identified with Jacob R. Custer and Joseph A. Griffin in the formation of the firm of Custer, Griffin and Cameron, and since May 1, 1908, has remained in practice with Mr. Custer under the style of Custer and Cameron. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association, the Riverside Golf Club and the Church Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; in politics a Republican, and in his religious faith an Episcopalian.

On New Year's day of 1895 Mr. Cameron was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Iverson and they have had three children—Alan C., Juliette A. and Anita C.—of whom the second named is deceased. From 1869 to 1896 Mr. Cameron lived in Chicago, but since the latter year his home has been in Riverside, of which village he was a trustee from 1901 to 1905, and was elected president in 1905

and re-elected in 1907. Otherwise, he has never been an office holder or candidate for any public position.

The law practice of Mr. Cameron has not been confined to any special or narrow field, but has been of a broad and general character, and his advice is sought by a number of the leading business interests of Chicago.

Howard O. Sprogle, LL. B., J. B., was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1855. While still a little boy his parents removed to Philadelphia, and later to Illinois, where his father was engaged in business as a banker. He was educated at St. Ignatius College and the old Chicago University. After a year spent in Europe he took up the study of law in the office of Hoyne, Horton and Hoyne, Chicago, concluding his law studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in January, 1878, and began the practice of law. In 1879 Mr. Sprogle went to Denver, Colorado, where he became assistant district attorney. He was acting district attorney at Leadville during the height of that great mining camp's boom. After the several years in Colorado he returned to Philadelphia and later practiced in Virginia for a while.

In 1890 Mr. Sprogle married Ema Katherine Hopson of Chicago. In 1893 he removed with his family from Philadelphia to Chicago. When Charles S. Deneen was elected state's attorney in 1896 Mr. Sprogle became assistant state's attorney and for seven years was in charge of the grand juries, besides being engaged in trial work. In 1903 he was nominated for the circuit court bench and was defeated with the rest of the Republican ticket at the judicial election that year. At the end of the same year he resigned from the state's attorney's office and engaged in private practice. He was also on the independent judicial ticket, headed by ex-judge Gwynne Garnett, for the municipal bench in 1906.

Many of the provisions of the new municipal code were drafted by Mr. Sprogle at the request of the Civic Federation, and the compilers of the code. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation for several years and in that connection has been identified with the proposed legislation for jury and revenue reform. He is professor of the law of crimes at the Chicago Law

School and assistant professor of medical jurisprudence at the American College of Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. Spragle is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and of the Chicago Bar Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine. His family consists of a wife and three children, two daughters and a son.

William Sidney Elliott, Jr., was one of the ablest, most successful and kindly lawyers ever engaged in the practice of criminal law in Chicago. Quiet, determined and industrious, at the same time a brilliant and original speaker, he possessed a convincing directness, which made him a remarkable advocate and a strong citizen of Chicago. Mr. Elliott was a native of Niles, Michigan, son of William Sidney and Caroline (Morse) Elliott, and was born at Niles, Michigan, on the 1st of May, 1849. One of his famous ancestors was John Eliot, the Indian missionary.

When he was eight years of age his parents moved from Michigan to Quincy, Illinois, where he received an education in the public schools and at a local academy. At the age of sixteen he was obliged to leave school and take a clerkship in a Quincy bank, which he held for about four years. Coming to Chicago in March, 1869, he immediately secured a position with the old State Insurance Company. At the end of a year's service with that company, the young man opened an office of his own in the line of insurance brokerage. For ten years thereafter he conducted one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises of the kind in the city. As his financial condition now enabled him to prepare himself for a legal career, and his inclination in that direction had been warmly encouraged by Luther Laflin Mills, his friend, in 1879 he entered the office of the late Emery A. Storrs to take up his professional studies. He continued there for three years as a student, in 1882 was admitted to the Illinois bar and was at once received into partnership by his former preceptor. Quite dissimilar in temperament, but close friends and unfeigned admirers of each other's distinctive abilities, the two formed an ideal firm, and continued associated until Mr. Storrs's death in 1887.

Soon after the death of his friend and partner Mr. Elliott was appointed assistant state's attorney under Judge Longenecker, and dur-

ing the five years in which he held the office he conducted nearly six thousand cases. This is considered the best record yet made in the conduct of that office, and his resignation called forth the warmest words of praise and regret from the bench, bar and press of the city. Despite his notable successes of later years, there was probably no lawyer in Chicago who assumed more cases for the conduct of which he neither asked nor expected financial compensation.

Mr. Elliott's manner of pleading a case differed greatly from the ordinary. He rarely prepared a brief or quoted authorities, but depended largely upon gaining the sympathy of the judge and jury by the intrinsic merits of his cause. He made the case of his client a personal one with each juror, compelling him to feel that it was his own, and when he had finished the jury was won as a body. Perhaps his magnetic influence did not wholly lie in what he said, for, associated with his words were a splendid physique and a glowing countenance which few could resist. Mr. Elliott's death occurred on the 23rd of February, 1908, at his residence, No. 767 West Adams street.

The deceased was one of the early promoters of the Apollo Music Club of Chicago, whose fame became widely extended. He was a favored leader in the fraternities, having been a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner; regent of Garden City Council, Royal Arcanum; president of Stephen A. Douglas Council, National Union; archon of Alpha Council, Royal League; first chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America. He was an earnest and an active Republican, and a remarkably strong campaign orator, but never held office. He was also a member of the Illinois, Menoken, Marquette, Hamilton and Lincoln clubs.

On the 14th of October, 1871, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Alinda Caroline Harris, daughter of James and Salome Harris, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and the children born to them are as follows: Lorenzo B., Daniel Morse, Emery S., Jessie Florence, Berdie Leon and Charles Summer (now deceased). The widow and five children survive the death of their beloved and honored husband and father, two of the sons, Lorenzo B. and Daniel M. Elliott, being practicing lawyers and for a number of years associated with the elder under the firm name of W. S. Elliott and Sons.

Perhaps no name is better known in the legal profession of Cook county than is the name of the subject of this sketch, Hon. William

WILLIAM J. J. Hynes. For over thirty years he has held a commanding position at the bar in the city of Chicago, and his fame as a great trial lawyer has extended

generally throughout the country. His skill as a cross-examiner, and the convincing style of his eloquence as a pleader at the bar have been the subjects of comment and admiration among his professional brethren for many years. Indeed, it is a circumstance worthy of note, that while Mr. Hynes' professional duties have brought him constantly into the activities of trial work where controversy and contention between opposing counsel necessarily prevail, his greatest admirers, among his professional brethren, have been those who at one time and another have had occasion to meet him at the bar and feel the force of his power as opposing counsel in the case.

Mr. Hynes, like so many of our great lawyers, is a native of the Emerald Isle—"the land of wit, wisdom and eloquence," having been born at Kilkee, in the county Clare, on the 31st day of March, 1842, and was the only son of Thomas and Catherine (O'Shea) Hynes. His father, who was a well-known architect and builder, died when he was six years old, and five years later (1853) his mother brought the family to the United States, settling at Springfield, Massachusetts. Here the boy regularly attended school until the necessity of assisting in the support of the family compelled him to seek employment, which he found in the office of the *Springfield Republican*, a well-known newspaper of that place. The fact that he was thus obliged by a sense of duty to give up school and seek employment did not force him to abandon his purpose of acquiring an education or discourage him in his plan to ultimately fit himself for the legal profession, and consequently, while he was thus engaged in the newspaper office and advancing step by step in newspaper work, he was likewise engaged in pursuing his school studies outside of working hours, and by his industry and aptitude he was able to complete the regular high school course, while continuing his employment in the newspaper office. The advantage to one who is equal to it of thus combining a regular course of study with newspaper work, which is in itself both educational and practical, is apparent, and found marked expression in the subsequent life of this young man, who thus early

learned that the things worth having are worth striving for, and that the efforts put forth in surmounting obstacles give increased strength to the forces that produce success.

The responsibilities that rested upon his young shoulders at this time prevented him from immediately continuing his studies for admission to the bar, so he continued for the time in newspaper work, in which field of endeavor his splendid abilities gained him wide recognition as a clear thinker and forceful writer upon the current topics of the day.

It was during this period of his career that he developed the great powers of oratory for which he has since become noted, and although quite young in years, acquired an extensive reputation as an orator of great force and persuasive power. His ambition, however, was centered upon the practice of the law as his life work, and as soon as he found his way clear to do so, he laid down his newspaper work and entered the Columbian University Law School, at Washington, D. C., where he pursued his legal studies with the same diligence that marked his previous studies, until his admission to the bar in 1870.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Hynes, following the custom of young lawyers of that day, turned his face to the west in search of "an opening," and finally located at Little Rock, Arkansas, as a likely place in which to "hang out his shingle." Here his talents met with immediate recognition, and it was not long before he was in the enjoyment of a good law practice, and at the same time actively engaged in politics, as was the practice of lawyers in those days.

Mr. Hynes had always been a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, and heartily endorsed the movement headed by such men as the great editor of the *New York Tribune*, Charles Sumner, and Carl Schurz. He became very prominent in support of the reform movement headed by these great men, which led to his being nominated and elected in 1872 upon the Greeley ticket as a congressman-at-large from the state of Arkansas. In 1874 he was re-elected to Congress by popular vote of the electors of the district created by the legislature, but a so-called constitutional convention called by the deposed Governor Baxter passed an ordinance restricting the state, and his "government," supported by an armed force, refused and

failed to return the votes cast in the legislative district, thus depriving Mr. Hynes of the legal evidence of his election.

With the broadening of his experience he felt, after his term in Congress, that he would like a wider field in which to pursue the practice of his profession, and while he was considering whether he should locate in New York City or Chicago, he received and accepted an invitation to come to Chicago and deliver a Memorial Day address. The encouragement that he received on that occasion to locate in Chicago determined his mind in favor of the latter city, and he accordingly came here in 1875, and formed a partnership with the late Chief Justice Walter B. Scates. He was subsequently for several years at the head of the firm of Hynes, English & Dunne. The great success that has crowned his efforts as a lawyer since coming to Chicago can certainly leave no room for regret on his part, although it is fair to presume that his high talents and capabilities would have brought him equal, if not greater, success in the great metropolis of the east, had fortune turned him thither.

His success at the bar in Cook county was almost immediate. At the time he came here there was a coterie of lawyers practicing at the bar, whose great legal acumen, eloquence and brilliancy of wit made it seem as though there was little room at the top of the profession for another, and yet, within a short time after Mr. Hynes' advent, it was made manifest to all that a new star had been added to the brilliant galaxy that was destined to shine with undimmed luster long after the others, one by one, had ceased to illumine the profession. To enumerate all of the interesting cases in which Mr. Hynes took a leading part as counsel on one side or the other since coming to Chicago would be to catalogue a majority of the celebrated cases that have been tried in and around Cook county during the last thirty years. Although devoting himself chiefly to civil practice he has equally distinguished himself in both the criminal and civil courts, and has displayed rare skill in the handling of litigation, whatever happened to be its nature.

During the past twenty years or more he has been the leading trial lawyer of the Chicago City Railway Company and is the attorney of record for that corporation in all of its vast amount of litigation. In times past some of the cases which are still well remembered by the public, in which Mr. Hynes took a distinguished part as counsel

are the C. B. & Q. R. R. dynamiters case, and the first trial of the Dr. Cronin murder case, in both of which cases Mr. Hynes was leading counsel for the state. And within the last couple of years some of the cases which attracted wide attention are the beef trust case and the John R. Walsh case in the federal courts, in both of which he appeared for the defense, and the condemnation proceedings involving millions of dollars instituted by the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. for the condemnation of land for the site for its new depot, in which litigation he appeared for the railroad company.

While Mr. Hynes has devoted himself to the practice of his profession he has always taken a keen interest in the land of his birth, and from his early youth he has been prominently identified with movements in this country and Ireland seeking the freedom of his native home from English misrule. In times past his oratory was never quite so eloquent as when he was upon the rostrum pleading Ireland's cause, and during the activity of the Irish movement in this country some years ago, his voice was heard in behalf of Ireland in every part of the country. He freely gave his heart and talents to what he believed to be a just cause, and still has an abiding faith that he will live to see the hope of his youth fulfilled and Ireland take her place among the nations of the world.

In religious affiliation Mr. Hynes has always been and is a devout and consistent member of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to a number of social organizations and clubs, among which may be mentioned the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Golf Club and the Chicago Historical Society, in most of which he has served in an official capacity.

Mr. Hynes was married in September, 1871, to Miss Jennie Way, daughter of Judge George B. Way, of Ohio, and his domestic life has always been in keeping with his high character as a citizen and a man.

Sidney Corning Eastman, who has been a member of the Chicago bar since the 4th of July, 1876, was born in a house on Dearborn street, where the *Tribune* building now stands, on January 26, 1850. Of New England Puritan ancestry, his father was Zebina Eastman, originally from North Amherst, Massachusetts, and long prominent in public and business affairs in Chicago. Zebina Eastman was one of the pio-

neers of the Chicago press and a leader in the anti-slavery movement in the northwest. He edited the *Western Citizen* between 1840 and 1850. His mother was Mary Jane Corning, of Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Eastman first attended school in the Jones school, on Harrison street, where many other well-known Chicagoans learned their first lessons. In 1861, his father having been appointed consul at Bristol, England, by President Lincoln, he lived in that city until 1869 and in the meantime prepared for college. One winter was spent in study at Geneva, Switzerland. On his return to the United States he entered Michigan University and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1873. He then took up the study of law, at first in the office of Gookins and Roberts, and later with the late Judge Daniel L. Shorey, being admitted to the Illinois bar on July 4, 1876. In December, 1898, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the federal judicial district of Northern Illinois, and has served since by reappointments from Judges C. C. Kohl-saat, Kenesaw M. Landis, and S. H. Bethea. Mr. Eastman was one of the founders of the Chicago Union League Club, and is also a member of the Hamilton, the Glen View Golf, Caxton, Law and Church clubs, and the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and the Cook County Bar Association; also a member of the Psi Upsilon Society of Michigan University. Mr. Eastman married, June 9, 1886, Miss Charlotte Hall, daughter of Israel Hall, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their home is in Kenilworth.

Charles Henry Aldrich, ex-solicitor general of the United States, has for more than twenty years been a leading practitioner of the

CHARLES H. Aldrich. Chicago bar and has long been placed among the lawyers of national repute. He was born on a farm in Lagrange county, Indiana, son of Hamilton M.

and Harriet (Sherwood) Aldrich. The years of his early youth were spent in farm work and in acquiring an education such as was afforded by the district schools of agricultural communities, but when he was sixteen his parents determined to give their children better educational advantages than these, and for this purpose removed to Orland, Steuben county, Indiana.

As Charles H. was of an especially studious temperament, the placing of such superior opportunities within his reach proved detrimental to his health and, fearing the consequences, his father refused



Charles F. Hennrich.

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to furnish him with the means for pursuing a college course. But the determined and ambitious youth left home, worked for his board, prepared for college, and had partially completed his course at the University of Michigan, when an interested friend advanced him sufficient funds to finish it without subjecting himself to such a continuous strain, and continued his practical assistance during the course of his professional studies. Mr. Aldrich finished his classical course at the University of Michigan in 1875 and in 1893 his alma mater conferred upon him the second degree, that of Master of Arts. Admitted to the bar in 1876, he commenced the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and at once won a good standing. At this period of his career he was honored with the friendship of such distinguished members of the Indiana bar as Thomas A. Hendricks, Colonel Abram Hendricks, Benjamin Harrison, W. H. H. Miller, Joseph E. McDonald, John M. Butler, Oscar B. Hord, Noble E. Butler, W. P. Fishback, R. S. Taylor and Allen Zollars. In 1884 he was urged to become a candidate for the office of attorney general of Indiana and, although he made no canvass in his own behalf, he lacked but a few votes of receiving the nomination.

In April, 1886, Mr. Aldrich came to Chicago, and by tacit consent took his place among the leading lawyers of the western metropolis. In 1890 he was appointed special counsel for the United States in its Pacific railroad litigations, growing out of the so-called Anderson act. He was successful in both cases, which he argued in the circuit courts of Nebraska and California, being opposed by some of the leading counsel of the country, and the notable outcome led to his selection as solicitor general of the United States to succeed William H. Taft, who, in 1891, was appointed a judge of the United States court of appeals. In the position named Mr. Aldrich's name is especially associated with the famous Chinese, Cherokee and Hat-trimming cases, in two of which he won decided victories in the face of masterly opposition, and in the other his argument was said by a member of the supreme court to have been one of the most noteworthy ever addressed to that tribunal. The opinion prepared by Mr. Aldrich upon the power of the national government in matters of public health and quarantine regulations, and also that on the scope and effect of the election law, showed a broad grasp of facts and principles and met the cordial approval of those most competent to judge,

while his opinion that the administration might issue bonds to maintain resumption and keep the money of the United States at par, was practically adopted and acted upon during President Cleveland's second administration. Since retiring from the office of solicitor general to engage in private practice, Mr. Aldrich has been several times retained by the United States in important and intricate litigation, and his large practice is now almost confined to the federal courts. He also participated in the discussion of the constitutional questions growing out of the war with Spain and won notable victories in the Insular and Kepner cases. His reputation is national and his leadership is acknowledged by the professional associations with which he is identified, such as the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association.

Although the scope of his professional work has always been broad, Mr. Aldrich has given close consideration to the civic, social and municipal problems of his resident city. Since coming to Chicago he has been a member of the Civic Federation and has never omitted an opportunity to do what he could toward the improvement of the municipality. Both on local and national issues he believes that the most good comes from a consistent support of the Republican party. He is a leading member of the Union League, of which he has served as vice president. On the 13th of October, 1875, Mr. Aldrich was united in marriage with Miss Helen Roberts and they are the parents of three children, who have been most carefully educated in the best schools of this country.

Frank Ira Bennett, for the past ten years representative of the Seventh ward in the city council, and as chairman of the finance

FRANK I. committee being the most powerful member of that
BENNETT. body, well known in real estate and business affairs,
 was born on a farm in Henry county, Illinois, near

Galva, October 17, 1858. His father was the late John I. Bennett, for many years one of the leading members of the Illinois bar, moving from Galva to Chicago, and for a long time was master in chancery in the United States courts and held other positions of honor and trust. His wife was Maria E. (Reynolds) Bennett.

Frank I. Bennett spent most of his boyhood in a country town, where he developed a fondness for outdoor life and sports that has never deserted him. The public schools at Galva and of Hyde Park,



Frank A. Bennett



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Chicago, gave him most of his educational advantages, and after graduation from the Hyde Park high school in 1877 he entered his father's office and began the study of law. He attended lectures at the Union College of Law in 1879, and on examination was admitted to the bar in 1880. Mr. Bennett has lived in Chicago since 1872, and was in active practice until 1890. Since then he has done only an office practice, and gives his attention to the duties of public office and real estate business. On the south side Mr. Bennett has been a leader in promoting the real estate activity and in laying out new subdivisions. He has constructed over 450 homes in Chicago, most of them in the Hyde Park district. He served as assessor for the town of Hyde Park in 1888, and was first elected to the city council in 1897, having recently entered upon his sixth term of service. During his career as alderman he has served as chairman of the judiciary, local transportation and the finance committees, the three most important committees of the council. He has always allied himself with the progressive and really public-spirited element of the council, and by his influence and active efforts has helped in converting the council to a clean, representative civic body. In politics he is Republican.

Mr. Bennett has had membership relations with the Union League, the Hyde Park, the Kenwood, the Woodlawn Park, and Hamilton clubs, the Chicago Bar Association, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Hyde Park. He married, in 1884, Miss Anna H. Cortright, daughter of Lewis D. and Melicent G. Cortright, old citizens of Chicago. Their two children are Lewis C., born in 1885, and now attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, and Ira F., born in 1888, and attending Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

John Paulsen Ahrens, LL. B., for over thirty years engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, was born near Hamburg, Germany, on the 1st of October, 1851. His parents, Edward A.

JOHN P.
AHRENS.

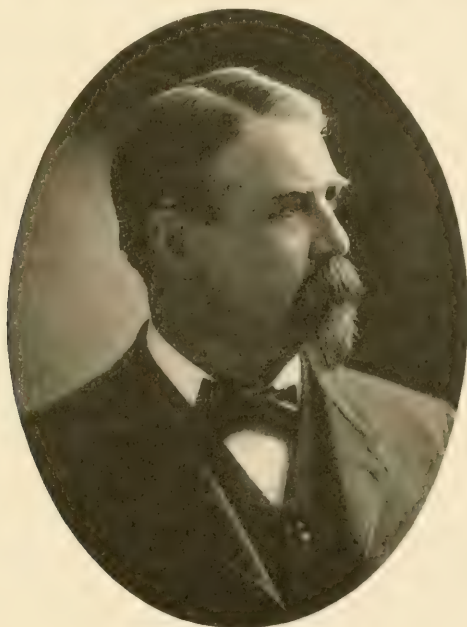
and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens, came to America in 1855, locating in Davenport, Iowa. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Davenport, and in 1869-72 was a school teacher in Scott county, Iowa.

Mr. Ahrens read law with General Joseph B. Leake of Davenport (now of Chicago), came to this city in May, 1872, and was ad-

mitted to the bar in June of the following year. In 1882 he was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. The first three years of his residence in Chicago were spent as deputy clerk in the superior court of Cook county, and in January, 1875, he commenced the practice of his profession here. Until October, 1879, he was alone and from that date until January, 1891, was a member of the firms of Bisbee and Ahrens, and Bisbee, Ahrens and Decker. Since the time mentioned he has been an independent practitioner. His office is at No. 70 Dearborn street.

In the beginning of his practice Mr. Ahrens was associated with Rosenthal and Pence, as attorneys for the International Bank in its extensive litigation against Samuel J. Walker. Later he was attorney for that institution in the suit entitled International Bank versus Anthony, involving the constitutionality of its charter, which the supreme court of Illinois held to be valid, and also represented one of the parties in the case of Howe versus South Park Commissioners, this suit involving the title to a large part of Jackson park. As a member of the firm of Bisbee, Ahrens and Decker, he was engaged in the litigation against the Chicago Board of Trade to test its right to control its market quotations, which was decided in favor of the board by the lower courts, but adversely to it by the state supreme court. Mr. Ahrens was attorney for the plaintiff in Pickering versus Lomax, involving the title to a large tract of Indian lands in Robinson's Reserve, under a treaty between the United States and the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians, which provided that the lands should never be leased or conveyed by the Indians or their heirs to any persons whatever without the permission of the president of the United States. The principal question in the case was as to the legal effect of the approval by the president of a deed by the Indian long after that instrument was delivered (under which Pickering claimed title through mesne conveyances), the contention of the plaintiff being that the subsequent approval by the president had the same effect as if the deed had been approved by him before it was delivered. The case was decided adversely to the plaintiff by the superior court of Cook county and by the state supreme court, but the United States supreme court reversed the decision of the latter tribunal, and the case was remanded to the superior court for a new trial. On the second trial

the defendant produced a subsequent deed from the same Indian, which had also the approval of the president; but the approval of this deed was subsequent to the approval of that under which Pickering claimed title. But Pickering's approved deed was not recorded in the recorder's office until after the recording of the subsequent Indian deed, which had also been approved by the president. On the second trial the superior court decided in favor of the plaintiff, which action was affirmed by the Illinois supreme court. The defendant then took



JOHN P. AHRENS.

the case to the United States supreme court, where it was finally decided in favor of the plaintiff, Pickering. Mr. Ahrens was also one of the attorneys for E. B. Leigh in the recent litigation between him and Henry D. Laughlin, in a large number of suits in both the state and federal courts, including the appellate and supreme courts of Illinois, the United States circuit court of appeals and the United States supreme court.

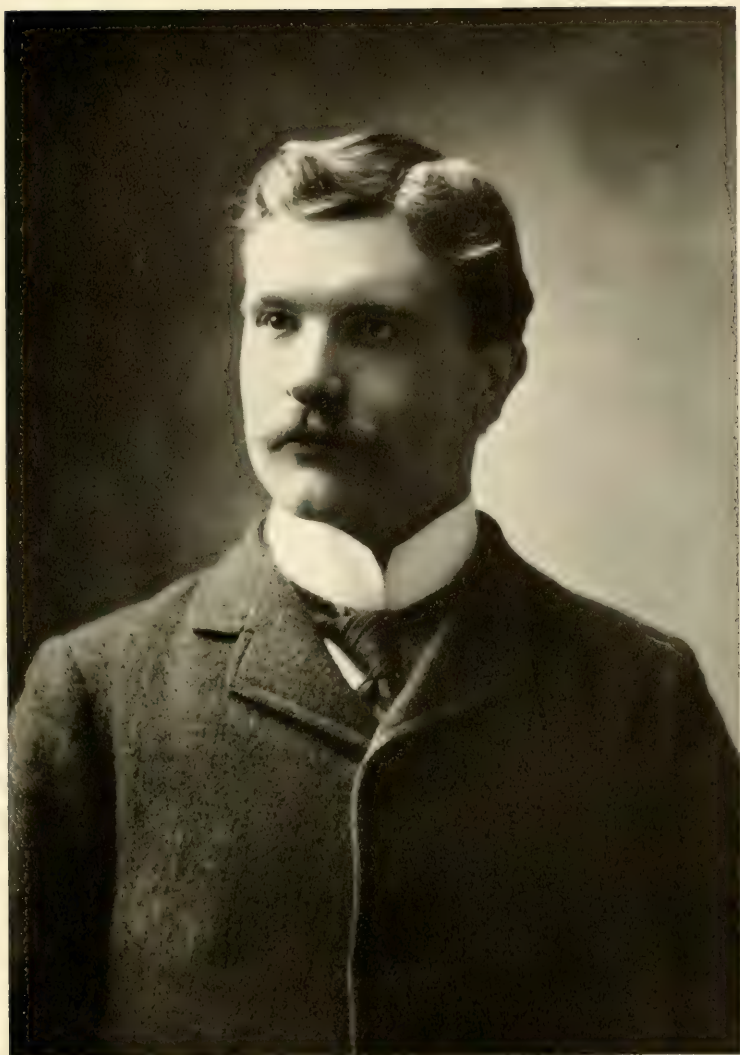
Besides being engaged in a substantial and important practice, Mr. Ahrens is an able and popular lecturer in the Chicago Law School, and is an active member of the Chicago Bar Association and

the Chicago Law Institute. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons, the Royal Arcanum (of which he served as grand regent of Illinois during 1885-6), Royal League and the National Union. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Chicago and in politics is a Republican.

On October 24, 1877, Mr. Ahrens was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Hamblin, daughter of Edward and Mary J. Hamblin. Her father was a prominent wholesale merchant of Portland, Maine, and upon his retirement from business in 1871 came to Chicago, where he died in July, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Hamblin also died in this city, surviving her husband until June, 1902, when she had reached the age of eighty-four. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens are as follows: Edith L., now the wife of Robert E. Kenyon; Leila M., Edward H. and John P. Ahrens, Jr. Mrs. Ahrens is a native of Portland, Maine, has received a liberal education, has been for many years an active worker in the First Baptist church of Chicago, and is in every way a valued member of the community.

Morton Taylor Culver is a leading lawyer of Chicago, influentially identified with the civic administration of his resident village of Glencoe. He is a native of Chicago, born on the
MORTON T. 2nd of December, 1870, to Morton and Eugenia M.
CULVER. (Taylor) Culver, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of Glencoe, whither his family moved when he was quite young. After a preliminary course at Northwestern University Academy, he entered the law department (then known as the Union College of Law), from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Culver was admitted to the Illinois bar by the state supreme court in January, 1892, and at once entered into active practice with his father, Morton Culver, and his brother, Harry N. Culver, engaging also in the real estate business. Two years afterward the father retired, the real estate branch was discontinued, and the new law partnership then formed by the two brothers continued until 1898, when Harry N. Culver withdrew for service in the Spanish-American war, after which, for several years, Morton T. practiced alone. He is now senior member of Culver, Byron and Culver, which was or-



Morton F. Culver

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ganized in 1908. His early training in his father's office and his later experience as a practitioner have peculiarly adapted him to real estate law, which is his specialty and in which he is an acknowledged expert. His practice has been so largely devoted to this field, and with such success, that he has had the handling of many important estates and in the interest of his clients, deals considerably in city real estate and farm property in Illinois and neighboring states. Mr Culver's offices are now in the Stock Exchange building.

For nearly ten years Mr. Culver was a leading member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards, joining that command in 1887. In 1894 he served as a sergeant in Company L, during the Pana and Pullman strikes. During all this period he was noted for his fine marksmanship and qualified as a distinguished sharpshooter within a short time after his enlistment.

In politics Mr. Culver is a Republican, and from April, 1900, to April, 1902, served as president of the village of Glencoe, where he has resided for so many years. He has also been attorney for the village for about ten years. Outside of his professional relations, he was for several years president of the Law Publishing Company, and is well known in legal publishing circles.

At Geneva, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1899, Mr. Culver was united in marriage with Florence M., daughter of Thomas Hawkes, at one time a prominent architect of this city. He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, a life member of the Press Club of Chicago, and also belongs to the Masonic and Royal Arcanum fraternities, being a member of A. O. Fay Lodge No. 676, A. F. and A. M., Highland Park; Evanston Chapter No. 144, R. A. M.; as well as "I Will" Council, Royal Arcanum, Chicago. He is also identified with Unity Council, National Union, of Evanston, and the Central Y. M. C. A.

"True success, such as Mr. Culver has won," says a just review of his career, "does not come to a man possessed of ability and perseverance alone. Back of these necessary qualifications must be devotion to clients, and honesty of purpose which looks beyond the mere winning of one case to the client's future. Counsel and advice which money cannot pay for and which never appear in the attorney's bill for services, must be ever present."

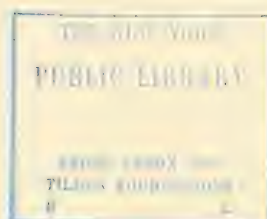
Edward P. Eastman, second member of the widely known law firm of Eastman, Eastman and White, of Chicago, was born on a farm in Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the

EDWARD P.
EASTMAN. 17th of May, 1868. The earlier members of the family located in New York, the paternal grand-

parents, Porter J. and Phoebe C. Eastman, migrating from the Empire state to Ohio in 1832. In early life the grandfather gave his attention to farming and stock raising, realizing a sufficient competency for himself and family in the declining years of his life. He was a high-minded citizen, of independent ideas, and was a stanch Abolitionist and supporter of the "underground railway" when it involved considerable personal risk to be thus identified. The maternal grandparents, Nathan and Lucy (Whitney) Parrish, were pioneers of Ashtabula county, Ohio, the former being a leading merchant of that county. The parents of Edward P. Eastman are Henry A. and Sarah F. (Parrish) Eastman, his father crossing the isthmus of Panama in 1852 as one of the early adventurers into the California gold fields. Having met with fair success, he came to Chicago in the sixties and, with his cousin, Edward P. Eastman, founded the Metropolitan Business College, located in the old Metropolitan Block. In 1872 he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and for many years was identified with that institution, but, like many others, he left that exciting field in favor of more quiet lines of business.

Edward P. Eastman acquired his early education in the public schools of Kingsville and Ashtabula, Ohio, and then entered the high school of the latter city, but left during the last year of the course to enter business. For a short time he was employed in the freight department of the Lake Shore Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio, coming to Chicago in 1886 to become identified with the Chicago Trust & Savings Bank. This latter service, however, he considered only temporary, as he now only awaited the opportunity to enter the office of some member of the bar. His wish was realized through the firm of Clifford, Smith and Frye, and in 1889, while still in their employ, he was admitted to practice before the appellate court.

In the year following his admission to the Illinois bar Mr. Eastman became connected with the office of George W. Woodbury, with whom he remained until 1892, when he formed a partnership with John J. Schwarz, the firm opening offices in the Unity building





Clyde L. Day

under the name of Eastman and Schwarz. This partnership existed until 1894, when the senior member was appointed by Abijah Cooper (then clerk of the probate court) as one of the assistants to Christian C. Kohlsaatt, judge of that bench. In this capacity Mr. Eastman served four years, following which he formed a partnership with his brother, Albert N. Eastman, under the style of Albert N. and Edward P. Eastman, with offices in the Woman's Temple. This partnership continued until 1905, when by the admission of Harold F. White the firm was constituted as at present. Since coming to Chicago as a young man, Mr. Eastman has been closely and actively identified with the Republican party. In national elections he has always voted the party ticket, but in municipal affairs bases his support upon the individual qualifications of the candidates for office. He is a life member of both the Hamilton and Press clubs of Chicago, and a progressive and liberal-minded citizen. In 1895 he married Helen A. Baker, daughter of Rev. Dillon P. and Mary C. Baker, whose parents were old residents of Du Page county and Whiteside county, Illinois.

Clyde L. Day, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, is a native of Paxton, Illinois, born on the 25th of June, 1869.

CLYDE L. His father, Samuel L. Day, is a native of Ohio, an
DAY. old settler of Paxton, the first circuit clerk of the
 county and a prominent citizen in many respects.

Both he and his wife are now residents of Chicago. Their three sons are also all living here, viz.: Mark L., Fred L. and Clyde L. Day.

The last named, who is the youngest of the children, first attended the public schools of Paxton, but in 1880, at the age of eleven years, came with his parents and the other members of the family to Chicago. Here he continued his education in both the public and high schools, and in 1885 returned to Paxton and there pursued a course of three years at the Rice College. He then began the study of law in the office of Cook and Moffett of that city, and remained under their tutelage for about two years. In 1889, before he had reached his twentieth year, Mr. Day creditably passed his examination, but was not admitted to the bar until he became of age, June 25, 1891.

Mr. Day at once commenced practice at Paxton, in partnership

with John H. Moffett, the firm of Moffett and Day transacting a substantial business until 1895, when it was dissolved because of the removal of the junior member to Chicago. Here for six years Mr. Day continued a growing practice alone, in 1901 forming a partnership with Samuel E. Knecht, a leading lawyer and since 1903 secretary of the State Bank of Chicago, and later was placed in charge of the trust department of that institution, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Day resumed practice alone. He thus continued until April 15 1907, when he was appointed to his present position as assistant corporation counsel. Besides conducting his official and private practice in the law, Mr. Day is interested in the firm of Day Brothers, dealers in farm loans, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building.

In June, 1893, Mr. Day was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Gillespie, daughter of Joseph M. Gillespie, one of Chicago's pioneers. Three sons have been born to this union, Mark G., Paul L. and John W. Mr. Day is a Knight Templar and a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton and the South Shore Country clubs, and is an earnest and stanch Republican.

Milo Lester Coffeen, member of the firm of Tenney, Coffeen, Harding and Sherman, commenced his professional career in Chicago nearly forty years ago, and both as a lawyer and a citizen has earned a substantial and honorable reputation. He comes of an old and stanch New England family, his great-grandfather, Captain John Coffeen, removing from Topsfield, Massachusetts, to the Green Mountain state prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. He was the first settler in Cavendish, Vermont, was an ardent patriot, sat in the first constitutional convention of the state with Cephas Kent, who was the great-grandfather of Horace Kent Tenney, head of the above firm, was repeatedly elected to the legislature, and for many years was one of the most prominent citizens of the commonwealth. Captain Coffeen married a Massachusetts lady, and their son, William, was born and married in Cavendish. The son by his union with Abigail Green Lyndes was William L. G. Coffeen. The latter married Helen E. Lester, daughter of Milo Lester, and at Antwerp,

Jefferson county, New York, on the 20th of December, 1850, was born their son, Milo Lester Coffeen.

The Coffeen family came to Illinois early in the boyhood of Milo, and he commenced his education in the public schools of Libertyville in 1867-69 pursuing courses in the Waukegan Academy and the Illinois Normal School, at Normal. Deciding in favor of the law, however, he became a student in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and after a course covering the years 1869-71 graduated with the degree of LL. B.

While pursuing his studies in the law school Mr. Coffeen was employed in the office of Van Arman and Vallette, and soon after his admission to the bar in the summer of 1871 was appointed to a clerkship in the superior court of Cook county. After the great fire of October he assisted in restoring the court records, was advanced to be chief deputy clerk and held the latter position until 1879. In the latter year he formed a professional partnership with Emery A. Storrs, the brilliant advocate, and after about a year entered upon an independent practice, which continued until 1887, when he entered the firm of Tenney, Bashford and Tenney. Soon afterward George Driggs came into the firm, and soon after his election as judge of the superior court the style was changed to Tenney, Church and Coffeen. In 1895 Judge Samuel P. McConnell resigned from the circuit bench, and his admission to the firm made it Tenney, McConnell, Coffeen and Harding (Charles F.). In 1898 Judge McConnell removed to New York, and subsequently James H. Wilkerson was received as a partner but his retirement in 1907 transformed it to its present style of Tenney, Coffeen, Harding and Sherman, Mr. Roger Sherman taking the place of Mr. Wilkerson. The firm has always transacted a large general business and has appeared in many of the most important cases passed upon by the state and federal courts of Illinois, with marked results as to honorable success.

Personally Mr. Coffeen is a member of the Chicago Bar and the Illinois State Bar associations. Besides performing a large share of the professional work of his firm he is a director and has an influential interest in the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company and other corporations. His legal training and current knowledge, along professional lines, make him a typical modern lawyer. He is also widely and deeply read on historical subjects, has carried his

researches to personal investigation by several visits to the European countries, and is an active member of the Chicago and the American Historical societies.

On the 13th of December, 1877, Mr. Coffeen was united in marriage with Miss Martha Martin of Chicago, and their family consists of two daughters, Mae and Lester, the former being the wife of Professor Lucius Hopkins Miller, of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Henry Martin Coffeen, the son, graduated from Yale University with the class of 1902, engaged in business in New York City until overcome by illness and died at his father's home in Chicago May 15, 1906. Mr. Coffeen has a handsome city residence at No. 3133 Calumet avenue. His club membership is with the Chicago, City and South Shore Country clubs.

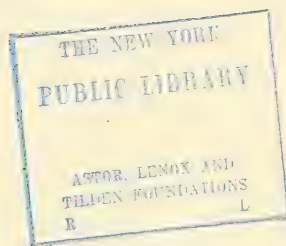
Philip Richard Barnes is one of the able lawyers of Chicago, and also one of its versatile, broad and strong citizens. He was born on an island in the Hudson river, near Albany, New York, on the 5th of June, 1856, son of PHILIP R. BARNES. Samuel and Kate (Veer) Barnes. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he completed his literary training as a graduate of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1881. Mr. Barnes' career in the educational field was one of continuous advancement and increasing reputation, his successive positions being as follows: Principal of a public school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and of the Mauston (Wis.) high school, and lecturer on commercial law at Daggett Business College, Oshkosh.

In 1884 Mr. Barnes graduated from the Law School of Union College, Albany, New York, taking the highest honors of his class, and since 1890 has been a resident of Chicago, having made an especially high reputation in medical jurisprudence in its bearing on insanity. He is recognized by the medical colleges as a profound and interesting lecturer in this department, and in his legal capacity has often been called upon both as a counselor and in the active conduct of cases. He has been identified with several noteworthy murder trials in which he has sustained his defense of insanity, and acted as special counsel for the late John Alexander Dowie in the Zion City interests.

In national politics Mr. Barnes is a Republican, but acts independent of party in the consideration of local affairs. Since its organi-



J. R. Barnes



zation in 1904, he has been the general counsel of the Cook County Truck Gardeners and Farmers Association, one of the largest and most influential organizations of the kind in the state. It owes its existence to an address which he delivered on the subject several years ago, and he is recognized as one of the most popular speakers in the northwest before farmers' institutes and similar bodies. This reputation, added to his standing as an orator on legal and political subjects, makes his standing as a public speaker unusually broad and high. He is also much interested and is active and influential as a promoter of much beneficial constructive legislation. Locally, he has served as president of the Twenty-seventh Ward Associated Improvement Clubs and president of the Dr. Thomas Literary Society and is identified with the Irving Park Country Club. He is liberal in his religious beliefs and was long a member of the Peoples' church, of which Dr. H. W. Thomas was pastor.

On the 31st of December, 1895, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Miss Lola Norman Strong, and their child is Norman R. Mrs. Barnes died December 22, 1904. She was a woman of broad culture and practical philanthropy, being one of the founders of the Emmeline Thomas Day Nursery.

Frederick Anson Brown, a well known lawyer of Chicago, although he has been engaged in practice here for less than a decade,

FREDERICK A. is a native of the state, born at Decatur, on the
BROWN. 9th of August, 1867. He is a son of Josiah and

Sarah Elvira Brown, and after receiving a preparatory education at home, entered the University of Michigan for the purpose of pursuing a law course. In 1889 he graduated therefrom, with the degree of LL. B., and, being admitted to practice at the Illinois bar in that year, began his professional career in the city of his birth.

After practicing for about a year at Decatur, Illinois, Mr. Brown removed to Tacoma, Washington, and there engaged in successful professional labors for some eight years. He removed to Chicago in 1898, and in 1902 formed a partnership with Charles Alling, Jr., and under the firm name of Brown and Alling conducted a business of high grade and substantial proportions until 1904. The connection was then dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Brown is now alone.

On January 7, 1891, Mr. Brown wedded Miss Mary Lois Roby, and the children born to them have been as follows: Kilburn Roby and Mary Lois. The family residence is at No. 4860 Washington avenue. Mr. Brown is interested in a number of outside enterprises, being a director of the Central Howard Association and the Kenilworth Sanitarium. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Presbyterian. He stands high in Masonry, being a member of Montjoie Commandery, Knights Templar and a Shriner, and is identified with the Union League, University, Hamilton and Chicago Press clubs.

John Wilson Hill is one of the prominent Chicago lawyers engaged in the fields of patent and corporation practice, and is also

JOHN W. a leading Republican who is particularly identified
HILL. with the strong movement to reform the management of the charitable institutions of the state. He

is an Illinoisan, born at Ottawa, on the 9th of May, 1857, being a son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Wilson) Hill. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Gilman, Illinois, and Frankfort, Michigan, after which he spent a year in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, that state. As teaching was not to his special liking, the young man entered the lumber business, making himself master of it, from the felling of the trees to the selling of the manufactured product. On account of heavy losses by fire the firm with which he was connected became financially involved, and Mr. Hill was appointed the trustee to close up the business.

While engaged in the responsible duties noted, Mr. Hill commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1890, taking his examination in open court, all the members of the bar present being permitted to participate in it. In the following year he located in Chicago, and until January, 1898, was associated with his brother, Lysander Hill, in the practice of his profession. He then practiced alone for some time, and later formed the firm of Hill and Hill, of which his son, Roy W., is the junior partner. The practice of the firm, whose reputation is high and substantial, is virtually confined to patents, trade marks and copyrights.

Since 1905, John W. Hill has earnestly and ably represented the sixth district in the state assembly, and few have served in the Illinois legislature who have so quickly established a reputation so



John W. Hill

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broad and striking as his. In the 1907 session he served as chairman of the revenue committee, and in 1908 was appointed chairman of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. His business and legal training, with his established character for fairness and broad judgment, made the selection most acceptable to both political parties, and during the progress of the investigations his fearless probing of abuses with the unpartisan and judicial nature of his decisions, signally marked him as a man of unusual strength, both of mentality and conscience.

The committee was appointed January 14, 1908, and reported to the legislature May 5, 1908, consuming practically four months time, during which Chairman Hill devoted his entire time to the work, to the neglect of his private business. The committee served without pay, receiving only actual traveling expenses. On May 5, 1908, the committee, which was non-partisan, consisting of three Republicans and three Democrats, brought in a unanimous report severely criticising the management of the state institutions and recommending important changes, including a state colony for epileptics and a state hospital for tuberculosis patients.

The committee also recommended the passage of a bill aimed to improve both the custodial and business management of the state institutions, which after one of the most remarkable and spectacular debates ever heard in the general assembly, lead by Mr. Hill, passed the house but was killed in the senate, the latter body refusing to consider it. This action on the part of the senate at once determined Mr. Hill to take the fight into that body at the next general assembly.

In the meantime the speaker appointed Mr. Hill chairman of a special commission to examine the commitment laws of the various states and countries and to recommend the enactment of laws that would correct the laws relating to the commitment and grading of prisoners in the state reformatory and penal institutions. The commission consists of nine well known men in public life, including Judge Richard S. Tuthill, and Judge Julian W. Mack.

In making his campaign for election to the senate, Mr. Hill meeting with opposition in certain directions, with characteristic energy and independence, at once promulgated his platform as follows:

"If I am elected, I pledge the people of the Sixth Senatorial District and of the whole state, that I will use every effort to secure the passage of laws that will: First, take the state institutions out of politics; second, insure to every inmate of our state institutions a plenty of good, clean, wholesome food; third, insure every inmate of our state institutions kind and humane treatment; fourth, insure adequate medical care and attention for every inmate; fifth, correct the act committing prisoners indiscriminately to the various reformatory and penal institutions without regard to the offense committed; sixth, secure the grading of the inmates of the state reformatory and penal institutions based upon their criminal experience and record."

In his fight for the nomination Mr. Hill encountered a fearful opposition and was defeated by a few hundred votes.

On September 28, 1878, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Ida E. Watson, and their child, Roy Wilson Hill, has already been mentioned as a member of the law firm of Hill and Hill. The senior is a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow of high degree. He is also identified with the Hamilton, Exmoor, City, Illinois Athletic and Church clubs and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In his religious faith he is an Episcopalian, having served for many years as vestryman of the Church of Our Saviour.

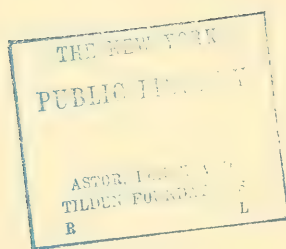
William M. Copeland, lawyer, was born at Kent, Jefferson county, Indiana, August 16, 1859, a son of Dr. William H. Copeland and

WILLIAM M. Ladema H. (Chambers) Copeland. He received
COPELAND. his education at Independence Academy, Kentucky,

Hanover College and at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which last named institution he resigned to study law. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar at Madison, Indiana, where he practiced his profession until 1894, when he removed to Chicago. At the age of twenty-two he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket from his native county to the house of representatives of the Indiana legislature, where he served two terms (1882 to 1886), being the youngest man ever elected to the Indiana legislature. He there made one of the most brilliant political records for a young man that has ever been made in the history of the state in the halls of the legislature, and was, from his entrance into that body, one of its leaders, being a member of the ways and means and



William M. Copeland



other prominent committees. He was also chairman of the joint house and senate committee appointed at the session of 1883 to visit the cities, towns and districts of Southern Indiana which were overflowed during the great flood of that year in the Ohio valley, and it was due to his energy, he being the only member of the original house and senate committee that weathered the hardships of the mid-winter trip through to the end, that the cities of Jeffersonville, New Albany, Madison, Aurora and Lawrenceburgh were all visited and that the carefully itemized report of the actual condition of the overflowed cities, towns and farms along the Ohio river was made, including the recommendation that \$100,000 be appropriated for the suffering caused by the flood, all of which was prepared by Mr. Copeland from a personal inspection of the flooded district, whose report the legislature did him the honor to adopt by appropriating \$100,000 for the flood sufferers, in preference to the report of the senate committee, made from hearsay reports, which was against any appropriation whatever. He was one of the pioneers in the Indiana legislature in the movement for the appointment of a state commission to select a uniform system of school books to be used throughout the state in the common schools. The books were to be provided by the state and furnished to pupils at cost of publication and distribution, and to poor children of the state free of cost. Afterwards this step resulted in such a law being enacted in Indiana, which law for many years has annually saved the people of Indiana thousands of dollars. He is the father of cheap railroad fare agitation and legislation in Indiana, having secured while a member of the Indiana legislature the passage of his bill through the house reducing railroad fares in that state only to have it strangled in the senate a few years prior to the enactment into a law of a similar measure by the Indiana legislature and also by the legislatures of a large number of other states, including Illinois.

His political encounter during the session of 1883 with Col. Horace Heffren, the Democratic leader of the house, including the exciting scenes in the house connected therewith arising out of the discussion of the Metropolitan Police Bill in which certain Democratic leaders in the house denounced the Republican lieutenant governor, an ex-Union soldier, the presiding officer of the senate, on account of certain of his rulings, as "a brainless coward, a revolu-

tionist and a dictator," to which Mr. Copeland replied by branding Heffren, the Democratic leader, who had been accused by the Republican press of Indiana as having been one of the leaders in the treasonable organizations known as "Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle" in Indiana during the Civil war, as "a rampant, unrepentant and unhung ex-Son of Liberty and Knight of the Golden Circle," which won for Mr. Copeland the appellation of "The Plumed Knight of the Ohio," was graphically described at the time by "Strebor," correspondent of the *New York World*, and published in the leading papers of the country. Probably no act of the session of 1885 met with more universal approval on the part of the people of the state, regardless of party, than Mr. Copeland's resolution driving from the floor of the house the convicted and disgraced John M. Goar, trustee of the Knightstown Soldiers' Orphans' Home, whom the legislature had failed to remove from office up to that time, although its committees had found him guilty of the most outrageous and criminal relations with the inmates. This action precipitated Goar's removal from office and it was said at the time to be the only case in the history of the state where a resolution was ever passed by either branch of the general assembly excluding from its halls an officer of one of the state institutions. At the session of 1885, in the election of a United States senator, on the part of the house of representatives, the honor of placing in nomination the Republican candidate, Governor Albert G. Porter, and making the principal speech in his behalf, was conferred on Mr. Copeland.

Since 1894 Mr. Copeland has been located in the practice of his profession at Chicago, his practice being largely in the federal courts, not only in Illinois, but also in New York, and many other states of the Union, his clients being located in nearly every country of Europe as well as in North and South America. His record in the legal profession has been quite as marked as was his early career in politics, for he has not only been unusually successful in his practice, but has won cases that had previously been lost by some of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States and in England. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Copeland married in 1885 Miss Clara Bruning, of Madison, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are lovers of art and have traveled

together extensively abroad. Residence: 1028 Sheridan Road. Law offices in the Marquette Building, Chicago.

Harry L. Fearing, one of the younger and promising members of the Chicago bar, is the junior in the firm of Pringle and Fearing, with offices in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company building, its specialty being corporation, real estate and municipal law.

HARRY L.
FEARING.

Mr. Fearing is a native of Davenport, Iowa, his birth occurring April 18, 1868, and his parents are George and Mary (Stewart) Fearing. He received his preliminary education in the Davenport and Iowa City public schools and pursued the higher branches at the Iowa State University. Later he removed to Chicago and attended the law department of the Northwestern University and the Union College of Law.

Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1895, Mr. Fearing has since been engaged in a practice which has brought him both standing and good pecuniary results. He remained alone for twelve years, or until May, 1907, when he became associated with Frederick W. Pringle, as above stated. Mr. Fearing is a Republican and always a welcome member of the Colonial Club, of Oak Park, Illinois, which is his place of residence. He is the father of one child, Kenneth, born July 28, 1902.

Fred A. Busse was elected to the mayoralty in the spring of 1907. In the mayoralty, as in the postmastership, he was noted as the man who could get results, and he chose his assistants and advisers purely from the standpoint of practical efficiency, which primarily implied industry, faithfulness, honesty and experience. In fact, throughout his entire public career, from North Town clerk to mayor, Mr. Busse has evinced, in a marked degree, that faculty possessed by men of large and successful affairs of bringing around him able co-workers and inspiring them with his enthusiasm and determination to get the greatest and best results from the matters in hand.

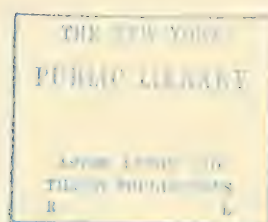
FRED A.
BUSSE.

Fred A. Busse was born on the north side of Chicago, on the 3rd of March, 1866, and the forty-one years of his life have been spent in that division of the city. He comes of good, industrious German stock, and his father, Gustave Busse, was for years a well-known hardware merchant, winning honorable distinction and a cap-

tain's commission in the Civil war. His mother, a woman of great force of character, is well known in charities and social work. As a boy it is said that he was more noted for his energy than for his studiousness, but early assisted his father in his hardware business, and commenced to educate himself in the hustle of practical life. For years he was associated with his father in that line, but as his acquaintance and personal influence extended, and his Republicanism increased in strength, he discovered his strength as a political leader. He was neither a good speaker and had no genius for organization, but his hearty, inspiring personality made him a natural leader of men. After severing his connection with his father's interests Mr. Busse went into the teaming business, and it is said that the basis of the latter was the bequest to him of a horse and wagon which had been left by an old expressman whom he had befriended. Afterward he entered the coal business, was secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Coal Company, later president of the Busse-Reynolds Coal Company and is now president of the Busse Coal Company, having by unremitting labor, straightforward dealings and splendid business ability established one of the largest retail coal concerns in Chicago.

Mayor Busse's first experience as an office holder was acquired in 1891, when he was elected clerk of the town of North Chicago. After serving one term he became a bailiff in Judge Brentano's court, where he remained a year or two, and was deputy under Sheriff Gilbert two years. This was followed by a term of service as chief clerk in the North Town collector's office, and by his election in 1894 and 1896 to the lower house of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies. Two years later he was sent to the state senate.

Mr. Busse's executive force and his personal integrity, so evident in the management of large business interests, made him state treasurer in 1902 and caused his appointment as postmaster of Chicago in December, 1905. Familiar with the handling of men, in his administration of the government office he carried out one of his long-settled policies—that, in order to get the best results from employes, it is necessary to make their surroundings healthful and as pleasant as practicable. He, therefore, removed the money-order division, with its one hundred and sixty employes who handled \$200,000,000 of the people's funds, from noisy and ill-ventilated rooms





John P. Hopkins

over the driveway on the first floor, to sunny, airy quarters on an upper floor. Through his initiative light and air were brought into the postoffice basement, where the mail bags are handled, performed the same service for the employes of the registry division and worked other practical reforms which added to the comfort and, therefore, the efficiency of the postal service. He also increased the working force and inaugurated the system of forwarding mail from the six railroad depots of the city without hauling it down town and back. He established the system of delivering outgoing mail to the railroad depots through the Illinois Tunnel Company's conduits, thus increasing the facilities and reducing the time of hauling mail. These were all simple business reforms, and yet they had never been introduced before.

Mr. Busse's eagerness to be doing something is shown in precipitating himself into the mayor's office before the first meeting of the council, when the chief executive is usually first inaugurated; but his act of being sworn into office by a Democratic city clerk was eminently characteristic of the man. He immediately collected around him strong, reliable and practical men as his legal advisers and members of the municipal cabinet, making almost immediate changes in the composition of the police and school departments, which he thought were for the smooth running and efficiency of the city service; and from the first to last his administration has but carried out, to the best of his ability, the promises of his speech of acceptance.

Mayor Busse retains his interest in the extensive coal business which he established, giving the bulk of his time outside of that occupied by the mayoralty to its superintendence. He is the member of the Republican state central committee representing the Ninth district, and also a member of the Cook county central Republican committee. Socially and fraternally he is identified with the Germania Männerchor and the Masonic order (thirty-second degree), and with the Hamilton, Marquette and Chicago Athletic clubs.

For a quarter of a century John P. Hopkins has been a progressive, and for much of that period, a prominent factor in the business

JOHN P.
HOPKINS.

and political activities of Chicago. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and as a leader of the Democratic party his reputation has extended into

national influence. Ex-Mayor Hopkins is a native of Buffalo, New

York, born on the 29th of October, 1858, being a son of John and Mary (Flynn) Hopkins. Until 1871 he obtained his education in St. Joseph's College, of that city, and he then became an apprentice in the machinist's trade with the David Bell Company of Buffalo, being thus employed for two years and a half. This employment was followed by two years as weighmaster with the Evans Elevator Company, which terminated his residence in the east.

In December, 1880, Mr. Hopkins came to Chicago, and in the following March entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He remained with this corporation for more than seven years, and was finally advanced to the paymastership, which he resigned in September, 1888, in order to devote himself to a business enterprise which he had already established. In 1885 he had founded the Arcade Trading Company, at the town of Pullman, and as its secretary so developed the enterprise that he decided to give it his undivided attention. After 1888 the business was greatly enlarged and completely reorganized as the Secord and Hopkins Company, which eventually controlled and conducted eight stores. Besides being the organizer and promoter of the extensive mercantile enterprise mentioned above, Mr. Hopkins has served as president of the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway and a director in the Chicago and Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company. At the present time he is largely interested in the manufacture of automatic machines and tools, being president of the Aurora (Ill.) Automatic Machine Company (chairman of its executive committee) and chairman of the executive committee of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago.

Since coming to Chicago in his twenty-third year, Mr. Hopkins has been active in Democratic politics, and attained some prominence in the public affairs of Hyde Park before its annexation to the city. In 1885 he served as treasurer of the town, and from 1884 to 1889 was school treasurer of township 37, range 14. But his first really notable political work was the organization and management of the campaign which resulted in the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson and Lake View. His official position was chairman of the annexation committee, and as much as any one man he may be credited with the fathership of Greater Chicago. In 1890-92 he served as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, and in 1894-95 was mayor of Chicago, filling out the term made vacant

by the death of Carter H. Harrison, Sr. He was one of the organizers and for four years was president of the Cook County Democratic Club; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1892; delegate-at-large to the national (gold) Democratic convention of 1896, and vice chairman of the national (gold) Democratic committee in 1896; chairman of the state Democratic central committee in 1901-04, and delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1900 and 1904.

Mr. Hopkins is prominent in the work of the Catholic church, and a leader in fraternal circles. His membership in organizations of the latter nature embraces the following: Ancient Order of United Workmen, Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Benevolent Association, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbus. He is also identified with the Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Athletic Association, Germania Maennerchor and the Mid-Day and South Shore Country clubs, of this city, as well as the Manhattan and Tilden clubs, of New York.

Under the modern conditions and organization, the fire department of a great city like Chicago is one of the most important in the municipal service, and its management requires rare abilities of an executive nature, good diplomatic powers in the handling of a large force of men so that the vast machine may run without retarding friction, the bravery of a fearless soldier and the broad judgment of an able general. All of these traits were possessed in an eminent degree by the late lamented Daniel J. Swenie, who had a world-wide fame as a fire fighter and who for years was held up before the departments of the country as an ideal chief. It was under this faithful hero and genius for the work which he so thoroughly understood that James Horan, the present head of the Chicago fire department, received his first training in a responsible position.

Chief Horan joined the ranks of the "fire laddies" in December, 1881, when he had barely attained his majority. For twelve years he served faithfully and rose through several intermediate grades before he became battalion chief under Swenie in 1893. For another ten years he fought fires and took an important part in the administration of the department under his superiors, and in August, 1903, was advanced to the position of third assistant marshal. In October,

1904, he was promoted to be second assistant marshal and in March, 1905, reached the next grade of first assistant. On July 10, 1906, he was appointed by Mayor Dunne chief of the department, succeeding John Campion, and Fred A. Busse, who became mayor in April, 1907, had the wisdom to retain Mr. Horan in office.

The chief of the Chicago fire department is forty-eight years of age, a vigorous, wide-awake, experienced man, and promises to maintain the service of which he is the head at its past standard of superiority, and incorporate into the system the methods and improvements indicated by the advancement of mechanics and science.

Daniel Alexander Campbell was appointed postmaster of Chicago April 15, 1907, by President Roosevelt on the joint recommendation

DANIEL A. of the two senators from Illinois, and his confirmation was so prompt as to excite general comment.

CAMPBELL. Postmaster Campbell is an Illinoisan, born in Elgin, on the 23rd of June, 1863, moving when a boy to Winnebago county, this state, where he attended the public schools. In 1892 he was elected to the state house of representatives and in 1894 to the senate. He was re-elected in 1898, 1902 and 1906.

Since 1893 Mr. Campbell has served as a member of the Republican county committee, and in his profession is identified with the Chicago Bar Association. He is married, lives at No. 1209 Washington Boulevard.

Colonel James E. Stuart has been in the employ of the federal government almost continuously for forty-six years. In this long

JAMES E. period of years is contained a service that for variety and usefulness is rarely, if ever, surpassed. A

STUART. soldier and officer in the Civil war, also in the Spanish-American war, and long a beloved officer in the National Guard, a postal clerk, a postoffice inspector for a third of a century, the organizer of the postoffice system in Porto Rico—this is but a brief outline of a career of notable vigilance in safeguarding public office, of praiseworthy enthusiasm in official service, and of splendid loyalty to a country of which he is an adopted son.

July 8, 1907, his sixty-fifth birthday, he was retired under the army regulations from active connection with the National Guard, with the high rank of brigadier general. This is an unusual honor, he being the first officer of the Illinois division of the National Guard



James E. Stuart
Col 2nd Infantry I. V. S.



to be retired with this rank, and in order to make this promotion possible a vacancy was created in the three eligible posts of brigade commanders of the state militia. He has been active in the Second Regiment, the "Fighting Second," Illinois National Guard, since 1885, and during the last eight years before his retirement was its colonel, having been successively re-elected. He entered the regiment as captain of Company C, and was the choice of the company for that office until he was unanimously elected major in 1891. He held the latter rank when the regiment was mustered into the active service of the United States, May 16, 1898, for the war with Spain. During part of the time he was engaged in secret service work, and after the war, the Second having returned to Florida, he was assigned to a special service that will always stand as among the most important work of his life. He was appointed chairman of the military postal commission sent to Porto Rico to establish postal service on that island. He made a thorough study of the cumbersome methods used under the Spanish regime, and directed the organization of an efficient system to take its place. The work of the commission, which was concluded early in 1899, has been regarded as of exceptional value, and a type of the beneficent work done for our insular people under American rule. After he had rejoined the regiment and the regiment had returned to Chicago, a reorganization was effected and on July 6, 1899, Major Stuart was made colonel of the regiment. As "Colonel Jim" during the last eight years, his popularity with his men has made him one of the most valuable officers in the militia service, and the Second Regiment, under his command, has made a record for discipline, drill and endurance and efficiency not surpassed by many regiments of regulars. The portrait accompanying this sketch represents Mr. Stuart at the time of his retirement from military service in 1907.

In the Chicago postoffice, Colonel Stuart has been a familiar figure for years, and his work as inspector has identified him with so many cases of interest to the public that he has become one of the best known public officials in the city. References by the newspaper men to "Inspector Stuart" have a certain tone and manner that betoken their esteem and admiration for him such as few men in the public eye are favored with. He entered the government service as railway postal clerk, on the route between Chicago and Green

Bay, Wisconsin, in 1866, and during the following years followed the railway service as it was expanded into many new sections of the northwest. He was chief clerk of the Iowa mail service 1870 to 1873, and in the latter year was promoted to postoffice inspector for the states of the middle west. He was sole inspector for a territory over which he now directs the work of thirty-five inspectors, and the amount of irregularity and thieving was so great that his work was exceedingly arduous. Colonel Stuart's record in ferreting out and convicting large numbers of persons for fraudulent use of mails and other postal crimes is unique in the history of the department, and any number of instances might be cited, if need be, to establish his reputation for shrewdness in detecting such crimes and adroit methods of securing conviction and putting an end to the depredations. That his services have long been considered invaluable is shown by his appointment in 1877 by President Hayes as chief inspector of the district, and his retention in the office continuing through the successive administrations of all the presidents since then, Democratic and Republican alike.

No period of Colonel Stuart's life is lacking in those details that make interesting biography. He was born July 8, 1842, at Forfar, Scotland, a region that Barrie has celebrated in his stories. His parents, James and Helenor (Edwards) Stuart, brought him to America when he was nine years old, and he grew up in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, continuing in its public schools the education he had begun in his home in Scotland. When the war came on he was studying law in the office of Gabriel Bouck, and but for the changes caused by that great event would probably have devoted his talents to law throughout his career. But when his preceptor made a dramatic appeal for volunteers after the firing on Fort Sumter, Stuart was one of the first to place his name on the enlistment roll. He was mustered in as a private of Company B, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and when the regiment went south he was first sergeant. From the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862, until the close of the war, he made a brilliant record that entitled him to one promotion after another, until he left the service as captain. He participated in the western and southern states campaigns, including the well known engagements of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw





JOHN C. AMES

Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and other battles on the Atlanta campaign; the march to the sea and the battle of Bentonville and the subsequent march of Sherman's army through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington. After the war he returned home, and after a brief service as right-of-way agent for the Northwestern Railroad, entered the postal service, which turned out to be his life work. Colonel Stuart is a member of the Union Veterans League, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic. He married October 3, 1870, Miss Marie Roberts, daughter of one of the first settlers of Iowa City, Iowa. They reside at 1419 West Monroe street.

John C. Ames, collector of customs for Chicago, ex-United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, and an active and prominent Republican leader of the state, is a native of Freedom township, LaSalle county, Illinois, born on the 17th of July, 1852. His paternal ancestors were early New Englanders, and his father, who was a native of Maine, was for many years a leading business man of Streator, Illinois, where he also became prominent in public affairs and whence he was sent as a representative to the state legislature.

When John C. was about two years of age the family moved to Livingston county. After working on the home farm and attending district school until he was fourteen years of age, John C. Ames commenced a broader life by entering the State University at Normal, where he remained for two years. In the meantime his father had removed from Livingston county to Streator, and upon leaving school the young man joined the family there. Just before reaching his majority John C. entered the drug business, but after two years joined his father in the hardware trade by purchasing the interest of the latter's partner. Two years later, when their entire stock was destroyed by fire, he became the sole owner of the concern. Notwithstanding this temporary setback, Mr. Ames continued to profitably conduct the business for ten years. In 1880, while thus engaged, he organized the J. C. Ames Lumber Company, of which he is still president, and in 1891 founded the City National Bank of Streator, of which he also remained the head until in January, 1898, when he was appointed by President McKinley to the office of United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois.

In the meantime Mr. Ames had been attaining prominence by

gradual and most creditable stages: From 1885 to 1889 (two terms) he served as mayor of Streator and declined a nomination for a third term. During four years, under Governor Fifer, he also held the office of president of the board of canal commissioners. His appointment to the United States marshalship was therefore considered but a deserved advancement. Mr. Ames continued to discharge the duties of that office with zeal, honesty and ability, until he was honored with the appointment of collector of the customs for the port of Chicago, on July 12, 1906.

On March 2, 1876, Mr. Ames was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Ross, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Ross, of Lacon, Illinois. Of their three children one only survives—Isaac Carlos Ames, born in 1880. In 1899 he enlisted for the war in the Philippines, as a private in Company C, Forty-third United States Volunteer Infantry. He served as corporal with his regiment in that service, and resigned in 1901. He is now associated with his father in the lumber business at Streator, Illinois, being a director in the company. John C. Ames is popular socially, belonging to the Chicago, Union League and Hamilton clubs, of this city, and the Streator Club, of Streator, having served as the first president of the organization last named.

There is no one man connected with the Chicago postoffice to which the service is more indebted for practical and permanent improvements than to John Maynard Hubbard, assistant postmaster for nearly twenty years and for a decade previous identified with the department in minor capacities. His earnestness, honesty and unassuming ability have retained him in office through many changes of administration and party managements. The final result of his faithful and progressive service is not only to firmly establish him in the confidence of the local public, but to give him a national standing on all matters connected with the postal service of the United States.

Mr. Hubbard is a great, hearty, big hearted and large brained son of the Granite state, born in Drewsville, on the 13th of March, 1847, son of Leonard Clark and Caroline Partridge (Maynard) Hubbard. His early years were passed at Saxton's River, Vermont, where he attended the district school and academy. In September, 1864, when in his eighteenth year, he came west to Chicago, where he has

since resided, to the mutual advantage of himself and the city. His first employment was with the dry goods house of John V. Farwell & Co., and the five years spent therein gave him a valuable business training both in the mastering of details and an insight into the management of a great commercial enterprise. He remained with the house until June 1, 1870, and in April of the succeeding year was appointed a clerk in the mailing division of the Chicago postoffice. He continued in the local postal service until July, 1881, when he became deputy sheriff of Cook county, holding that office for eight years. On May 1, 1889, he returned to the Chicago postoffice, his advancement in which includes the following steps: From a clerkship in the mailing and registry divisions he was promoted to be the postoffice correspondent in 1872, and afterward became superintendent of the city division, upon his shoulders falling the great burden of reorganizing the service after the fire of 1871. He then became superintendent of delivery, the postal business of Chicago being then transacted under one roof. Later, the postoffice had its six subdivisions, or central distributing points, and to Mr. Hubbard was largely due the working out of the present system of mail distribution, with its 250 stations and 45 sub-stations. As now organized, the system is of incalculable benefit to the public. He also suggested the original plan for establishing the collecting and delivery services on separate bases; specialized the methods of city distribution, and anticipated the Civil Service law by recommending to the postmaster the appointment of substitute carriers as regulars, according to seniority. Another important piece of executive work placed to the credit of Mr. Hubbard is the amalgamation of fifty-four independent post-offices with the Chicago office in the summer of 1894.

Mr. Hubbard has been called before national governmental bodies as an exponent of the views of the Chicago postoffice, one of his latest appearances being in October, 1907, in response to a summons from the postal commission appointed by Congress to revise the law regarding second class matter. In a clear and practical paper, which created earnest discussion among the members of the commission, he recommended, according to his own words, "an amendment to the law limiting the pound rate of postage to single copies of regularly entered publications addressed and mailed for delivery to bona fide subscribers, exchanges, and advertisers by publishers or their author-

ized news agents. It needs no elaboration to see what the effect would be of such a sweeping change in our system. It would oblige publishers and news agents to make arrangements with the railroad and express companies for the transportation of bulk packages of their publications. It would relieve the postoffice department of the necessity of providing for the distribution and transportation of a class of matter which at present is handled at an absolute loss."

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hubbard has been an ardent Republican, and in early years joined a famous campaign quartette, which traveled throughout Illinois four times, covered other portions of the middle west, and even did fine service for the party in the Empire state. As an old-time Republican and a public official of prominence, he has come into intimate relations with such of the great leaders of national affairs as James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, John A. Logan, Roscoe Conklin, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin Harrison, Henry Wilson, Richard J. Oglesby and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

On the 23rd of December, 1868, Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Childs, of Boston, Massachusetts, and their two children are John M. Hubbard, Jr., assistant superintendent of the money order division of the postoffice, and Mary Maynard, who is now the wife of Fred A. Paddleford, a board of trade operator of Chicago. The family residence has long been at No. 7145 Euclid avenue. Mrs. Hubbard affiliates with All Souls church, of which Jenkin Lloyd Jones is pastor.

For thirty-nine years Mr. Hubbard was a prominent figure in choral circles—twenty-six years with the Second Presbyterian church, ten years with the First Presbyterian and two years with the Church of the Messiah. For many years he has also been a leading Mason, being a member of Thomas J. Turner Lodge No. 409, A. F. & A. M., and Apollo Commandery No. 1 (life member), K. T. He is also identified with the Chicago Press Club.

Thomas N. Jamieson, naval officer of the port of Chicago since February 11, 1904, was born in the county of Grey, Ontario, Canada,

THOMAS N. on the 29th of February, 1848, being the son of
JAMIESON. James and Agnes (Robertson) Jamieson. At the
age of fourteen, after he had received a common
school education, the boy entered a drug store as an apprentice. He
continued thus employed for some four years, when he removed to

Chicago as a full-fledged drug clerk, and in 1869 established a business of his own. Although Mr. Jamieson has since become a widely known manager within the Republican party, he first acquired prominence in his chosen profession. He served as president of the Chicago Retail Drug Association for three years; was president of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy for five years, and was one of those who materially assisted in the passage of the Pharmacy law now in force, which protects the public from poisonous drugs and incompetent druggists. He was also the founder of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association. It may be added, as an illustration of his readiness and competency to do a good citizen's part in the meeting of public emergencies, that for two weeks after the great Chicago fire he worked night and day as a member of the committee which distributed the fund and provisions for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

In 1890 Mr. Jamieson came into more than local political prominence as chairman of the Cook County Central Committee, being appointed secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1892, chairman of the same body in 1894, and a member of the Illinois Republican National Committee in 1896. In the last named capacity he served for four years, showing that in his advancement from the management of local to national politics he had ever retained a firm and sound grasp of the details entrusted to him, and that his adroitness and common sense made him one of the most successful managers who had ever been attached to the interests of the great party.

Mr. Jamieson has also served the city of Chicago and Cook county in a number of offices, having been inspector of weights and measures in 1892-4, superintendent of the public service of the county in 1894-6, and clerk of the appellate court in 1896-1902. The last named office preceded that of naval officer of the port.

In 1874 Mr. Jamieson married Miss Anna M. Bingham, and their residence is at No. 4508 Woodlawn avenue. He is a Knight Templar Mason, being a member of Landmark Lodge, Fairview Chapter and Montjoie Commandery. He also enjoys membership in the South Shore Country, New Illinois Athletic, Chicago Athletic and Press clubs (life membership in the last two clubs); but, although most

popular in such circles, Mr. Jamieson is more given to the sociability which is in the household than that which centers in the club.

Hon. William Henry Ruger, a leading Republican and also long and actively identified with the postal service of Chicago, is a native

of Plattsburg, New York, born on the 15th of
WILLIAM H. August, 1841. When he was six years of age his
RUGER. parents, Harmon B. and Caroline Ruger, brought

him to Chicago, where he received his education in various public schools and at the West Division High School. He enlisted for service in the Civil war in September, 1861, joining the Union navy and being assigned to the United States steamer "Essex," commanded by Commodore W. D. Porter. He served as surgeon's steward until the conclusion of hostilities, being honorably discharged in October, 1865. In this capacity he participated in all the engagements from Fort Henry to New Orleans, including the running of the blockade at Island No. 10, Vicksburg, and the engagements at Port Hudson, being aboard the "Essex" when it captured the Confederate ram "Arkansas."

Soon after his discharge from naval service, Mr. Ruger was appointed to a position in the Chicago postoffice, under Postmaster J. D. Scripps, and was gradually promoted until he became assistant superintendent of mails under Captain M. J. McGrath. In this capacity he served until his election to the Illinois state senate in 1882, being a representative from the Fifth district. As he had been elected to the upper legislative house on an Independent ticket, his vote was much sought in the famous contest for the United States senatorship in 1885. But he remained faithful to his old comrade, John A. Logan, and to him is given the credit of sending the latter to Washington. It is a noteworthy political fact that the district which elected Mr. Ruger to the state senate had a normal Democratic majority of about three thousand, which he not only overcame, but passed by 931. While a member of the senate and of the Republican State convention of 1884, he was also chosen a delegate to the National convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president and John A. Logan for vice-president.

Mr. Ruger's father was a well known Chicago pioneer, and as early as 1849 was chosen Captain of the Watch, or the first chief of police, being placed in command of a force of fourteen men. This





GEORGE M. SHIPPY

circumstance gave him the title of "Captain" H. B. Ruger, and later-day citizens and lawyers remember him as a popular justice of the peace, on the west side, for sixteen years, and as bailiff of the United States court, in which latter position he served for forty-six years, or until his death in February, 1896. He was also for some time president of the Veteran Relief Association, incorporated in July, 1889. Mr. Ruger's wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Boden, to whom he was married at Chicago in 1867, and their family consisted of five children, of whom two, Harmon and Earl, are living. The latter is a well known athlete, a pitcher for the White Sox.

George M. Shippy, general superintendent of police of the city of Chicago, has won promotion to the head of his department, both because of his fearlessness as an officer and his executive talents, and his courteous and pleasing personality. GEORGE M.
SHIPPY. He was born in this city, on the 24th of June, 1854, and after attending the Jones, Foster and Douglas public schools took a business course at Allen's Academy.

In August, 1876, Mr. Shippy joined the fire department, being promoted to a lieutenant in February, 1879. He became a captain in December, 1884, but resigned in 1886. After engaging in business for a time, he was appointed police patrolman by Chief Ebersold, first serving under Captain Buckley at the Harrison Street station and later as desk sergeant at the Stanton Avenue and Twenty-second Street stations. After holding this latter position for a year and a half he became minute clerk for Judge Driggs and later deputy circuit clerk under Henry Best. Subsequently he acted as record clerk in the condemnation proceedings brought by the South Side Alley L. Railroad Company.

As Mr. Shippy had so thoroughly demonstrated his unusual capacity for all kinds of police work, he was not allowed long to occupy such purely clerical positions, and in June, 1891, Mayor Washburne appointed him lieutenant at the Harrison Street station. He was promoted to captain October 5, 1891, and was transferred to Woodlawn station in April, 1892. He was captain of police at the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, and had charge of the escort of Mayor Harrison (the elder) on the occasion of the visit of the Princess Eulalia, of Spain. In July, 1893, he resigned his captaincy and again entered business, but was returned to the

Woodlawn station by Mayor Swift and transferred to the Stock Yards station by Mayor Harrison, the younger. The latter action was a decided tribute to his character as a brave, active and efficient officer, as that section of the city was considered peculiarly turbulent and troublesome. In November, 1898, he passed the civil-service examination, was transferred to the South Chicago station and in 1904 was promoted to be police inspector of the great west side district, with headquarters at the Desplaines Street station.

While thus serving as police inspector Mr. Shippy continually strengthened his reputation as a fine disciplinarian, and upon the occasion of unusual disturbance of the public peace and in the unraveling of many notorious crimes, his coolness and bravery as an officer and his skill as a detective were in high demand. During the labor riots of April 29, 1900, while still captain of the South Chicago station, he was sent to the Desplaines Street station by the mayor, to assist the veteran John D. Shea. Of the prominent cases of which he has been placed in charge within recent years perhaps the most notorious was that of Johann Hoch, who expiated his many crimes at the gallows. In April, 1907, he reached the height of his deserved promotions at the hands of Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed him to the superintendency. He has there demonstrated a marked administrative ability, and has instilled a new spirit of earnestness and reform into the service. On March 2, 1908, less than a year after he had assumed the duties of the superintendency, occurred the most tragic event of his life, which also stirred the city and the police department as it has not been agitated since the memorable casualty on Haymarket Square. Shortly before nine o'clock, on the morning of that day, a Russian youth, named Lazarus Averbuch, and a late arrival in this country, called at the chief's house on the north side and asked to see him. Mr. Shippy was about to start for headquarters, his horse and driver waited for him in front of the house, and he himself answered the youth's summons. Averbuch handed him an envelope purporting to contain a note to be read, but the chief became instinctively suspicious, and, seizing the Russian's hands, called to his wife who was beside him to search the stranger for concealed weapons. There was an instant and fierce struggle, during which, however, a revolver was discovered in Averbuch's pocket; the Russian stabbed the chief under the arm, and, although thrown

to the floor, shot the driver through the wrist and Harry, Mr. Shippy's son, through the chest. Both had come bravely to the rescue, the latter rushing from a sick bed to his father's assistance. When Harry Shippy fell, with blood gushing from his wound, both his father and the driver (Foley) directed a fusillade of bullets at the would-be assassin, who himself fell to the floor and almost instantly expired. Mr. Shippy's son was at once taken to Augustana Hospital, and by skilful and tender nursing, aided by a naturally robust constitution, recovered from what at first was feared to be a fatal injury. The result of the attempted assassination was to stir not only the department to activity against all anarchists and their organizations, but to start a movement among the national authorities which bids fair to result in the passage of deportation and exclusion laws directed against known and notorious enemies of constituted government.

Chief Shippy comes of good police stock, for his father, Richard Shippy, was a member of the police department from 1857 to 1877, and was the first member of the Lake Street squad, now known as the Central Detail. The elder Shippy came from Utica, New York, to Chicago, in 1846, and was married at the Matteson House to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Syracuse, New York. Chief Shippy married Miss Sadie Randall in Lee county, Illinois, on the 27th of October, 1879, and of the four children born to them two are still living. In his private relations he presents an admirable example of upright and able citizenship. His fraternal connections are with Masonry, in which he has reached the degree of a Knight Templar and Shriner, being a member of Medinah Temple and the Eastern Star. Professionally, he belongs to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and is also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, South Shore Country Club and the Illinois Athletic Association.

Herman F. Schuettler, assistant general superintendent of the Chicago police department, is a marked proof of the value and necessity of long practical training for the higher officials of the city government, as well as of the justice of the workings of civil service. He is a native of Chicago, born on the 14th of July, 1861, being a son of Frank and Minna Schuettler, his father being an old and well known mason contractor of Chicago. Captain Schuettler was educated at

the old Newberry school, on the north side, and at a German Lutheran institution, but at the age of thirteen went to work at the machinist's trade. He served several years of apprenticeship at this trade and was conductor for the North Chicago City Railway thirty-seven years. He became interested in police, becoming convinced that he could better his condition, joined the force on June 13, 1883, a month before he reached his twenty-second birthday.

The police department of Chicago has therefore enjoyed the best years of Captain Schuettler's life, and it is not too much to add that the betterment in condition has been mutual. On March 1, 1888, he was promoted to be patrol sergeant; lieutenant, April 18, 1888, and captain, January 1, 1890. His position as captain was re-confirmed under civil service rules on the 1st of February, 1898. From November 11, 1903, to November 11, 1904, he served as temporary assistant superintendent and was appointed permanently to the office, by civil service examination, on the 21st of November, 1904. Captain Schuettler is not only one of the finest disciplinarians on the force, but he has also accomplished some of its most difficult detective work. He is the kind of an officer who has always been depended upon to take hold of any especially knotty business with determination, vim and bravery; and one of the principal reasons of his continuous advancement and present standing is the physical care which he has taken of himself, his temperance even extending to the disuse of tobacco in all its forms. He is an active member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the A. F. & A. M.

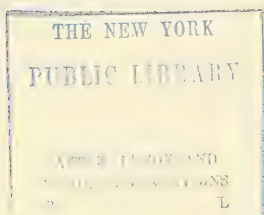
On December 9, 1884, Captain Schuettler was married to Miss Katherin J. Flint, his wife being a native of Watertown, Wisconsin. Their children are as follows: Harriette, born September 24, 1885; Ella, September 15, 1887, and Arthur, March 9, 1889.

Patrick D. O'Brien, captain commanding the detective bureau of the Chicago police department, is a native of Peterboro, Ontario,

PATRICK D. Canada, born on the 27th of August, 1857, being
O'BRIEN. a son of Patrick and Margaret O'Brien. When
he was seven years of age his parents brought
him to Chicago, the date of their arrival here being October 9, 1864. What education he enjoyed was obtained in the city schools, and in his early youth he engaged in the coal business with his father and



C. H. Greene



his brother, Michael, under the firm name of P. O'Brien & Sons. He afterward learned the butcher's trade, and for many years worked for George W. Squire, Harrison and Desplaines streets.

Captain O'Brien joined the police department July 31, 1882, more than a quarter of a century ago, being first assigned to the Harrison Street station. On July 8, 1886, he was promoted to the position of desk sergeant, and in 1888 transferred to detective headquarters. He became a lieutenant of police July 1, 1893, being assigned to the Cottage Grove Avenue station, and was afterward appointed bailiff of police courts, with headquarters at Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets. On June 19, 1897, he was promoted to lieutenant in command of the Cottage Grove Avenue station, and on June 26, 1901, to a captaincy, in command at the Twenty-second street district, and later transferred to the command of the South Chicago district, comprising some of the most difficult criminal territory to handle in the city. His fine record as an incumbent of that position legitimately advanced him to the active head of the detective bureau, to which he was appointed August 11, 1906, and retained by Chief Shippy.

Many years before he was formally assigned to the detective bureau, Captain O'Brien figured prominently in the unraveling of many murder mysteries, showing his unusual ability for such work. Notable among the cases in which he thus participated was the Andrew McGee murder, the dead body of the victim being found in a vacant house at No. 2028 Indiana avenue, on the 1st of March, 1896. Mr. McGee was an agent for the Charles Creamery Company, and no clue was found upon his person other than an order book. But this simple clue was followed, chiefly through the persistency and under the direction of Lieutenant O'Brien, until the crime was firmly fixed upon George H. Jacks and William Willows, who were found to have met at 43 Eldridge court to arrange the murder. Jacks was hanged and Willows was given fourteen years at Joliet and died in prison. In his police bulletin of March 7th, Superintendent of Police Kipley issued a long article offering the work on this case as an example to be followed, and the press in general praised it as well worthy of note. The Margaret Leslie murder case, which occurred in the Palace Hotel, on North Clark street, was also very baffling. Several arrests were made, and Captain O'Brien finally succeeded in securing a confession from Howard Nicholas, implicating with him

one Leonard Lippold. The conclusive evidence procured resulted in sentencing Nicholas to life imprisonment and sending Lippold to the state penitentiary for fourteen years.

Chief of Police Shippy publicly praised the manner in which Captain O'Brien has handled the detective bureau, and says it is second to none in the United States. The records show more fugitives handled here than in any other city in the country. The Captain is a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, United Police of Chicago, Irish Historical Society, Knights of Columbus, Woodlawn Improvement Club and Chicago Association of Commerce.

On September 14, 1891, Captain O'Brien was united in marriage with Miss Mary Barron, daughter of James and Julia Barron, both early settlers of Chicago. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, James F., Alfred J., Austin J. and Bertrand O'Brien, and the family residence is at No. 6223 Lexington avenue.

The present city clerk of Chicago, John Robert McCabe, elected on the Republican ticket in April, 1907, is a lawyer by profession and in reality. He is a typical Irish-American, energetic, social, quick, able, and thoroughly educated both in literature and the knowledge of human nature. Mr. McCabe is a product of Chicago, where he has always lived, and his advancement is therefore a special matter of pride to its citizens.

City Clerk McCabe is the son of Michael S. and Julia (White) McCabe, his father being one of the oldest and bravest members of the Chicago police force. The elder McCabe, still hale and hearty, has seen his thirty-six years of service in the department, and is one of the few survivors of the Haymarket riot, in the ranks of the blue-coats, who escaped without a scratch, although his comrades fell all around him, dead and maimed.

John R. McCabe was the second in a family of seven, all of whom are living. His older brother, Joseph M., is connected with the West Park system, while another brother, Peter, is in San Francisco. One of his sisters, Julia R. McCabe, teaches in St. Charles School; another, Frances, is a stenographer; while Sarah and Verina, the younger members of the household, live at home, as does the City Clerk himself. John R. received his early education at the parochial school of the Holy Family parish, being graduated therefrom



John R. M. Cabel

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when eleven years of age, the possessor of a fine soprano voice which brought him quite a reputation. He then entered St. Ignatius College, completing his course in 1896 and winning the Prendergast medal for superiority in oratory, Judge Edward F. Dunne being one of the judges of contest. While pursuing his collegiate course he was a leader in the Chrysostomian Debating Society, as well as in baseball, football and athletics generally—a leadership in two fields which comes as natural to a good Irish-American as swimming to the average duck. He also made quite a reputation as a student actor, appearing at one time at the Chicago Grand Opera House in “The Black Knight.” In fact, whatever Mr. McCabe attempted to accomplish he carried before him, and he emerged well at the top. It was so even at the municipal election of 1907, when his plurality was 15,414. He was the first Irish-American elected on the Republican ticket to the office of city clerk of Chicago.

Mr. McCabe’s education was completed with a three years’ course in the Chicago College of Law, his graduation taking place in 1900. On October 3d of that year he passed successfully the rigid examination of the State Bar Association, at Springfield, and became a qualified practitioner. He was first associated with Gilbert and Fell, the senior partner being Judge Hiram T. Gilbert, the father of the Municipal Court Act. When that firm passed out of existence he moved with Mr. Fell to the Chamber of Commerce building, where he remained for about three years, when he went with William C. Hartray, present county commissioner, and John T. Fleming, former assistant city attorney, to their new location on Randolph street, being there engaged in practice at the time of his election to the city clerkship. As the past is generally considered quite a criterion for the future, it may safely be predicted that Mr. McCabe will make one of the best city clerks which Chicago has ever had. He is a member of the law firm of Johnson, Belasco and McCabe.

Peter Michael Hoffman, whom the Republicans nominated for coroner of Cook county in 1908, without opposition, has been in office since 1904, and during that period has introduced into his department many practical reforms of both a preventative and a beneficent nature. None of his predecessors have done as much as he to devise means of eliminating the causes of accidental deaths, and he has been especially active

PETER M.
HOFFMAN.

in his endeavors to throw every possible safeguard around employes who are obliged to labor amid dangerous surroundings. For instance, through his initiative, the chief city inspector of steam boilers and plants of Chicago is required to inspect the packing houses, cold storage plants and other quarters which use ammonia in their refrigerating processes, the explosion of which has been the fruitful source of accident and death. Through his efforts, also, the Illinois legislature has passed an act providing for a report which shall furnish information regarding accidents and deaths in the ranks of employes throughout Cook county, which will serve as a firm basis for further work along this line. Another measure of which he is the author has brought him the widely extended gratitude of a large fraction of the community, people in moderate circumstances, considering that they are largely indebted to his forethought and practical wisdom. Heretofore victims of railway and other accidents whose relatives attempted to collect damages, often found that no evidence taken before the coroner's jury could be produced which would be legally accepted. Coroner Hoffman therefore induced the legislature to pass a bill authorizing him to take all evidence before coroner's juries in shorthand, so that the verbatim evidence may be obtained by the relatives or dependents of the victims. Still another measure of protection and prevention which owes its existence to him is the ordinance requiring an examination and proof of fitness of passenger elevator conductors in Chicago, who carry more citizens daily than street car conductors who are held to such rigid account. Thus it is all along the line of his duties—Coroner Hoffman is alert, practical and constantly active in his endeavors not only to promptly and impartially try the actual cases which necessarily come before him, but to devise all possible means of safeguarding and prevention.

Coroner Hoffman, who for years before he assumed his present office was one of the most influential Republicans in the southern part of the county, was born in the town of Maine, March 23, 1863, son of Michael and Annette (Nimsgarn) Hoffman, both of whom were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. When he was twelve years of age Peter emigrated to this country with his parents, the family locating in the town of Northfield, Cook county, in 1842. At this time they settled on a farm in what was a sparsely settled frontier region,

and in the latter portion of 1848 started across the plains with the pioneer migration of California gold seekers. Reaching his destination late in 1849, the elder Mr. Hoffman spent eight years on the coast, and when he returned to Cook county in 1857 located in the town of Maine. In 1861 he married Miss Annette Nimsgarn, and three sons were born to them—Peter, Urban and George. In 1890 the two last named died of typhoid fever. In 1880 the father had located with his family in the village of Des Plaines, where he died August 26, 1896. During the period of his residence there he was prominent in public affairs, serving for twenty-eight consecutive years as township assessor. His widow still survives.

Peter M. Hoffman really commenced his regular schooling after the family removed to Des Plaines, attending the grammar school at that place and later pursuing a two years' course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Chicago. He then became a clerk in a local grocery, and still later was connected with the money order department of the Chicago postoffice. In 1884 he became shipping clerk in the freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, subsequently being receiving clerk, cashier and chief clerk. His railroad record covered a period of seventeen years.

Prior to his official entrance into country politics, Mr. Hoffman served as chairman of the Des Plaines board of trustees and also as chairman of district No. 64. In 1898 he was elected by his warm personal supporters in the Republican ranks to the office of county commissioner of Cook county, and was returned in 1900 and 1902, serving altogether three terms of two years each. While a member of this board he was chairman of the Cook County hospital committee and of the committee on the Dunning institutions, and for the entire six years served on the finance committee. At the November election of 1904 he was chosen coroner of Cook county by a plurality of 60,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, and a signal endorsement of his administration since is the fact that in August, 1908, he was re-nominated, without opposition, as stated.

On August 17, 1888, Coroner Hoffman was married to Miss Emma May Peet, of Wheeling, Cook county, and their children are as follows: Edith May, Nettie J., Lela Rae, Marguerite, Evelyn and Gordon Culver Hoffman. The family residence is still in Des Plaines.

Although he actively entered the political field but sixteen years ago, Christopher Strassheim, sheriff of Cook county, is already ac-

CHRISTOPHER
STRASSHEIM.

counted one of the most influential factors in the public and official affairs of this section of the state. Though born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, he is by long residence and training a thorough Chicagoan, with all the energy and practical ability which that name implies. In 1854, when but four years of age, his parents brought him to the United States, coming almost direct to Chicago, of which city he has been a resident for fifty-two years. His life has been virtually passed on the North Side, in whose public schools he received his education until he was sixteen years of age. At that time (1866), in conformity with good old German ideas, the boy laid the groundwork of his independence by apprenticing himself to a tinsmith; with the common sense thoroughness, which he also inherited, he did not consider himself master of his trade until he had served for a period of five years.

Having thus become thoroughly grounded in a good trade, Mr. Strassheim felt safe in venturing upon another line of business, and thereupon established the commission house of Strassheim and Brother. In 1876 he sold his interest in the business to his brother and organized the firm of Jacobs and Strassheim, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware. In 1887 the firm added wholesale groceries to its line, and transacted an extensive business. Two years later Mr. Strassheim purchased his partner's interest, and a short time afterward sold a half interest in the business to Philip Jaeger, the firm thereby becoming Strassheim and Jaeger, which conducted a large wholesale grocery trade at the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets for about eight years. In 1897 he sold his interest in the business to Jaeger and Son. Mr. Strassheim's next commercial enterprise was organized in 1899, when he founded a wholesale house for dealing in flour and bakers' supplies; and he was engaged in the active conduct of this business until his election to the shrievalty in November, 1906.

Mr. Strassheim's official entrance into politics dates from 1891, when he was chosen one of a committee of seven to report on Republican municipal candidates, and his organization had the satisfaction of naming a successful ticket. In January, 1892, Governor Fifer appointed him a member of the Lincoln Park board, in which position he served one year, and in 1904 he was elected a member of the



Christopher Strussheim



board of commissioners of Cook county. His work as a county legislator, coupled with his splendid standing as a business man, brought him into the public favor which resulted in giving him the shrievalty.

Mr. Strassheim was married in 1876 to Miss Eva Markel, a native of Germany, who came to Chicago with her parents at two years of age.

George D. Langeloh in June, 1907, was appointed chief jailer of Cook county, succeeding in that position John L. Whitman, who had

been jailer fifteen years. Perhaps only few persons realize the size of the institution devoted to guarding the prisoners of this county, and yet with fifty-six male employes and four matrons engaged in the conduct of the jail it is evident that this is one of the most important of Cook county's institutions.



GEORGE D. LANGELOH.

Mr. Langeloh is a native Chicagoan, born February 4, 1873. His father, George H. Langeloh, a native of Germany, came to Chicago many years ago, and for a long period was a carpet cutter and fitter

in the store of Marshall Field & Company. He was a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, Elizabeth (Lehman) Langeloh, was also born in Germany, and still resides in Chicago. The present chief jailer of Cook county is a self-made man, and has gained a position of responsibility because he is worthy of it. After a few years passed in the public schools of this city he found employment with Marshall Field & Company, and at the end of his eleven years' service was in charge of a department. For some years after that he was engaged in the life insurance business. A Republican, and for the past twelve years active in the political affairs of his ward and precinct, he received an appointment in January, 1907, as assistant jailer, and in the following June was promoted to the place made vacant by the retirement of Jailer Whitman. Mr. Langeloh married, August 5, 1895, and has two children. Their home is at 1010 N. Halsted street.

Architects and Contractors

Chicago has developed an architecture worthy of the name only within the last two decades. As a result of many influences, di-

DANIEL H. BURNHAM. rected by an increased appreciation and demand for the artistic in the exterior aspects of the city, a new order has been brought about within the "loop

district," where commercialism reigns supreme, as well as in those portions of the city where individual taste has greater latitude. Symmetry and attractiveness have been joined with utility in buildings devoted to business. It is generally admitted that one of the principal results of the Columbian Exposition was the impetus given by its staff models of architecture to the improvement of the city's buildings of every class, so that thereafter the ideal of beauty became a constant and more effective influence in Chicago's growth and up-building.

As the landscape plan and the beauty of the buildings were the chief charm of Chicago's World's Fair, it is admissible to begin this sketch of Mr. Daniel Hudson Burnham with the statement that he was chief architect and director of works for the Columbian Exposition during 1890-93, at which time he achieved a reputation in his profession which he has retained and increased during the subsequent years. This success and his eminent ability as an architect and planner of landscapes brought him an additional honor in being appointed chairman of the national commission for beautifying Washington. He and his associates have drawn plans and in part carried them out, by which the national capital is being made the most attractive city in the country. Mr. Burnham was chosen to a similar position on a commission for beautifying the city of Cleveland, and he is also author of numerous plans for beautifying Chicago, including those for the park and boulevard system, the extensive lake front improvements, which involves the building of a narrow park strip on the mainland, and a broad one out in Lake Michigan, leaving an open lagoon between the two to be diversified with islands and the shores to be planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, affording a needed touch of color. This strip of parkway will be connected with the park system

and boulevards so that the city will be completely girdled by parks and artistic roadways.

Among well known and typical buildings in Chicago's business district, not to mention those in other cities, Mr. Burnham was architect of the Rookery, the Woman's Temple, the Masonic Temple, Illinois Trust Bank, First National Bank, Commercial National Bank, Railway Exchange, and Field Museum. He has followed his profession in Chicago since 1872, and was formerly head of the firm of Burnham & Root, and now of D. H. Burnham & Company.

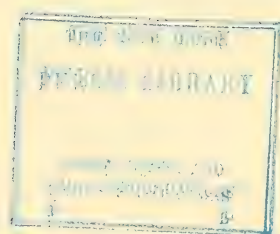
Mr. Burnham was born in Henderson, New York, September 4, 1846, a son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Weeks) Burnham. His ancestry is purely English, and he is the eighth generation of American residence. He has lived in Chicago since he was eight years old, and was educated in the public schools, including the high school, after which he spent three years with private tutors in Massachusetts. From Harvard and Yale universities he received the degree of A. M.; D. S. in Architecture from Northwestern University, and LL. D. from the University of Illinois. He was president of the Western Association of Architects, and of the American Institute of Architecture. He has membership with numerous clubs and societies, some in foreign lands, including the Century and Lawyers clubs, New York; Chicago University, Union League, Literary, Country, Glen View clubs, in Chicago. He is a director in the Bankers' National Bank, and the Standard Office Company. His office is in the Railway Exchange, and his home in Evanston. He married, January 20, 1876, Margaret Sebring Sherman. Their children are: Ethel, John, Hubert, Margaret and Daniel.

John Meiggs Ewen, president of the John M. Ewen Company, among the leading engineers and builders of the country, is a native of Newtown, New York, born on the 3rd of September, 1859. His parents were Warren and Sarah (Faulkner) Ewen, and were of staunch Scotch ancestry. Although his father had no technical education in schools, he became an engineer in the United States navy, and his mechanical genius and common sense were so superb that he was for many years chief engineer of construction for the railroads in Chili and Peru. Among his accomplishments was the famous railroad in the clouds at Oroya, and he also executed many difficult harbor works

JOHN M.
EWEN.



John W. W. W.



on the Pacific coast of the countries named. Young Ewen spent his boyhood days in South America with his father, and thus early imbibed what the profession term the "engineering atmosphere." At the age of twelve, however, he returned to the United States to complete his education, being first sent to the Russell Military Academy at New Haven, Connecticut, and then to Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he studied engineering, class of 1880. He afterward pursued his studies abroad, attending for a time the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

His first employment was in the position of engineer in charge of the construction work for the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works, of New York, in which capacity he had charge of the construction of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad in New York, from Forty-second street to Chatham square, and was particularly interested in the work of designing the connections from Chatham square to the postoffice, which involved the crossing of the Third avenue line and making the switching connections at the station. He also laid out the Twenty-third street double curve of this road. Both these undertakings were then comparatively novel in elevated road construction. While with the Cornell firm he also designed the Barge office and superintended its construction at the Battery, New York, as well as the mansard roof of the State, War and Navy Department building, Washington, and the Harrisburg (Pa.) postoffice.

Mr. Ewen's introduction to Chicago, in his professional capacity, was as chief engineer for W. L. B. Jenny, the father of the steel sky-scraper, and one of the most original of American architects. Next he became engineer and general manager for Burnham & Root, then leading the younger class of architects, and also pioneers in the designing and construction of steel structures. In 1889 he resigned that position to associate himself with George A. Fuller in the organization of the Fuller Company, of which he was vice president and general manager for many years. While he was with this concern Mr. Ewen gave particular attention to the work of devising new forms of steel construction, as well as new methods and processes, and among his innovations are the cantilever foundation, used for the first time in the Rand-McNally building, and the uniform steel column, first placed in the Marquette building, but he did not patent either of these devices. Under his active management and

under the stimulus of his personality as consulting engineer the business of George A. Fuller Construction Company grew to immense proportions. Mr. Ewen remained with the Fuller Company until 1903, when he became vice president and western representative of the Thompson-Starrett Company, one of the largest builders in America. He retained his connection with that company until 1906, when he organized the John M. Ewen Company, engineers and builders, with himself as president.

During his career of twenty-seven years as a construction engineer, Mr. Ewen has figured in the erection of some of the largest office buildings in the country, many of them in Chicago, and as head of the company which bears his name his eminence is constantly increasing. The representative buildings in this city upon which he has been engaged as contracting engineer, consulting engineer or builder include the following: Atwood building, Ashland block, Association building, Chicago Opera House block; the County, Caxton, Columbus Memorial and Champlain buildings; Continental National Bank, Carson, Pirie, Scott, and Chicago Athletic Association buildings; First Infantry (Illinois National Guard) Armory; the Fair, Great Northern, Home Insurance, Herald, Heyworth, Lee's, Monadnock, Mentor and Marquette buildings, Marshall Field Annex, Northern Trust Company, New York Life Insurance Company, New Illinois Athletic Club and Old Colony buildings, Orchestra building and hall, Pontiac building, Presbyterian Hospital, Rothschild department store, Rookery, Rand-McNally, Reliance and Rothschild warehouse buildings, Steinway Hall, Sears, Roebuck's new west side plant, Stewart, Tacoma, and Tribune buildings, The Temple and the Trude, Venetian and Western Bank Note buildings. At the World's Fair he had charge of the construction of the New York State and French and British Government buildings, and was also identified in his professional capacity with the private residences of Victor F. Lawson, George A. Fuller, R. W. Patterson, James Ellsworth and Henry Dibblee. Among the out-of-town buildings of note placed to Mr. Ewen's credit are the following: Chronicle and Mills buildings, San Francisco; Garrick Theater, St. Louis; Midland Hotel, Walnut Street Arcade, and the American Bank, Board of Trade and Scarritt buildings, Kansas City; Society for Savings and Rockefeller buildings, Cleveland; Equitable building, Atlanta; Morgan building, Buf-

falo; Fidelity Bank and Pacific Bank buildings, Tacoma; Union Bank building, Winnipeg, and Royal Alexandria Theater, Toronto. Altogether he has supervised the erection of \$100,000,000 worth of buildings.

Mr. Ewen has been variously honored by appointment to public positions of an expert and advisory nature. He served on the committee of experts named by the county commissioners to select plans for the new Cook county court house, and served as Consulting Engineer during the erection of that building, and is at present Consulting Engineer for the new City Hall. He was chairman of the commission of engineers appointed by Mayor Dunne to investigate and report upon the construction of the Illinois Telephone Company's subway in Chicago. He was one of the organizers and an active member of the Iroquois Fire Commission, which revised the ordinances and regulations for the building and operating of Chicago theaters. He is now public appraiser of Chicago, charged with the duty of passing upon damage suits for injury to property. He is also consulting engineer for Cook county to supervise the erection of the new Infirmary buildings, and has been appointed the Engineer for disposing of the stone still lying along the banks of the Drainage Canal. One of the latest public honors which has come to him was as a delegate upon behalf of the city of Chicago to the Gulf-to-Lakes Deep Waterway Convention held in Memphis in 1907, and later chairman of the Chicago Harbor Commission appointed by the mayor to make a comprehensive study of, and report on, the question of whether some portion of Chicago's lake front should be reserved and utilized for harbor purposes. Aside from being the originator of the cantilever foundations for buildings and a unique method of constructing sub-basements under buildings, Mr. Ewen is the inventor of the so-called Luxfer prisms, which are so constructed as to reflect light into buildings naturally cut off from it. Structures along the lines of the elevated roads were especially benefited by this invention. Mr. Ewen is a forcible and interesting writer and lecturer on professional topics. Typical specimens of his work in this field are his paper on "Foundations," read before the Western Society of Engineers in 1905, and the article on "High Steel Buildings," published in the *American Architect*, November 7, 1907.

Mr. Ewen is identified with the American Society of Civil En-

gineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Architectural Club and Builders' and Engineers clubs of Chicago. Aside from these professional organizations he enjoys membership in the following: Chicago Association of Commerce, Geographical Society of Chicago, Loyal Legion, Art Institute, and the Union League, University, Chicago Athletic, Press, Hamilton, City, Palette and Chisel, and Mid-Day clubs, and South Shore Country, Exmoor Country and Onwentsia clubs.

On March 29, 1888, Mr. Ewen married Miss Grace Patterson, of Chicago, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patterson, and the two children born to them have been John Meiggs, Jr., and Marjorie Patterson Ewen. He resides at No. 59 Bellevue place. Mr. Ewen is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has long been identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, having for five years served as Chairman of its Central Department. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Passavant Hospital, and president of the board of trustees of the new Tribune Hospital.

Edward Beach Ellicott, a prominent electrician and especially well known by Chicagoans for his fine work in connection with the development of the city's street lighting plant, is a native of Lockport, New York, born on the 28th of March, 1866. His parents are George M. and Maria (Sears) Ellicott, and he numbers among his ancestors some eminent professional men, his great-grandfather, Andrew Ellicott, being the first surveyor general of the United States, and instructor in mathematics at West Point.

Mr. Ellicott obtained his early education in the public schools of Batavia, New York, and, although he has received no technical training in electricity, except through self-instruction, has been practically identified with it since he was nineteen years of age. Since 1885 he has been continuously progressing in his chosen field, his first position of real responsibility being as electrician for the Salina (Kan.) Gas and Electric Company. Later he served as superintendent for the Concordia (Kan.) Electric Light Company, and was afterward connected as an expert and superintendent in the construction department of the Western Electric Company, of Chicago.

In 1897 Mr. Ellicott was appointed by Mayor Harrison superin-

endent of the city telegraph, and when the department of electricity was organized, became city electrician, serving in this capacity until 1905, when he was appointed electrical engineer in charge of the water power development for the drainage board. As city electrician Mr. Ellicott made his greatest record in his able development of the municipal street lighting plant, which, under his administration, more than quadrupled.

Mr. Ellicott has had a leading connection with various American expositions. When the great Ferris wheel was erected at the World's Columbian Exposition he furnished the only feasible plan for its practical lighting. In November, 1903, Mr. Ellicott was appointed chief mechanical and electrical engineer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the city of Chicago having given him leave of absence from Chicago. In that position he designed and superintended the entire electrical and mechanical work of the exposition.

At the present time Mr. Ellicott is engaged in an active and extensive business as a general electrician. He is a leading member of the Western Society of Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Association of Stationary Engineers. In politics he is a Democrat; is a K. T. Mason, and a member of the Union League, Exmoor and Athletic clubs.

Mr. Ellicott's wife, to whom he was married April 26, 1898, was formerly Miss Minerva Ellsworth, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and two sons, Chester C. and Ernest E., were born to their union. The family residence is at No. 1206 Winthrop avenue.

Ralph Modjeski, son of Gustav and Helena Modjeski, is one of the most famous bridge engineers in the United States, his mother being the tragedienne of world-wide fame. Like RALPH MODJESKI. his wonderful mother, he is a native of Poland, born January 27, 1861, the family name, which was Modrzejewski, being changed to its present form for purposes of American naturalization. It is quite remarkable that mother and son should have become eminent in such diverse professions.

Mr. Modjeski received his professional education in Paris, at the Ecole des Ponts et Chausees, where he spent four years of hard study, graduating in 1885 with the degree of C. E. and at the head of his class. He first came to the United States with his mother when fifteen years of age, but after the completion of his studies in

Paris returned to Poland to marry his countrywoman, Felicie Benda. He was soon busy at his specialty and commenced to acquire a reputation as assistant engineer of the Union Pacific bridge over the Missouri, at Omaha. He was thus employed in 1885-87, and later was stationed as shop inspector at Athens, Pennsylvania, in the examination of the superstructures for various bridges, being in the employ of the firm of Morison & Corthell. Until August, 1888, he was chief draughtsman in the New York office of the same firm, and later with Mr. Morison at Chicago until November, 1890, when he was assistant engineer and chief inspector of the bridges at Memphis, Tennessee, and Winona, Minnesota. Since 1892 he has been consulting civil engineer, with headquarters in Chicago. He had designed and built the new government bridge at Rock Island, Illinois; the superstructure of the Bismarck (N. D.) bridge, and structures for various railroads, such as the Northern Pacific, Monon, Illinois Traction system, and the C. & M. E. At present he is engaged in the construction of two large bridges at Portland, Oregon, a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, besides various other smaller structures. Mr. Modjeski has been consulting engineer for the city of Chicago and for the Chicago Sanitary District in the building of bascule bridges, and was employed by the United States government to design and construct the large fireproof warehouse in the Rock Island arsenal.

Mr. Modjeski has been prominent in the associations of his fellow engineers, having served as president of the Western Society of Engineers in 1903-04, and being, at one time, president of the Chicago Engineers' Club, which he assisted in organizing. He is also a member of the American Society of Engineers, Assn. Amicale des Ingenieurs Civils des Ponts et Chausees de France, and the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association; also of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Union League, Quadrangle, Homewood Country and South Shore Country clubs and Automobile Club, of Chicago, and the Arlington Club, of Portland, Oregon. Although professionally one of the busiest of men, he is essentially domestic in his tastes, and is the father of two sons and a daughter—Felix, Charles and Marylka.

Arthur F. MacArthur, vice president and general manager of the MacArthur Brothers Company, among the most extensive railroad and general contractors in the west, is a native of
ARTHUR F. the Empire state, born in Oramel, on the 24th of
MACARTHUR. October, 1860. He is a son of Archibald and Keturah (Pratt) MacArthur, and was brought by his parents to Chicago when he was fourteen years of age. His grandfather, John R. MacArthur, established the business in the east in 1826, upon the death of whom the business was carried on by his sons, William, Archibald and James MacArthur, Mr. Archibald MacArthur, the father of Arthur MacArthur, being the active head and president of the company until his death on June 1st, 1907. The headquarters of the firm were removed to Chicago in 1873. The business comprises the construction of thousands of miles of railroads and much important government work. Of late years the management of the great concern, whose contracts now amount to some \$14,000,000 annually, has been in the able hands of Arthur F. MacArthur.

Mr. MacArthur enjoyed a liberal education before entering the business field. His collegiate preparation was prosecuted at the Chicago Academy in 1874-78, and in 1882 he was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. He at once returned to this city and for two years was connected with the lumbering business of his uncle and father, known as the W. and A. MacArthur Company, Limited, of Cheboygan, Michigan, the headquarters of the concern. In 1884 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, as manager of the northwestern office of MacArthur Brothers, many of their extensive contracts, especially in the railroad line, being pushed from that point. Returning to Chicago in 1890, Mr. MacArthur had the entire charge of the vast work of preparing the World's Fair grounds for building sites, having become a partner of the firm of MacArthur Brothers in 1887.

On June 24, 1889, Mr. MacArthur married Miss Mary S. Barnum, daughter of David Barnum, of New York City. He is a resident of Chicago, but divides his time between Chicago and New York, at which latter place the firm has conducted an extensive eastern business for years. Mr. MacArthur is a Republican and belongs to the Union League, University and Harvard clubs, all of Chicago.

John Henry Spengler, a railroad and hydraulic engineer of substantial reputation, has successfully practiced his profession in Chicago for nearly twenty years. He is a native of
JOHN H. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, born on the 23rd of Jan-
SPENGLER. uary, 1866, son of Joel and Helena (Leh) Spengler. Mr. Spengler comes of good German ancestors, and received his preparatory education in the public and parochial schools of the Keystone state, finally entering Lehigh University for his professional course, graduating therefrom in 1886 with the degree of C. E.

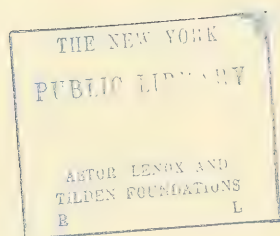
Immediately after leaving college Mr. Spengler obtained a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as assistant engineer, holding it from July, 1886, to March, 1887, when he removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company in the same capacity, continuing thus until December of the following year. At that time (December, 1888) he became identified with the Artesian Water Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, and resided in that city until May, 1890, employed in the furtherance of its engineering development. He then returned to Chicago, but after serving as assistant engineer of the Sanitary District for a year, was called to his former duties in connection with the Memphis company. Mr. Spengler remained in the southern city, thus engaged, from May, 1891, until August, 1892, when he was again appointed to his old position with the Sanitary District of Chicago, discharging its duties so creditably for three years that in August, 1895, he was promoted to be assistant city engineer of the city of Chicago. The fact alone that he has retained the position since the year named is a strong endorsement of his high professional standing. He is a leading member of the Western Society of Engineers and of the Theta Delta Chi and Tau Beta Pi fraternities.

On January 26, 1895, Mr. Spengler married Miss Rose Cunningham, and their two children are John Henry, Jr., and Helen Marie Spengler. The family residence is at No. 6346 Woodlawn avenue.

Peter Junkersfeld, head of the engineering department of the Commonwealth Edison Company, has risen to this position of great
PETER responsibility within the fourteen years which measure
JUNKERSFELD. his connection with that corporation. Not yet thirty-nine years of age, his duties have included the designing and development of the second largest electric distri-



J H Spengler



bution system in the world, which supplies electricity for lighting, power, tunnels, and surface and elevated railways. He also designed and developed the electrical features of the largest exclusively steam turbine electric power generating station in the world. The physical properties of the allied Chicago Edison and Commonwealth Electric companies already include some thirty-five fireproof buildings in different parts of the city, practically all of which have been erected or remodeled under Mr. Junkersfeld's direction. It would be fatal to the local progress of such a great concern as the Edison Company to honor him with such responsibilities were he not eminently qualified to assume them by education, training and natural endowments and only a cursory view of his life record shows such to be the fact.

Mr. Junkersfeld is a native of Colfax township, Champaign county, Illinois, born October 17, 1869. Peter J. and Josephine (Schmitz) Junkersfeld, his parents, were born and spent their childhood in Germany, near the city of Cologne. After laying a substantial groundwork for advanced courses in the district school of his native locality, he mastered higher studies in the city high school, at Champaign, Illinois, and subsequently obtained a business training in a college located there. A course at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, was followed by entrance to the University of Illinois, where he completed a thorough four-years' course in electrical engineering, graduating in June, 1895, with the degree of B. S. It will be seen that Mr. Junkersfeld's education was remarkably complete, embracing a literary, business and technical training, and was particularly well adapted to fit him for the superintendence of large enterprises which required practical and professional abilities and the sustained and confident bearing which comes with broad education and continuous contact with cultured people.

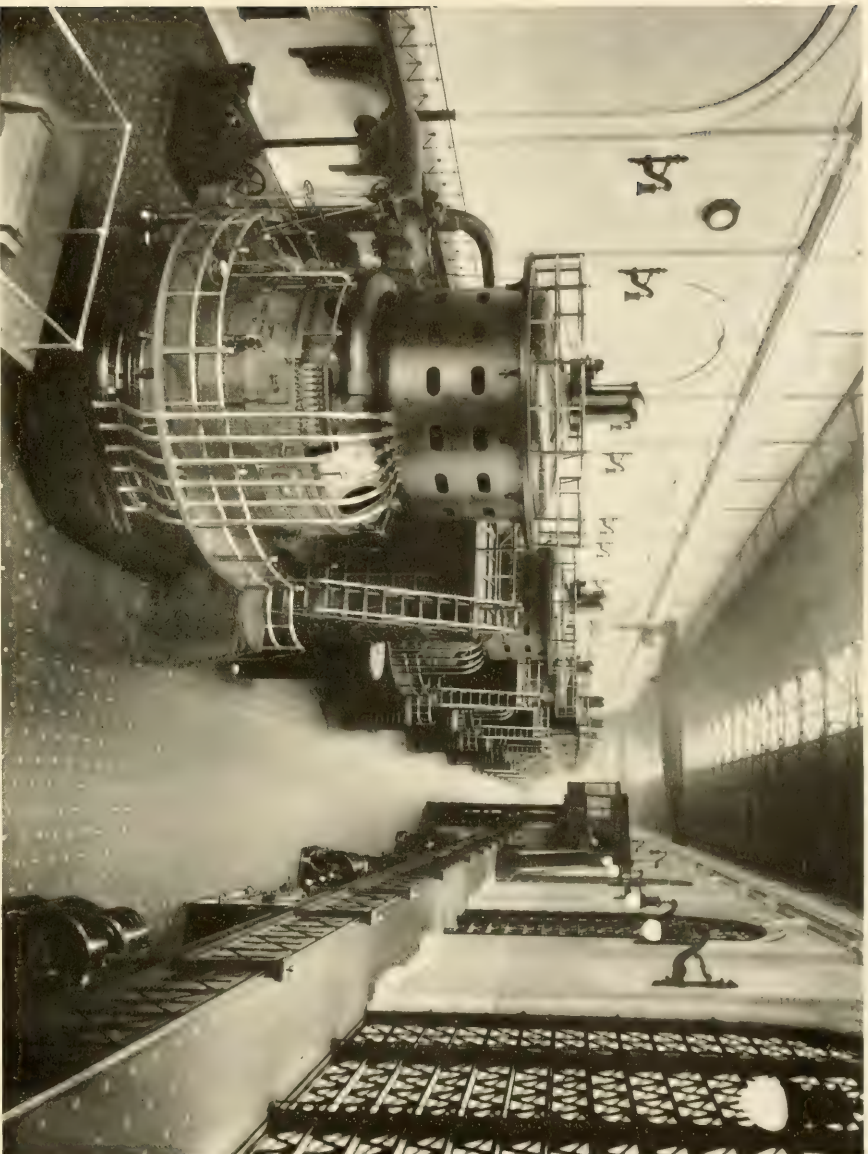
Soon after graduating from the State University, Mr. Junkersfeld came to Chicago and in September, 1895, entered the employ of the then Chicago Edison Company. For the first three years and a half his experience consisted in operating and construction, and in June, 1899, was placed in charge of the electrical engineering work, a few years later being advanced to the superintendency of the entire engineering department.

Mr. Junkersfeld is a loyal son of the University of Illinois, now serving as president of the Chicago Alumni Association. He is a

member of the Tau Beta Pi Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Engineers' Club and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married June 19, 1901, to Miss Anna C. Boyle, and lives in Austin, being identified with the Oaks Club, of that place, and the Westward Ho Golf Club.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, since the commencement of his business and professional career has been identified with some of the manifold interests which have been established by the great inventor and promoter in the amazingly expanded field of electricity. He is a native of the world's metropolis, born on the 11th of November, 1859, being the son of Samuel and Emma (Short) Insull. After receiving a thorough education in various private schools of London, Reading and Oxford, England, Mr. Insull begun his connection with the electric business as private secretary to Colonel George E. Gouraud, who, as the representative of Thomas A. Edison, was then engaged in forming the Edison Telephone Company, of London. This company was subsequently merged into the Bell Telephone Company, which, in turn, became part of the National Telephone Company.

Mr. Insull's labors in London brought him to the favorable notice of Mr. Edison, and in February, 1881, he came to the United States to assume the position of private secretary to the American inventor, in that capacity having, for many years, full charge of his broad and complicated business affairs. He represented Mr. Edison in the organization and management of the Electric Tube Company, who were the first manufacturers of underground conductors for electric lights in the world; also built and operated (as general manager for Mr. Edison) the Edison Machine Works at Schenectady, New York, as well as being his personal representative in the affairs of the Edison Lamp Company. In 1889 the various Edison manufactories and the Edison Electric Light Company were consolidated under the name of the Edison General Electric Company, of which he became second vice president, in charge of the manufacturing and selling departments, and when that company was combined with the Thomson-Houston Company as the General Electric Company he was elected second vice president of the consolidation. In June, 1892,



INTERIOR VIEW TURBINE HOUSE OF THE FISK STREET GENERATING STATION
OF THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY, CHICAGO

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he resigned to accept the presidency of the Chicago Edison Company; in 1897 the Commonwealth Electric Company was formed, and after the two were consolidated under the name of the Commonwealth Edison Company, he assumed the presidency of the new concern.

Mr. Insull is also president of the North Shore Electric Company, operating electric light and power plants in territory around Chicago; also, of the United Gas and Electric Company and the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company. He is president of the Economy Light and Power Company, and director of the Union Gas and Electric Company. Professionally, he enjoys membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

On May 24, 1899, Mr. Insull was married to Miss Margaret A. Bird, and they reside at 23 Lake Shore drive, Chicago. In politics Mr. Insull is a Republican, and his remarkably broad social connections are evidenced by his membership in the following clubs: Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Exmoor Country, South Shore Country and Mid-Day clubs, all of Chicago; Metropolitan, Union League, Engineers, Mid-Day, Lawyers and Seawauhaka Yacht clubs, of New York; Pendennis Club, of Louisville, and the Devonshire, Whitehall and Royal Automobile clubs, of London, England.

The veteran engineer, Gustavus Adolphus Mathias Liljencrantz, who, for thirty-seven years, has been identified with the river and harbor improvements of the national government

GUSTAVUS A. M. at Chicago, is a typical representative of Sweden—

LILJENCRA NTZ. faithful, industrious, scholarly and efficient. Born at Upland, Sweden, April 11, 1842, he is a son of Baron Johan Carl and Anna Eleonora Henriette (von Schoultz) Liljencrantz. He is not only of noble but of very ancient family, his oldest known ancestor being Bishop Laurentius Petrie, a pupil of Martin Luther, while the first to bear the family name, so far as can be traced, was Count Johan Westerman Liljencrantz, councilor of state and minister of finance.

Until he was thirteen years of age Gustavus was carefully educated under private tutors, for five years thereafter attending the public schools of Stockholm. In pursuance with the obvious bent of his mind, in 1862 he entered the Royal Technological Institute of the

capital city, and in 1866 graduated from the civil engineering course of that institution with the regular professional degree. He at once engaged in engineering work on the construction of Dahlsland's Canal, Sweden, being thus employed from 1866 to 1868, and in the spring of the following year came to America. He first located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From May, 1869, until May, 1870, he was connected with the United States engineer office at that city as draughtsman, and for about a year thereafter held a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. On the 12th of April, 1871, Mr. Liljencrantz came to Chicago to accept a position as draughtsman in the United States engineer office, on river and harbor improvements, and in the following year was promoted to be assistant engineer, which position he has ably filled to the present time. The fall of his first year's residence in Chicago was marked by the great fire, which finally swept over a great part of the north side, incidentally taking Mr. Liljencrantz's entire belongings at Illinois street.

Mr. Liljencrantz has enjoyed a long and prominent identification with professional fraternities. He has been a member of the Swedish Engineering Society, Stockholm, since 1865, and is an honorary member of the Scandinavian Engineering Society, Chicago, while his connection with the Western Society of Engineers includes participation in its proceedings since 1878 and his election to the first vice presidency in 1905. As a Mason, he is a member of Blaney Lodge No. 271, of which he has served as secretary, and was W. M. in 1898, having also been a member of the Masonic Veteran Association since 1890. In accord with his firmly settled belief and in accord with the historic traditions of his family, Mr. Liljencrantz is of the Evangelical Lutheran belief. In politics he is independent.

The married life of Mr. Liljencrantz commenced April 27, 1875, when he married, at Albany, New York, Miss Adaline Charlotte Hall, a native of North Pownal, Vermont. Their daughter, Ottilie Adaline, is an authoress of expanding reputation.

When, on May 6, 1907, Mayor Busse appointed Charles Valentine Weston as the city's representative on the board of supervising engineers Chicago traction, the general expression of press and public was that no better selection could have been made, owing to the appointee's em-

CHARLES V.
WESTON.

inent abilities as an engineer and his thorough integrity as a man and official. The rehabilitation of Chicago's traction system, which is the municipal improvement uppermost in the minds of the citizens at this time, is largely entrusted to this board of supervising engineers, and Mr. Weston's presence as a member of the board gave assurance that this work will be well done, and to the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Weston was the city's representative during the important year 1907, when notable advancement was made in the city's traction interests. On January 3, 1908, he resigned from the board of supervising engineers to accept the presidency and general managership of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company in Chicago.

Mr. Weston, who was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, February 14, 1857, and educated in the public schools of that city, gained his first practical experience in his profession as rodman in the employ of the Sabine Pass & Northwestern Railway (Texas). He began that work in 1879, when twenty-two years old. He was afterward transitman on surveys for the Texas Trunk Railway; was assistant engineer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Texas, in 1880-81; assistant engineer of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, 1881-82; assistant engineer Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 1882-84; assistant engineer of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 1884-86, and division engineer in charge of the construction of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe in Texas, 1886-88. These have since become some of the most important railway lines in the southwest country. After locating in Chicago in 1888, Mr. Weston took charge of the construction of the Lake View in-take crib and water tunnel under Lake Michigan for the water supply of the city of Lake View, and after the annexation of that municipality to Chicago in 1889, he continued the work for the greater city. In 1890 he took charge of the construction work of the West Chicago Street Railroad tunnel under the Chicago river near Van Buren street; the tunnel was completed in 1894. He was chief engineer of the Northwestern Elevated, the Union Elevated and the Lake Street Elevated railroads from 1894 to 1901. During 1901-03 he was associated with his brother, George Weston (now assistant engineer to Chief Engineer B. J. Arnold) in the firm of

Weston Brothers, consulting and constructing engineers. Since 1903 he has been chief engineer of the South Side Elevated Railroad. This career of rapid advancement in his profession and the character of his work in connection with large transportation enterprises proves the wisdom of his choice for a position that directly concerns the welfare of Chicago.

Mr. Weston is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association. He married, November 12, 1889, Miss Catherine Dyer; they have a daughter, Florence. Their home is in Kenwood. Mr. Weston's parents were John Weston and Catherine Clark. His father was born of English parentage in the city of Lincoln, England, and came to America after reaching manhood. Catherine Clark, whose father was English and mother Irish, was born at Owensboro, county Cavan, Ireland, and was brought to America during childhood.

George Washington Maher is the acknowledged originator of a distinctive style of architecture. While pursuing his studies abroad, he became convinced that in this country there should rightly be an art expression akin to the national ideals, founded upon the spirit of past architectural achievement; but that it should, in no wise, be an exact copy of the productions of a foreign people. With this general idea in mind, Mr. Maher has developed a style which is distinctively his own, and so original that it may almost be claimed to be indigenous to the United States. He has introduced a new theory of design into all his work, which he calls the motif rhythm. This theory takes its inspiration from surrounding life and environment, at the same time following closely ethical laws which govern good architectural design. Thus, in James A. Patten's house at Evanston the thistle is combined with certain pronounced geometrical figures, forming the motif of the design. Throughout the exterior and interior of Harry Rubens' unique country residence at Glencoe the motif flower is the hollyhock, combined with certain structural themes, while the American honeysuckle, with strong horizontal lines, furnishes Mr. Maher with his flower and rhythm motif in the construction and embellishment of John Farson's beautiful and original place at Oak Park. His suggestive and original style is also aptly illustrated by the residences

GEORGE W.
MAHER.



George W. Maher



of A. B. Leach, at South Orange, and F. T. Gates, at Montclair, New Jersey; the Edgewater Presbyterian church; the Assembly hall at Kenilworth, and the Swift Engineering Hall, on the Northwestern University campus grounds, at Evanston. At the present time he is engaged in formulating a comprehensive plan of bringing the grounds and buildings of the university into harmony with the characteristic landscape of the locality, as well as providing for the expansion of the future, both in new buildings to be erected and additions of ground. Mr. Maher has already made a pronounced departure in shaping such suburbs as North Edgewater and Kenilworth, especially in the innovation of beautifying the grounds around railroad stations and village entrances. The entrance which he designed to the village of Kenilworth is particularly attractive and unique, his interest in that place being especially personal, as it is his place of residence.

As Mr. Maher is still in the prime of early middle life, his originality and enthusiasm in his chosen profession will bring him greater eminence than he now enjoys. Although a southerner by birth, in education, training and spirit he is truly of the west, as witness the following extract from one of his papers, read before the Chicago Architectural Club: "Our democracy exalts the individual, and, if I understand the spirit of the West, it proposes that the individual shall express his ideals and will encourage him so to do, irrespective of any dictum, irrespective of any fault or failure on his part, so long as it is an honest effort. I repeat that here in the west the tide of any false conservatism will be turned; that here will originate a new school of architecture which will grow stronger each succeeding generation until all the life assimilated in this new country will find full expression in marble and stone. Already the men who are fostering this new architecture and this new movement are gaining recruits, and broader range in their influence is being felt daily. It can no longer be said that the architect who follows the new does so at the peril of losing patronage. The young architect in our city who will grow in favor is he who embraces this new art. Recognition comes to him alike from the people, from the press and in publication. If an exhibition were held in these rooms tonight of the work done by these young men and placed against the work executed by the so-called conservative men, you would find that most

interest and enthusiasm would be centered in the work favoring the most progress. We do not stop to consider how virile is this new art and to what extent it is attracting attention, not only in our country, but in Europe. Viewing the situation from abroad, they understand full well that a new expression of art must come from this country—an expression born of a democracy where the effort is not hindered to any extent by precedent or tradition. Here ought to be unfettered opportunity for an expression of the new. Further, you will find that the opinion abroad is pronounced that this new art will evolve and gather headway in the Central West, and even at the present time they are publishing such examples of this art from the West.

“Much could be said in this connection, explaining theories of design, that would be of interest to the student. Some are working on the motif and rhythm theme, understanding that nature and music are phases of inspiration to be formed into the concrete; and with the real living motive, that of surrounding life, the production of great works of art should be forthcoming. It is no longer necessary for any school or student to rely only on precedent for the teaching of architecture, since all around us is motive power, nature, music, life. It is unfortunate that there is no text book as yet compiled that would give the technical schools foundation for the instruction of this new theory. However, certain buildings are already in evidence, and more of them will soon be erected; and eventually will come the professor and the book.”

The main facts in the life of George W. Maher, this typical western architect, are that he was born at Mill Creek, West Virginia, on the 25th of December, 1864, and is the son of Theophilus Daniel and Sarah (Landis) Maher. His father is of French and Irish extraction, and his mother of German ancestry, the American branch of the maternal family being Pennsylvania Dutch, members of which settled in the Keystone state in ante-Revolutionary times. In his early boyhood days his parents removed to New Albany, Indiana, and he received his primary education in its public schools. He began the study of architecture in Chicago and completed it while abroad, thus laying the basis of his present architectural style and standing. Mr. Maher is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and

is also identified with the Union League, Chicago Athletic Association and the Indiana Society (of Chicago).

Mr. Maher was married, October 24, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, an artist, the daughter of the well known portrait painter, Alden F. Brooks. They have one child, Philip Brooks Maher. The family is prominent in the social affairs of Kenilworth. Mr. Maher himself has taken a leading part in shaping and developing the municipal growth of the village, having served both as trustee and park commissioner.

Charles Sumner Frost, for twenty-five years a Chicago architect, with an ever expanding reputation, is now the senior member of the firm of Frost & Granger. He is the son of
CHARLES S. Albert Ephraim and Eunice (Jones) Frost, his
FROST. father being a native of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and his mother of Newport, Vermont. The family is prominent and old in the annals of New England, Charles S. being the eighth generation from Edmund Frost, of Ipswich, England, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1635. The boy obtained the elements of his education in the public schools of New England, and received his professional training in the offices of leading Boston architects, as well as by special studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Architecture.

Mr. Frost's independent practice as an architect commenced in January, 1882, when he formed a partnership in Chicago with Henry Ives Cobb under the firm name of Cobb & Frost. In 1889 the connection was severed and Mr. Frost was alone for several years, on January 1, 1898, associating himself with Alfred H. Granger under the name of Frost & Granger, the present firm. Among the more important buildings erected under his supervision are: George Smith Memorial Hospital, Michigan avenue; Terminal Railway station, Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; General Office building for Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; La Salle Street Terminal Railway station; Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. building; St. James Methodist Episcopal church; Home for the Friendless; Commercial building for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., wholesale hardware, State street; the Union and Calumet clubs; Terminal Railway station, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota; important railway stations at Milwaukee, Sioux City and

Omaha, besides innumerable minor station buildings throughout the central west; memorial chapel and library, dormitories and science hall for Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, and a great many dwellings, both urban and suburban, ranging from small cost to those considerably exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Frost is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and stands high both with his professional fraternity and the public from which he draws his patronage.

On January 7, 1885, Mr. Frost wedded Miss Mary Hughitt, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and their three children are Margaret, Marvin and Virginia. The family residence is known as Eastover, Lake Forest, Illinois. Mr. Frost is popular among the clubs, having membership with the Union League, Mid-Day, Onwentsia and Winter.

The firm of architects, Hill & Woltersdorf, successors to Bauer & Hill, has, during the past thirteen years, designed many struc-

tures that now form a creditable part of Chicago's architecture. Conspicuous changes have taken place in the general building style of Chicago during this time, and it is possible to discriminate readily between structures erected before and after the World's Fair. To what extent the general increase of taste and demands of commercial utility, or how far the ideals of architects have influenced these changes, it is impossible to say. But in one class of building, at least, Hill & Woltersdorf have gone a step in advance of general custom and set a standard of architectural taste where it would be least looked for. In their designs of warehouses, embracing the largest part of their recent work, they have succeeded, according to some eastern critics, in achieving an æsthetic rendering of an intensely practical problem, and which has hitherto been treated with homely utility as the only end in view. Among examples of their work in this field may be mentioned the new Peter Schuttler Company's plant at Twenty-second and Rockwell streets, buildings for Devoe & Reynolds, paint manufacturers; the Richard Reynolds building, Green and Congress streets; Eastman Kodak Company's at Eighteenth street and Indiana avenue; Parke, Davis & Co. building, 50 Franklin street; the Gould Company's building, at Ohio and Franklin streets; the designing and engraving plant of the Meyer-Both Company, 2316-18 Indiana avenue, and many others. The firm has a general practice, covering

schools, churches, hospitals, residences, warehouses, etc. Their work is found in residences in this city, in Burlington, Iowa, and Lake Delavan; St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Chicago, and the Holy Family Hospital, now in course of construction at La Porte, Indiana. The best church designed by them is St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran, on Orchard street near Fullerton avenue. In the downtown business district the thirteen-story Thomas Church building at Wabash avenue and Monroe street was designed in their office.

Arthur Frederick Woltersdorf, whose successful career as one of Chicago's leading architects has been indicated above, was born in Chicago, January 19, 1870, of German parentage. His father, Louis Woltersdorf, was born at Wendisch-Warnow, province of Brandenburg, and his mother, Emma (Haeger) Woltersdorf, at Slate bei Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Attending the Chicago grammar school and the West Division high school, he began his architectural studies in the office of Bauer & Hill; remained with them three years, then spent a short time with the well known firm of Burnham & Root, after which he was two years engaged in special courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, completing his course with honors in the spring of 1892. Then came a study and sketching tour through Europe for eight months. In the summer of 1891 he was employed by the World's Columbian Exposition, and he, with others, put to work on the Fine Arts building (now the Field Museum) to develop the sketches of Charles B. Atwood, architect of the building. At the end of September he left to resume his studies at the School of Technology. After his return from Europe he was employed for a time by Yost & Packard, architects at Columbus, Ohio, and spent the rest of the year 1893 in Chicago, devoting much time to the exposition. February 1, 1894, following Mr. August Bauer's retirement from the old firm of Bauer & Hill, he entered into partnership with the other member, Henry W. Hill, thus forming the present firm of Hill & Woltersdorf.

Mr. Woltersdorf is an ex-president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and vice president of the Chicago Architects Business Association. Besides these, he is a member of the Chicago Architectural Club, the Germania Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, and the Cliff Dwellers. His office is at 70 LaSalle street, and he resides on Ashland boulevard.

James J. Egan, member of the firm of architects, Egan & Prindeville, has been a well-known figure in this professional field for more than thirty-five years. He is a native of Cork, Ireland, son of William and Mary (Fitzgerald) Egan, and was born on the 15th of October, 1841. He obtained his literary and professional education in the Emerald Isle, being a student at a private academy in Cork and at the Government School of Design, and Queen's College, in that city, where he held a science scholarship.

When Mr. Egan came to the United States in 1866 he located in New York City, resuming his work commenced in Cork, both as an architectural draftsman and student. In 1871 he came to Chicago, and in the great work of rebuilding which followed the great fire of that year he found an incessant demand for his professional services for many years; in fact, there has been little change in the situation since, so far as he is personally concerned. But, like scores of others in the fields of architecture, engineering and constructing, the substantial foundation of Mr. Egan's career was laid in what seemed at the time like a great public calamity. Mr. Egan formed a partnership with Charles H. Prindeville, by which he formed the present firm of Egan & Prindeville.

In 1876 Mr. Egan was united in marriage with Miss Margaret O'Shea, and their residence is at No. 2915 Groveland avenue. His business headquarters are at No. 85 Dearborn street.

Alfred Burritt Andrews, of the corporation of Bulley & Andrews, general contractors, was born in Chicago shortly after the great fire. He is a son of Rev. Edwin N. Andrews, a Congregational clergyman well known both east and west. The father was born in New Britain, Connecticut; graduated from Amherst College and Union Theological Seminary; came west in the sixties and preached at Kansas City and Chicago. His wife, formerly Miss Mary E. Barry, is a native of Greenville, Illinois, and daughter of Franklin Berry and Mary Henderson Black of Kentucky. Rev. E. N. Andrews served as chaplain in the Civil war with a regiment of New Jersey cavalry, and at different times held pastorates in Kansas City, Champlain (Ills.), Chicago and several other cities of Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Andrews family, of which Alfred B. is a member, has an

unusual line of American ancestry, dating back to pure colonial stock. The records of the paternal branch are found in the annals of the New Haven and Massachusetts colonies, while those of the mother's side are connected with the Old Dominion. Forty-eight known ancestors fought in the Colonial wars, three in the Revolutionary war and one in the war of 1812. Mr. Andrews is a direct descendant of John and Mary Andrews, who left England and settled in New Haven in 1638. One of his ancestors is also Rev. Thomas Hooker, the famous English divine and Puritan, who assisted in the founding of the Plymouth colony. Among his forefathers are Edward Doty, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," and who fought the first duel in New England; William Leete, second governor of Connecticut, and Captain Thomas Willet, first mayor of New York.

Mr. Andrews finished the grammar courses in Chicago and was a student at Ripon and Beloit colleges, both Wisconsin institutions. He entered the latter in 1890, but after a time left college to enter business in Chicago, intending to return later and resume his studies. He first became connected regularly with an insurance office and while thus employed commenced the study of architectural draughting at a night school. The youth soon found that this outside occupation was far more absorbing than his regular duties. His employers also made the same discovery and one day the chief clerk in the insurance office called the boy to him and said that he must either display more energy in getting off the mail and filing policies or look elsewhere for his weekly envelope. Alfred B. took the advice kindly and shortly after was sitting up against a big board, as an architect's employe, content in his chosen vocation. About this time he joined the First Regiment, his first active service in a military capacity being in 1893 upon the occasion of the Pullman strikes. Then came the hard times, the suspension of all building enterprises, and the departure of the would-be architect for the parental home in Wisconsin. This waiting for a revival of good times and building operations was both irksome and impossible for one of Mr. Andrews' active temperament, and for occupation and self-support he turned to varied callings, as sign-painting, job printing, carpentry, violin-playing and "barn-storming," in the prosecution of which he wandered through various sections of Wisconsin, Michigan and Can-

ada. At last word came from Chicago that architectural draughtsmen were in demand, and he accordingly returned and entered the employ of Flanders & Zimmerman and later of Patton, Fisher & Miller. He was also employed for a time as detailer in a planing mill and also as shop draughtsman in an iron foundry. As an architect Mr. Andrews' first specialty was structural work, but gradually he found his attention and activities centering on the feature of general contracting, with the result that, although he obtained the state license to practice as an architect, he abandoned the profession in favor of the business.

In 1901 Mr. Andrews associated himself with Frederick Bulley, forming the present company of Bulley & Andrews, whose general contracting covers masonry, reinforced concrete and carpentry of all descriptions. Of this corporation he is the secretary and treasurer. The business of the company has extended into many states, although the greater portion of its work has been accomplished in Chicago. The concern is classed among the leading builders of the west. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Chicago Architectural Club, Union League Club and the Masonic fraternity. In his religious belief he is liberal and is identified with the Ethical Society; in politics he classes himself as an independent, believing that progressive legislation at this time can best be accomplished by not conforming too strictly to party lines.

Mr. Andrews was married in 1901 to Miss Jane Van Etten, daughter of Isaac Van Etten and Jane Oakes Van Etten, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Van Etten was one of the leading lawyers of the state, holding the office of state's attorney, and as a family, the Van Ettens were prominent in St. Paul society. Mrs. Andrews received a thorough education in art and music in the United States and the European centers, her voice culture being conducted under the world's masters of London and Paris and her training completed in all the intricacies of grand opera. Receiving a flattering offer to come to the States in concert and oratorio, she toured the east and shortly after came to Chicago, where she married Mr. Andrews, who had known her for a number of years. Since her marriage Mrs. Andrews has devoted much of her time to musical composition.

George Washington Jackson is one of the foremost constructing engineers in the United States, and while he has never enjoyed a technical training in any of the accredited institutions devoted to his specialty, his education being virtually confined to the public schools of Chicago, yet his professional career includes the designing of plans and the direction of the construction of tunnels through mountains and under cities, foundations of great structures, bridges and conduits, railways and electrical plants of immense value. He has never held public office, and avoids public social functions, except in the quiet of his favored clubs, where he frequently entertains his personal and professional friends in a royal manner.

Mr. Jackson is a native of Chicago, born July 21, 1861, and has been engaged in engineering and contracting since 1883. Locally, he is, perhaps, the most widely known for his identification with the city's underground telephone systems, in whose construction he has had far more to do than any other man. He built about ninety per cent of the entire system of the Chicago Telephone Company, and was the contractor for the system of tunnels of the Illinois Telephone Construction Company. He also devised and built the pneumatic tube system of the Associated Press, and the underground systems of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as the Wentworth avenue drainage system, and is consulting engineer for the local transportation committee of Chicago in its study of the traction problem, and hydraulic engineer for the high pressure water commission of the city. As head of various contracting and construction companies he has also superintended the building of underground systems at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Muscatine, Iowa; and other cities in the United States, and was the contractor for the Strickler tunnel through Pike's Peak and the fourteen-foot subway at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jackson is president of the Jackson & Corbett Company, contractors; Jackson & Corbett Bridge and Steel Works; George W. Jackson (Incorporated) Interlocking Steel Sheeting Company, and the Security Trust and Deposit Company. He also holds membership in the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Technical Club, Academy of Sciences, Chicago and Illinois Athletic clubs, the Chi-

cago Automobile Club, Press Club of Chicago, and the South Shore Country Club. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the order of Elks.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1883 to Miss Rose Theresa Casey, and their two children, Rose and Thomas, are popular in social circles.

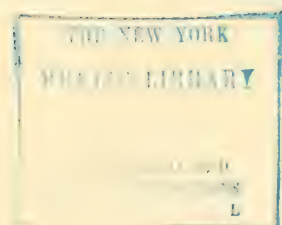
George Bell Swift in 1895 was elected the forty-fourth mayor of Chicago, his being the last Republican city administration until the

one recently inaugurated under Mayor Busse.
 GEORGE B. Many permanent improvements and reforms are
 SWIFT. dated back to his administration. When he as-

sumed his executive duties he was thoroughly familiar with local conditions and the city's business affairs. Under Mayor Roche, from 1887 to 1889, he had served as commissioner of public works. His successful business career and his adaptability for public service had been known to Chicagoans for some years, and he was thoroughly qualified to handle the city's business with energy and skill. He created the department system in city government, and showed his capacity for municipal management in many other ways.

Mr. Swift spent all his life in the middle west, and in industrial affairs of this section has made a reputation quite commensurate with his political prestige. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1845, son of Samuel Worrell and Elizabeth (Bell) Swift, he was taken by his parents to Galena, Illinois, and from there to Chicago in 1862. He got his first schooling at Galena, and after moving to Chicago, attended the old Skinner school, the West Chicago high, and later attended and graduated from the old Douglas University, at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, this institution being more usually known as the Old Chicago University. Throughout his business career of over thirty-five years he has been a manufacturer and contractor. He became vice president of the Frazer Lubricator Company in 1870, and has held that position continuously since. He would not consider a second term as mayor, because of his business, and has since devoted himself entirely to his contracting and building interests. He is president of the well known firm, George B. Swift Company, general contractors.

His activity in politics, and especially the activity growing out of a keen interest in municipal affairs, began about 1876, and besides





Addison E. Wills

the service already mentioned he served two terms as alderman, and in 1893 was nominated by the Republican party to fill out the unexpired term of the assassinated Carter H. Harrison, but was defeated by John P. Hopkins, the Democratic nominee, by a narrow margin. Two years later he defeated Frank Wenter by a large majority.

In Masonry Mr. Swift is affiliated with the Chicago Commandery, Washington Chapter and Hesperia Lodge, and also with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League. He is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Illinois, Mid-Day, Hamilton and South Shore Country. He is a member of the Methodist church. November 12, 1868, he married Lucy L. Brown, daughter of a pioneer Chicagoan who came here in 1835. Their children are: Brown F., Herbert B., George L., Grace B., Adelaide P., Eldred B. and Edith L. Their home is at 5132 Washington avenue.

At the time of the Chicago fire in 1871 Addison Eldred Wells was about sixteen years old. He had been born at Janesville, Wisconsin, February 4, 1856, a son of Warren Ayer and Sarah Harper (Harris) Wells. Just before the fire his father moved to this city from St. Paul, his intention being to engage in some form of manufacturing enterprise. With the destruction of the greater part of the city in the fall of 1871, a new field was opened for his efforts, resulting in the establishment of a contracting and mason business. Addison E., though at the time of the fire without practical experience in this line of business, at once applied himself to its mastery, and in 1880 became a partner of his father. In 1885 another son, Fred A. Wells, was admitted to partnership, and the firm of W. A. & A. E. Wells was for many years, both during the reconstruction period after the fire and during the steady growth that followed, among the foremost builders of the city. The elder Mr. Wells died in October, 1899, and the following year the business was incorporated as the Wells Brothers Company. Addison E. Wells is president; Fred A. Wells, vice president and treasurer; W. G. Luce, second vice president; H. L. Wells, secretary. At no time within recent years could one fail to observe in walking about the business district some construction work being carried on by this firm. Buildings erected by Wells

Brothers are now landmarks in the city, among the most important being: The Studebaker Theater, Fine Arts building, Studebaker repository, Cable building, McClurg building, Republic Office building and Chicago Savings Bank building, the new Mandel buildings, the new Marshall Field building and the Commonwealth Edison, Fisk and Quarry streets plant. In other cities their work is seen in the Mississippi State Capitol at Jackson, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, built by the Wells Bros. Company of New York; Belvidere Hotel at Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio general office building at Baltimore, the million dollar Court House at Syracuse, the Carnegie Engineering Club, the New York Club, and the New Masonic Temple building and many others in New York City. Up to a few years ago one of Chicago's best known buildings was the old Exposition building on the lake front. This was one of the first large buildings erected by W. A. & A. E. Wells. During the thirty-five years since that work was done it would take many pages to enumerate the various buildings constructed by the Wells firm.

Addison E. Wells also has large interests with the Chicago Engineering & Construction Company and the Allen Electric Company. He is chairman of the finance committee of the West Park Commissioners of Chicago, and is well known in club life, being a member of the Union League, Illinois, Builders' and Lake Geneva Country clubs. His business office is in the Monadnock building. Besides a home on Ashland boulevard, he has a beautiful country house at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He married, January 1, 1877, Miss Alice Mary Conant, of Janesville, Wisconsin. Their four sons are Arthur Fred, Harry Lord, Percy Addison and Warren M.

Charles Abbott Phillips, among the younger and rising architects of this section, is a native of Chicago, born in August, 1870, to William Butterworth and Marion (Goss) Phillips. The family is of English ancestry. Charles A. has lived in Evanston, Illinois, most of his life, and received his early education at the academic department of Northwestern University. Afterward he pursued courses in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

Mr. Phillips began the practice of his profession in 1899, when he located in Chicago. He designed the Evanston Public Library and





Jonas R. Ritter

other buildings in the classic city, and his business interests have gradually centered there.

Louis E. Ritter, member of the firm of Ritter & Mott, well-known civil engineers of this city, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born March

LOUIS E. 14, 1864, son of Louis and Harriet (Lambert) Rit-
RITTER. ter. He obtained the foundation of his education in

the public schools of his native city, and, prior to actual practice, pursued his professional training in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1886.

After he left school Mr. Ritter's first practical work was in connection with the surveys and construction of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway, and he was engaged on this work for nearly three years. From 1889 to 1892 he served in the United States engineering corps engaged on the various improvements of the Mississippi river, coming to Chicago in the latter year to become associated with Jenney and Mundie, the architects, as the engineer in charge of their construction work. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Arthur D. Mott, and since then, under the firm name of Ritter and Mott, has been senior partner in a professional business which has acquired prominence. Both as designing and consulting engineers the firm stands high. Mr. Ritter personally is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and belongs to the Engineers', Press, University and Evanston Golf clubs, the Loyal Legion, and Chicago Association of Commerce.

Married in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Mary Stair, in 1889, Mr. Ritter is the father of two children—Louis Stair and Francis Hamilton Ritter. The family residence is in Evanston, Illinois.

Ernest Robert Graham, a leading architect and member of the widely known firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., was born in Lowell,

ERNEST R. Michigan, and is a son of Robert William and
GRAHAM. Emma (Post) Graham, both natives of England.

In May, 1888, just before he had reached his majority, Mr. Graham became a resident of Chicago, and, with a high school education as the basis of his professional training, commenced work in an architect's office. During the construction and operation of the World's Columbian Exposition he was assistant director of

works under Mr. Burnham, and general manager, and in 1894 became associated with him as a partner.

Mr. Graham was married in Chicago, in 1894, to Mrs. Carlotta Hull, and their residence is at 4858 Washington avenue. He is quite prominent in social life, being a member of the following clubs: Chicago, Union League, Mid-Day, Glen View, Chicago Golf, South Shore Country and Exmoor Country, of Chicago, and the Duquesne and Union, of Pittsburg.

Twenty-five years of faithful and efficient work in America, of which sixteen have been spent in Chicago, have placed Joachim

JOACHIM G.
GIAVER.

Gottske Giaver among the leading structural engineers of the United States, his present position being chief engineer for D. H. Burnham & Company, the world-famed architects. In this capacity he has charge of all the structural work, including foundations, for the numerous buildings designed by the firm, and in the discharge of his important duties is called to all the large cities of the United States, and has even designed work for a large building in London, England. Mr. Giaver first became connected with the firm in 1891, when he secured a position as assistant chief engineer on the staff of the chief architect and engineer of the World's Columbian Exposition, D. H. Burnham.

J. G. Giaver comes of an old Norwegian family, which originated in Germany, while his mother's people (the Holmboes) constitute one of the strongest and most ancient of pure Norwegian families, its record dating back for hundreds of years. Mr. Giaver himself was born at Gjovig, Norway, on the 15th of August, 1856, the son of Jens Holmboe and Hanna Birgette (Holmboe) Giaver. He obtained the foundation of his education through private tutors at home, and his technical training at the Technical College of Thronhjelm, Norway, graduating from the latter in 1881.

Mr. Giaver arrived in America in the spring of 1882, and first worked as draftsman in the bridge department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, filling that position until the fall of 1883, when he became connected with the Shiffler Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, and by the spring of 1885 had been advanced to the head of the engineering department of that concern.



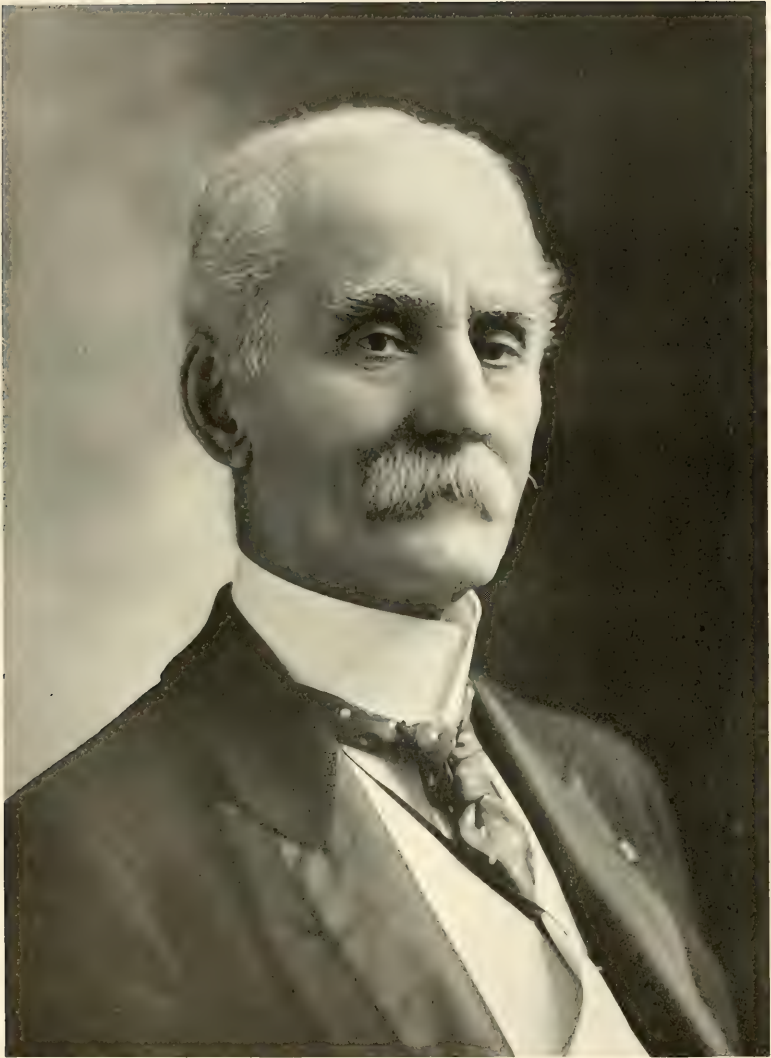
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Mr. Looy Smith

The latter post he filled with credit until the summer of 1890, when he left the country for a trip to his native land.

In January, 1891, upon his return from Norway, Mr. Giaver came to Chicago, and soon afterward commenced work on the staff of the chief engineer of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not long before he was assistant chief engineer, as such superintending the designing of all structures for the exposition, examining and approving the plans for all the buildings erected on the grounds. He retained this position of great responsibility until the completion of all the structural work, in August, 1893.

At the conclusion of the exposition work Mr. Giaver entered into the general engineering and construction field, continuing thus until 1897, when he accepted a position as designer of bridges for the Chicago Drainage Canal, which he held for the succeeding two years. Since 1899 he has been chief engineer for D. H. Burnham & Company, the responsible duties of which office have been already described. Professionally, Mr. Giaver is identified with the Western Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Club, of Chicago, while for recreation he turns to the Columbian Yacht Club and the Norwegian Quartette Club.

Mr. Giaver's wife was formerly Louise Caroline Schmedding, and of the family born to them two girls and three boys are living: Astrid, Birgit, Erling, Finn and Einar; three sons died in infancy. The pleasant family home is at 1356 Sawyer avenue.

General William Sooy Smith has achieved a highly honored reputation both as a military leader of the Civil war and a civil engineer in the construction of great works through original processes. In the latter field he has acquired even more than a national reputation in the construction of the foundations of heavy office buildings, his basic theory being that the substructure should rest on hard bottom. He and his son, Charles Sooy Smith, civil engineer, introduced into the United States the freezing process for difficult subaqueous work, by which through artificial refrigeration quicksands and other deterrent formations (under former conditions) were handled with ease. Upon one occasion he sunk two shafts through quicksands and bowlders to a depth of over one hundred feet. He has also constructed many vast foundations, after the bulk of the surface soil has been excavated, by driv-

WILLIAM S.
SMITH.

ing piles through fifty feet or more of soft formations until they finally rested on hard clay or bedrock; and where these could not be driven, without endangering the foundations of adjacent buildings, he has used columns of concrete for the same purpose. In this and other ways he has assisted in the development of steel construction for bridges and buildings which has now come into general use. He was the pioneer in the construction of iron bridges and so became familiar with the defects of that metal as a bridge-building material, as compared with mild steel then coming into use. With the assistance of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he then procured the appointment of a board of engineers by the United States government for testing American metals, and was a very active member of the board during the three years of its existence.

William Sooy Smith is a native of Tarlton, Ohio, born on the 22nd of July, 1830, son of Sooy and Ann (Hedges) Smith. He worked his way through the Ohio University, from which he graduated in 1849 with the degree of A. B., and afterward made A. M. In the year of his graduation he was appointed a cadet of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated a distinguished member of his class. After serving in the artillery branch of the regular army until June, 1854, finding army life in time of peace too dull and inactive, he resigned as first lieutenant to enter the profession of civil engineering. This marked the date of his coming to Chicago, his first work here being in connection with the engineering service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being soon afterward appointed assistant engineer to Colonel Graham, United States engineer in charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Michigan. Being obliged to discontinue such work on account of serious illness, from 1855 to 1857 he conducted a select school at Buffalo, New York; engaged again in professional labors in 1857-9, and in 1860-1 served as chief engineer for a company engaged in the construction of an iron bridge across the Savannah river for the Savannah & Charleston Railroad Company. When he was working on bridge construction in his early career he took up the pneumatic process for building subaqueous foundations when it was in its infancy and developed it, introducing new methods and inventing improved machinery to take the place of the crude plant previously employed, and so initiated and perfected the system which is in use today. While

thus employed the Civil war broke out and he fled to the north, at once entering the volunteer service as lieutenant colonel.

General Smith was mustered into the military service as colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry upon the organization of that regiment at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1861, shortly afterward proceeding with it into western Virginia. There, in the summer and fall of that year, he remained in command of it, his regiment forming a part of the armies under McClellan and Rosecrans. During this period he participated in the engagements at Carnifex Ferry and Laurel Creek (part of a general movement in pursuit of the Confederate forces under General Floyd) and was highly commended for his soldierlike qualities both by General Rosecrans and his brigade commander, General Benham, winning special mention in official reports for gallant and meritorious conduct in action. Shortly afterward the Thirteenth Ohio was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was incorporated with Buell's Army of the Ohio and formed a part of the general Union advance through Kentucky and Tennessee. He participated in the capture of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. During this advance, as an engineer he repaired the railroad from Bowling Green to Nashville and was placed in charge of the repairs of the railroads there. In the discharge of these duties he was left at Nashville when his regiment marched with General Buell to re-enforce General Grant on the Tennessee river, but after a few days induced his superior officers to order him to join in the active movements of the campaign. Then joining the Army of the Ohio at Savannah, Tennessee, April 6, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, which he commanded on the following day at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. The division occupied the center of Buell's army, was assailed by superior forces and, although losing heavily, maintained its position during the day. Colonel Smith's brigade was engaged almost constantly from eight o'clock A. M. to three o'clock P. M., twice charging and driving the enemy from his position and capturing and holding six pieces of artillery. In his official report General Crittenden, the division commander, thus speaks of his part in this historic battle: "Colonel W. S. Smith, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, joined his command but a day or two previous to the battle. He brought his command well into the fight and was

eminent for his service throughout the day." Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Smith was granted a short leave of absence on account of sickness. On April 16, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers and was assigned to the superintendence of the repair of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad between Corinth and Decatur, Mississippi. In July he was temporarily assigned to the command of the Third Division, then lying at Huntsville, Alabama, and soon afterward was placed in command of all the guards on the Nashville & Decatur, Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads, acting under the direct orders of General Buell. He was also placed in command of the Seventeenth Brigade, in August, and in the following month with the progress of the campaign against General Bragg in Kentucky, was sent forward to Bowling Green to assume command of the Twenty-eighth Brigade. He commanded the Fourth Division in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862, and in the subsequent pursuit of Bragg's army, his division leading the advance. The pursuit was discontinued October 28th, and in the following month General Smith assumed command of the Union cavalry at Bowling Green, which was then threatened by the Confederate General Morgan. Later he attended the Buell court of inquiry at Cincinnati, Ohio, as a witness for the defendant; and in March, 1863, was placed in command of the First Division, Sixteenth Corps, and Grierson's Brigade of cavalry, Department of the Tennessee, with headquarters at LaGrange. General Smith argued for offensive operations with the cavalry branch of the service, declaring that only in this way could the raiding of the enemy be checked. As long as the north remained on the defensive, repelling at great cost and destruction of property the incursions of the enemy, the latter would continue this kind of warfare; but let the Union cavalry execute a raid into southern territory and such campaigns as Morgan's would lose much of their effectiveness, if not altogether cease. General Grant was convinced of the soundness of this argument, and, with his authority, General Smith was the first to put into execution an extensive cavalry raid. Grierson's raid into Mississippi, ordered by General Smith and made under his direct instructions, was pronounced by General Grant to be one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war which will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Still in command of this division, he participated in the final

assault on Vicksburg; took a leading part in the advance on Jackson, Mississippi, and in November, 1863, was appointed by General Grant as his chief of cavalry for the Division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chattanooga, and was continued in that position by General Sherman. In April, 1864, under the latter appointment all the cavalry of the Division of the Mississippi was placed in command of General Smith. As a supporting force of General Sherman's expedition against Meridian, Mississippi, General Smith moved his three brigades of cavalry into Mississippi, but failed to join Sherman and returned to Memphis because he had to wait for Waring's brigade at Colliersville, Tennessee, the point at which the cavalry was concentrated, ten days after the time fixed for his departure from that point, this by General Sherman's express and positive instructions that he should not start without that brigade, as it would be too weak and get licked, as Sherman expressed it. Part of this lost time was made up by marching, but the cavalry under General Smith was sixty miles north of Meridian when General Sherman set out from that point on his return march. General Smith had nothing to do but to return to West Tennessee, covering his retreat by stubborn fighting at each favorable position and inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners. His forces destroyed two million bushels of corn, two thousand bales of Confederate cotton and thirty miles of railroad; captured two hundred prisoners and three thousand horses and mules, and by hard fighting rescued several thousand negroes who had taken refuge with his command. Two colored regiments were organized consisting almost wholly of these refugees. Shortly after his return from this raid he commenced the re-organization of the cavalry in preparation for Sherman's campaign in Georgia; but about the commencement of this campaign he was obliged to resign his commission on account of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which the surgeons declared totally disabled him for further active service. He thereupon tendered his resignation, saying he would not continue to enjoy rank and pay for services which he could not render. In July, 1864, his resignation was accepted with marked expressions of regret from his superiors, and his honorable and signal service of three years and six months in behalf of the Union cause was thus brought to a close.

When partially recovered from his illness he resumed the prac-

tice of civil engineering in Chicago. As engineer and contractor he has accomplished much important and very difficult work and earned an international reputation as an expert in the line of subaqueous foundations and bridge construction, both substructures and superstructures.

One of General Smith's wonderful engineering feats was the construction of a heavy stone wall surrounding Waugoshance Light House at the western entrance to the straits of Mackinac on a submerged reef of rocks two and one-half miles from shore. The light house stands on a foundation consisting of wooden cribs filled with stone. These cribs rose ten feet above water and where exposed to the atmosphere the timber was rotting and the cribs were being broken away by violent wave action in time of storms, and so the destruction of the light house (one of the most important on the lakes) was threatened. The United States had plans prepared for building a protection of cribs filled with stone entirely around the light house and appointed General Smith engineer to superintend the work. He suggested building a massive drift bolted stone wall around the house, resting upon an iron pneumatic caisson sunk to and into the bed rock and filled solid with first-class concrete. The wall to be built to a height of ten feet above water and the space between the wall and the light house tower to be filled with concrete and paved with heavy stone. His suggestion was adopted by the Light House Board and the work was done under his superintendence, making it as firm and durable as the pyramids, and at a cost \$60,000 less than that estimated for the perishable crib work that had been planned. It took three summers to do this work and during the prevalence of heavy gales the seas beat over it, driving the workmen into the caisson and light house for protection. It was done without the loss of a single life and without any serious accident. The General's great works are all characterized by symmetry, strength, durability and economy of construction, such as to entitle him to the high rank he holds among civil engineers and other first-class nations at home and abroad. He also designed and built the first steel railroad bridge in the world over the Missouri river at Glasgow, over the protest of nearly the entire profession of civil engineers in the United States. It stood extraordinary tests and proved so satisfactory in actual use that its example was at once followed and steel instead of iron





Edmund Shaw Klaud

bridges came into general use. Steel also took the place of iron in buildings, and so the steel age was inaugurated. He also planned and built many of the great bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Savannah, Susquehanna and other large rivers of this country, both substructures and superstructures.

Although now in his seventy-ninth year, and retired from the physical activities of the profession of which he has been a leader for so many years, General Smith is frequently employed in consultation on difficult problems and works.

In 1884 General Smith married Miss Josephine Hartwell and they have had one son, Gerald Sooy Smith. Charles Sooy Smith, a son by a former wife, is also a civil engineer of high standing, and shares with his father the honor of introducing to the world the so-called "freezing process" in connection with subaqueous foundation work. The family residence has long been in Riverside, Illinois.

E. C. & R. M. Shankland, civil engineers, are specialists in designing the steel work and foundations for modern commercial and industrial buildings. The employment of steel skeletons, though of comparatively recent origin, has revolutionized commercial architecture, and their durability under strain and the fire-resisting qualities have been proved under the most rigorous tests during the last few years. Mr. Shankland has been identified with this department of building in Chicago for nearly twenty years, a period in which practically every steel skyscraper of note in the city has been constructed. As engineer to the firm of Burnham & Root, architects, from 1889 to 1894, as engineer of construction and chief engineer of works for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1891-93, and as engineer to and member of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Company, architects, from 1894 to 1898, he designed the construction and foundations of many of the largest and most characteristic structures of Chicago's architecture. From 1898 to date he has been senior member of E. C. & R. M. Shankland, a firm that has much important construction work to its credit, some of the largest and best known being: The Coliseum, LaSalle station, palace for Crown Prince of Japan, Tokio, Japan; Tennessee Trust, Memphis; Union Bank, Winnipeg, Manitoba; addition to Fisher building, and the Corn Exchange Bank.

In 1896 Mr. E. C. Shankland received a Telford gold medal and

Telford premium from the Institution of Civil Engineers for a paper presented on steel skeleton construction in Chicago. His professional affiliations are with the following well known bodies: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, International Society for Testing Materials, University Club of Chicago, Engineers Club of Chicago, and Press Club of Chicago.

Edward Clapp Shankland was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1854, a son of Edward Russell and Emeline Frances (Clapp) Shankland. He is a direct descendant in the ninth generation of Roger Clapp, who came from England on the Mary and John and landed at Nantucket, May 30, 1630. His early education, begun in the Dubuque, Iowa, high school, was continued through the Iowa State Agricultural College, through Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he graduated in 1875, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, where he graduated as civil engineer in 1878. In 1904 his alma mater, Cornell College, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. From 1878 to 1883 Mr. Shankland was in the employ of the United States government in the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, being stationed in charge at Lexington, Missouri. From 1883 to 1888 he was assistant engineer for the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio, and since then has been identified with Chicago as related above.

Mr. Shankland married, July 19, 1881, at Oasis, Iowa, Miss Harriet S. Graham. Their children are Ralph Graham, Andrew Daniel and Mary Emeline. Their home is at 4808 Champlain avenue, and his business address the Rookery.

Ralph Martin Shankland, member of the firm E. C. & R. M. Shankland, widely known as experts in the designing and constructing of steel buildings, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, born on the 8th of September, 1863, son of E. R. and Emeline F. (Clapp) Shankland. In 1888 he graduated from the engineering department of the University of Michigan with his degree of B. S. (M. E.), and two years afterward came to Chicago to reside and practice his profession.

When Mr. Shankland located in Chicago in 1890 he at once became identified with the engineering department of Burnham &





Wm Scherger

Root, which, with the death of the latter, became D. H. Burnham & Company. He was thus employed until September, 1898, when he became associated with his brother, Edward C. Shankland, in the formation of the firm, as noted above.

On the 14th of November, 1894, Mr. Shankland married Miss Justine M. McNeil, and in December, 1895, was born their son, Ralph Holmes Shankland. The family resides at the Windermere Hotel. In his professional membership Mr. Shankland is identified with the American Society of Civil Engineers and Western Society of Engineers, and in his general social relations has connection with the Kenwood, Homewood and University clubs.

It is only within the past decade that one of the great problems of bridge construction and river and canal navigation has been fully solved. All navigable streams which passed through the great cities of the world were crowded and impeded by their commerce-bearing craft, and in the vicinity of bridges, where so much valuable space was occupied by central piers, the condition was one of great congestion, if not of positive blockade. It was reserved for a Chicago engineer, the late William Scherzer, to furnish the type of bridge which should obviate all these difficulties; and the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge, so familiar now to residents of this city, is being rapidly introduced into all sections of the United States, as well as into all European countries; into India, Egypt and other portions of Asia and Africa; and into Mexico and South America.

William Scherzer, the inventor and patentee of what is acknowledged to be one of the most useful mechanisms of the generation, was born at Peru, LaSalle county, Illinois, on January 27, 1858. His parents were William and Wilhelmina Scherzer, both of whom came from Germany during the revolution of 1847-8. The father was highly educated, both technically and artistically, had received the further benefit of broad European travel, and when he came to the United States was in a position to establish himself as a valuable citizen of any community. At the time of his arrival Chicago did not appeal to him as a home city, and he therefore located at Peru, which was then the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal, then nearing completion, and the head of navigation of the Illinois river, the most important northwestern section of the great Mississippi sys-

tem. He here engaged successfully in various commercial enterprises, but so drained his energies that he died at the early age of forty-one years, leaving a widow with three sons and one daughter.

William Scherzer, the second son, was first educated in the public schools of his native city, at an early age giving evidence of unusual talent in both art and mathematics. Three years under a private tutor prepared him for an European university, and at the age of eighteen his mother sent him to the Polytechnicum, at Zurich, Switzerland, in order to pursue the four years' course in civil engineering. His college career was marked by not only brilliancy in scholarship but in athletics, and he carried away many prizes for both mental and physical prowess and agility. In 1880 he graduated with honors, and upon his return to the United States was engaged as an engineer by the Mathiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, with whom he remained for three years. He was with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company from 1883 to 1885, and with the Keystone Bridge Company and the Carnegie Steel Company for the following eight years, when he established an office in Chicago as a consulting engineer.

It will thus be seen that prior to coming to Chicago Mr. Scherzer had enjoyed a remarkably broad experience and thorough training in the building of railroad bridges and in structural steel work, so that he was fully prepared to solve a problem which was sorely vexing the public and the local transportation companies. In the early nineties one of the most difficult questions which confronted the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Company was how to carry its four tracks across the Chicago river, between the Jackson street and Van Buren street swing bridges, in order to reach the heart of the city. Another swing bridge was obviously impractical, as in revolving it would strike the adjacent swing bridges. A pivot bascule structure was all but decided upon, when Mr. Scherzer was brought into the consultation. As the railroad was nearing completion, the situation was critical and pressing; and it is remarkable that Mr. Scherzer should have risen so fully to the occasion and produced a design so complete and satisfactory in every detail. Shortly before his death, July 20, 1893, he completed plans for a four-track rolling lift bridge between Jackson and Van Buren streets, and a bridge of the same type to take the place of the center-pier swing structure at Van Buren

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SCHERZER ROLLING LIFT BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHICAGO RIVER
AT STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MODERN BASCULE BRIDGE ON THE ROUTE OF THE DEEP WATERWAY FROM THE GREAT LAKES
TO THE GULF OF MEXICO AND PANAMA CANAL

street. The complete success of these pioneer structures, which were finished in the spring of 1895, laid the foundation for the extensive and world wide business which has been developed through Albert H. Scherzer, younger brother of the deceased, whose biography also appears in this work.

The following quotation adds another chapter to the brilliant career of the lamented engineer, who passed away at the early age of thirty-five years: "A favorite occupation of William Scherzer was the study of astronomy, and it was his earnest desire to assist in the development and improvement of astronomical instruments and devices. His early decease enabled him to accomplish comparatively limited results in this direction. In association with Professor George W. Hough, he invented and patented improvements in astronomical domes, of which he constructed one for the observatory at Evanston, Illinois, one at Cincinnati, Ohio, and another at Denver, Colorado. He had completed plans for some extremely large domes, but his decease prevented their execution." The deceased was unmarried. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Society of Engineers for Western Pennsylvania and the American Society for the Advancement of Science, besides being identified with the University Club of Chicago and a number of social organizations.

The invention of the late William Scherzer has been of great benefit in the advancement of commerce and civilization. It has facilitated and made possible the opening and development of the great rivers, canals and waterways throughout the world for the passage of the largest vessels of commerce.

Albert H. Scherzer, president and chief engineer of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company, was born at Peru, LaSalle county, Illinois, on the 22nd of July, 1865, being the youngest child of William and Wilhelmina Scherzer.

His parents came to that place from Germany during the revolutionary movements of 1847. The father—a highly cultured and enterprising man—engaged in various commercial enterprises. There he died, in 1865, at the comparatively early age of forty-one years, leaving to his widow the care of their three sons and daughter. Before the eldest son, William, had completed his civil

ALBERT H.
SCHERZER.

engineering course at the Polytechnicum, Zurich, the mother went to Europe with the three remaining children. Albert had already made some progress in the Peru (Illinois) high school, and after a short season of European travel he became a student at the Technical High School of Zurich.

After completing his course in the Swiss institution named above, Albert H. Scherzer returned to the United States and, after completing his course at the high school, became identified with the Illinois Zinc Company of Peru, one of the largest firms in the world engaged in the smelting and rolling of sheet zinc. He remained with the company for eight years, devoting himself industriously to the practical duties of his various positions, as well as to the study of literature and the law. In 1890 Mr. Scherzer came to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law, graduating therefrom two years afterward with the regular degree of LL. B. He at once entered into practice, his professional work including identification with the law department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

At the death of his brother in 1893, Mr. Scherzer gave his attention to the development of the bridge business, founded by the former, the very successful working of the first rolling lift bridges at Van Buren street and between Van Buren and Jackson (the Metropolitan L.), which were placed in operation in 1895, making of it a success from the first. Albert H. Scherzer made a most exhaustive study of the entire subject, pursuing his investigations both in this country and abroad. Under his thorough and able management the original bridge was improved and developed to meet the most difficult conditions and requirements of traffic; numerous bridges were constructed in Chicago, including the eight-track railroad bridge across the Drainage and Ship Canal (the widest movable railroad bridge in the world); bridges were built in the east and the west; they were introduced into Great Britain, Russia, Holland and other European countries, and within the twelve years of the existence of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company more than one hundred great bridges have been constructed across various navigable waterways of the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico and South America. More than ninety per cent of the new bascule bridges constructed for railroad, electric railroad and highway traffic during the past ten years are of the Scherzer type, and include the largest, the longest and the widest

movable bridges in the world. The first, built in Chicago for the Metropolitan Elevated railroad and across the Drainage and Ship Canal, have already been mentioned. Their successful working induced the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to build a six-track rolling lift bridge at the entrance to the Great South Terminal Station, at Boston, Massachusetts. This is one of the widest movable bridges in the world. In 1903 a four-track bridge was completed for the same company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and similar structures at other points in that state, as well as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and they are also building six-track Scherzer Rolling Lift bridges across the Bronx river and Eastchester Bay, New York. All of these large bridges take the place of swing structures, which have become obsolete in modernizing and electrifying the company's tracks. The Big Four Railroad Company has also constructed two Scherzer bridges at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Newburg & South Shore Railroad Company has also built one of that type there. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has also replaced a number of bridges of the old type with Scherzer structures. Many other leading railroads in the United States have Scherzer bridges in course of construction, and New York, Boston, Buffalo, and other cities, east and west, are building them in the improvement of local transportation systems. The Southeastern & Chatham Railway Company, of England, has already built a bridge of the Scherzer type, and one has been completed for the Fishguard & Rosslare railways at Waterford, Ireland, on the new fast mail route between Cork and London. In England other Scherzer bridges are being built for the Furness Railway Company and the Vickers Railway Company. The Scherzer type of bridge is being substituted for the trunnion bascule variety, and in Russia it is also taking the place of the swing bridge. At Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, two double-track Scherzer Rolling Lift bridges are being built for the Great Southern Railway; at Khartoum, Egypt, a similar bridge is being constructed for the Government Railways; at Rangoon, India, the Burmah Railways are building one, while in Mexico the Tehuantepec Railroad is constructing two Scherzer Rolling Lift bridges. Thus, from all parts of the world come tidings of the acknowledgment, from governments

and corporations, that the merits of the Scherzer type are superior to all others.

Mr. Scherzer has made a high record, not only as the head of the company; whose operations are world-wide; but as a contributor to the technical press on bridge engineering, and also to current literature on this subject, as well as on river improvements, ship canals and the improvement of waterways and harbors. He is also retained in consultation by many of the principal railroad companies and municipal corporations throughout the world who are engaged in the construction of large and difficult movable bridges.

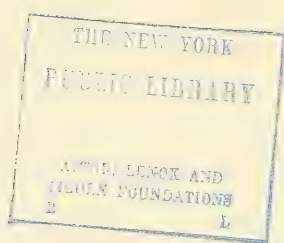
In May, 1902, Mr. Scherzer was united in marriage with Donna Gunckel Adair, of Dayton, Ohio, and they reside at the Virginia. Mr. Scherzer is a member of many scientific societies and of the Union League, Athletic, South Shore Country and Marquette and other clubs.

The position attained by Benezette Williams as a hydraulic engineer is the result of a professional practice covering some of the most important works of the country. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, November 9, 1844, the son of Asa and Edith (Cadwalader) Williams. His parents were earnest members of the religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, many of their ancestors having become identified with the society before leaving England and Wales, more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Some of the ancestral lines, as Stanton, Coffin, Macy and others, were established in America before 1650; his mother's line (Cadwalader) before 1700, and the paternal line of Williams about sixty years later. The early ancestors landed first in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, where the great-grandfather, Robert Williams, settled. At least half a dozen of the paternal forefathers named were among ten of the first settlers of the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and his paternal grandmother was of the famous Stanton family—an aunt of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's historic secretary of war. Robert Stanton, the founder of the American branch, settled in Rhode Island about 1640, having been born in England in 1599.

Mr. Williams spent his life on a farm until his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1869, with the degrees of C. E. and M. E. His early inclination to the work of engineering led him to



Benjamin D. Williams



take the course which he selected at the University, and finally to make engineering his life work. He came to Chicago in the year of his graduation, and for a brief period was employed in the private office of E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer. Following a few months service in the Milwaukee city engineer's office, he became connected with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, in the work of locating and constructing lines in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1872 he accepted a position with the city of Chicago under City Engineer Chesbrough, continuing as assistant engineer, superintendent of sewerage and city engineer until the fall of 1878. While assistant engineer he had especial charge of the designing and construction of the Fullerton avenue conduit. For several years after 1878 he was engaged in private practice, during this period designing and superintending the hydraulic works for the town of Pullman, and was engaged in similar work for a large number of cities, among which are Decatur (Illinois), La Crosse (Wisconsin), Saginaw (Michigan), Council Bluffs (Iowa) and Seattle (Washington). His professional labors in the last named city were among the most important of this period, consisting of the planning of a sewerage system and of a gravity water supply from Cedar river, which have since been constructed.

In Chicago Mr. Williams' career has a close connection with the earlier history of the drainage canal, as one of the engineers who planned and directed that gigantic enterprise through its important stages. The first definite move toward the building of the canal was the appointment by Mayor Harrison of a Drainage and Water Supply Commission in 1886, that body consisting of Rudolph Hering, Samuel G. Artingstall and Mr. Williams. The commission made a report recommending a canal through the Desplaines valley leading to the Mississippi river. When Mr. Artingstall resigned as chief engineer of the sanitary district in January, 1892, Mr. Williams was made his successor and held the office for two years; during this period he located the main drainage channel and prepared the plans, specifications and contracts for the work, which were adopted, contracts let and the actual work of construction well advanced under his superintendency. Mr. Williams was especially qualified to prosecute this great work, having had many years' experience in the performance of important duties connected with the public works of

Chicago. He has since continued in the active practice of engineering and contracting. His services have been in demand as a consulting engineer and as a member of various arbitration boards in the appraisal of water works proposed to be purchased by municipalities. One of the recent tributes to Mr. Williams' ability was his appointment, in 1901, as a member of the water supply commission of St. Louis, which investigated and reported upon plans for the improvement of the water supply of that city. His high standing is also indicated by the fact that he has served as president of the Western Society of Engineers, of which he has long been an active member.

On September 27, 1871, Mr. Williams married Miss Lydia Jane Terrell, of Cleveland, and the children, with the dates of their birth, are: Carl Benezette, December 23, 1873; Edith Cadwalader, May 20, 1875; Hester Gilpin, October 20, 1883, and Ellen Terrell, February 15, 1889.

Bion Joseph Arnold, consulting engineer for the city of Chicago since 1902, to devise a subway, revise the street and elevated railway systems, and in general charge of the experts appointed to solve the congested transportation problem of Chicago, is one of the foremost electrical engineers of the country. He is a native of Cazenovia, Michigan, born on the 14th of August, 1861, being a son of Joseph and Geraldine (Reynolds) Arnold. His father was a western pioneer and a member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska, and his more remote ancestors were leaders in the colonial and revolutionary periods of American history. It was the paternal ambition that the son should enter the field of the law as a passport to some broad and useful public career. But as the boy early evinced pronounced inclinations and abilities of a mechanical and inventive nature, his parents wisely assisted him in every possible way to ensure him a training which was obviously in line with his temperament. Mr. Arnold's early education was obtained in the public schools of Ashland, Nebraska, and about the time that he graduated therefrom he attained one of his youthful ambitions in mechanics by completing a miniature working steam locomotive, which, in view of his lack of technical education and non-technical surroundings, showed a remarkable understanding of mechanics and physics. The mechanism

is still preserved, and naturally valued as an initial point in his brilliant and substantial career.

Mr. Arnold's higher and technical education embraced courses in Hillsdale College, from which he obtained the degree of B. S. in 1884 and of M. S. in 1887 (honorary M. Ph. in 1889); a post-graduate course at Cornell University in 1888-9, specializing in both mechanical and electrical engineering; and in 1897 he was honored with the regular degree of Electrical Engineer by the University of Nebraska. Years before, however, he had attained a national reputation as an electrical expert. In 1907 the Armour Institute of Technology conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

After leaving Hillsdale College Mr. Arnold's first position was as general agent for the Upton Manufacturing Company of Port Huron, Michigan, which he held from 1884 to 1886. Successively, he was draftsman for the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; chief designer of the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque; mechanical engineer of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway (1888-9), and consulting engineer for the General Electric Company. Since 1893, when he designed and built the famous Intramural railway of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Arnold has been an independent consulting engineer and has been the main force in the development of one of the largest engineering companies in the country, with offices both in Chicago and New York. He was chief consulting engineer of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway, and, being a pronounced advocate of the merits of the storage battery, in its construction and subsequent operation he first successfully demonstrated the practicability and possibilities of the high tension transmission, rotary converter sub-station system for electric railways. So great was the saving in first cost and operation over the previous methods of construction that the system has come into general use, its highest type of development being represented in the complete electrical equipment of the New York terminal of the New York Central Railroad Company, involving an expenditure for electrical material of about \$15,000,000, and a collateral expenditure of about \$60,000,000. Mr. Arnold made the original investigation for the company, upon which this work was based, and was a member of the commission which devised the plans and had charge of the installation during its entire construction period.

The virtual solution of the Chicago traction problem, which was consummated in the winter of 1907 and 1908, is largely due to Mr. Arnold's broad engineering experience and knowledge of the most modern development of railroading.

He carried on exhaustive experiments, at his own expense, in Lansing, Michigan, from 1900 to 1905, and there demonstrated the practicability of operating electric trains with alternating current motors from a high potential single phase alternating current conductor, which system has since been developed by different manufacturing companies, and is rapidly becoming standard for the electrical equipment of steam railroads, being exemplified in its highest type in the installation of the St. Clair tunnel of the Grand Trunk Railway System between Port Huron, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ontario, devised and installed by Mr. Arnold, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford System in operation between New York City and Stamford, Connecticut.

He has acted as consulting engineer for many of the leading steam railway companies of the country, as well as for many city and state governments, and for some time past has been acting as consulting engineer for the Public Service Commission of the First District of the State of New York, having submitted a number of exhaustive reports analyzing the physical and financial condition of the subway, and pointing out recommendations for its improvement. He is now acting as director of valuations for the same Commission in valuing all of the traction properties of the city of New York and environs, with a view of ascertaining a basis, in the same manner as he did for the city of Chicago, for the settlement of the controversy now existing between the railway companies and the Commission, over the proper capitalization of the companies. His Chicago work affected companies capitalized at something over \$100,000,000, and the New York work involves several times this amount.

Mr. Arnold is not only widely known for his constructive and executive abilities as an engineer, but besides being a pioneer in the fields already mentioned is the inventor of combined direct connected machines for electric power plants, a magnetic clutch, storage battery improvement, and other systems and devices for electric railways. He is a leading member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he served as president in 1903-4, being one of its

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five representatives to attend the International Electrical Congress at Paris in 1900. He was first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the International Electrical Congress held at St. Louis in 1904; was also vice-president of the United Engineering Society of New York, which has charge of the fund of \$1,500,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a union building to be occupied by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers; is also a trustee of the Western Society of Engineers, and a member of all the organizations mentioned, as well as of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Further, he is identified with the Union League, the Industrial, Engineers', South Shore, Mid-Day and Aeronautique clubs of Chicago, and the Transportation and Engineers' clubs of New York.

On January 14, 1886, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Stella Berry, of Reading, Michigan, who died at Colorado Springs in 1907. The children born to them are as follows: Maude Lucille, Stanley Berry and Robert Melville. The family residence is at 4713 Kimbark avenue.

There is no city in the world where the services of skilled engineers and experienced general contractors are in more active demand than in Chicago, where, owing to its rapid and marvelous growth and development, municipal improvements and vast private enterprises are conducted upon the most extensive scale. A leading and prominent representative devoted to this department of industrial activity is Charles William Gindele, president of the Charles W. Gindele Company, occupying spacious and eligibly situated premises at 3333 LaSalle street, from which point he arranges and directs his operations, which are national in their scope.

The inception of this business dates back to 1857, when it was established by J. G. Gindele, father of Mr. Gindele, who, in the early history of Chicago, carried through to successful completion a greater number of municipal improvements than any other man identified with the contracting interests of Chicago. He was not only a prominent contractor, but was thoroughly identified with the material

growth and development of the city, and during the years from 1861 to 1867, he was a member, as well as president, of the board of public works, of this city, and from 1867 until December, 1869, was president of the Illinois-Michigan Canal board, and from 1869 until January, 1872, when his death occurred, he was county clerk of Cook county. Among the enduring monuments to his engineering skill may be mentioned the Washington and LaSalle streets tunnels, as well as the first lake tunnel for water supply for the city, of which he was a promoter. And in Mr. Gindele's office at the present time there hangs the original copy of the vote of thanks passed by the city council, January 6, 1868, which he received for the thorough and conscientious manner in which he engineered important undertakings for the city. In 1868 his son, Charles W., was taken in as a member of the firm of J. G. Gindele and Sons, this being the beginning of the business in which he has achieved not only most substantial success, but marked distinction.

In May, 1894, he took possession of the present premises, which he erected and arranged especially for this purpose, and which cover an area of 100x140 feet, upon which are numerous buildings utilized as offices, drafting department, shops and warehouses, comprising the most complete establishment of its kind in the west, and possessing every facility and convenience, being located on the lines of six different railroads. Here he employs a competent corps of draftsmen and assistants, while an army of experienced workmen are given employment on the contracts which are always in hand. In addition to numerous important contracts, in the way of private enterprises and for railroad corporations, both in Chicago and throughout all sections of the country, Mr. Gindele has executed many important commissions in his line for the United States government, and is at present engaged upon the United States courthouse, customs house and postoffice buildings at Omaha, Nebraska, Boone, Iowa, and Kalamazoo, Michigan. Of his numerous contracts should be mentioned the extensive glucose plants of the Warren Sugar Refinery Company, at Waukegan, Illinois; the Western Glucose Company, Roby, Indiana, and the Clinton Sugar Refinery Co., Clinton, Iowa.

He constructed the battleship "Illinois," which attracted thousands of visitors at the World's Fair, and the Calumet Club House, one of the finest structures of its kind in the United States. He commands

facilities of the most complete character, enabling him to execute promptly and efficiently all commissions entrusted to his care, and bears a high reputation for the fidelity with which he guards all confided interests.

Mr. Gindele was born in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, April 19, 1847, coming to Chicago with his father in 1852, where he has since held a prominent position in business and social circles. He was a son of John George and Louisa (Hirschheimer) Gindele. He received his education in the public schools. He is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of which organization he was president during the World's Fair year, 1893, being re-elected to that office in January, 1899. He has been honored by the Masons' and Builders' Association, having been elected to the presidency for two terms, and he was also a member of the joint arbitration committee who settled the great lockout strike in 1887, and is one of the delegates at large of the Building Contractors' Council which carried through successfully the fight against the Building Trades Council in the great building labor strike of 1900, the result of which was a death blow to the said Building Trades Council, and in all of which Mr. Gindele took a prominent and active part.

He is a director of the National Association of Builders, representing the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, and he has also been highly honored as a delegate to most of the conventions held by the National Association of Builders. He is a member of the Builders' Club, of which organization he has been president and treasurer, and he is also a member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, in connection with which he has held the chairmanship of the most important committees. He is in every way an able representative of the important interests in which he is successfully engaged, his wide experience, together with thoroughly practical and technical knowledge having enabled him to fully maintain for his establishment the high reputation and the prominent position it has held for the last half of a century.

. During the war Mr. Gindele served as corporal in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He was a member of the Tax Commission board appointed by Mayor Swift in 1896 to re-value property lying in the district bounded by the river, Twelfth street and Lake Michigan. He is president of the Central Printing and Engraving Com-

pany. His membership in societies and clubs includes the following: Royal Arcanum, Hamilton Club, Builders' Club, South Shore Country Club, Building Contractors' Council, Builders and Traders' Exchange, Chicago Masons' and Contractors' Association, Carpenters' and Builders' Association, German Hospital Association, U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.

Mr. Gindele married March 26, 1880, Lucy Elliott Ash, now deceased. Their only son, John George, is also deceased.

Robert Woolston Hunt, founder and senior member of Robert W. Hunt & Company, widely known consulting engineers who are also engaged in the inspecting and testing of steel rails, structural material for bridges and buildings, etc., is one of the leading metallurgical engineers of the United States. He is a native of Fallsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born on the 9th of December, 1838, and son of Dr. Robert A. and Martha L. (Woolston) Hunt. Educated in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky, he early commenced his career in a rolling mill at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, mastering such processes as puddling, heating and rolling. At the same time he pursued the study of analytical chemistry, later taking a course in the laboratory of Booth, Garrett and Reece at Philadelphia, and in 1860 was appointed chemist of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for whom he opened the first analytical laboratory to be established in connection with iron or steel works in America. While thus employed he joined the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Civil war as private, sergeant, captain (in command of Camp Curtin (Harrisburg)), and mustering officer for the state of Pennsylvania.

After the war Mr. Hunt was appointed superintendent of the experimental Bessemer steel works at Wyandotte, Michigan, which was controlled by a number of iron companies (of which the Cambria was one), and in this capacity had charge of the first Bessemer steel plant operated in America. In May, 1866, he returned to the home works to become superintendent of the steel business of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, continuing thus for several years. In 1871 he assisted George Fritz, chief engineer of the company, in designing and erecting their Bessemer plant, of which, on its completion, he assumed charge, remaining in the employ of the Cambria



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Iron Company until August, 1873, when he removed to Troy, New York. He there entered the employ of John A. Griswold & Company as superintendent of their Bessemer works, and later was made general superintendent of their entire plant, known as the Albany & Rensselaer Iron and Steel Works and later as the Troy Steel and Iron Co. In this position he remained until April 1, 1888.

In these various connections, covering a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Hunt acquired high standing as one of the pioneers in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The earliest steel rails manufactured in the United States on a commercial scale were turned out under his direction at the Cambria plant and it was with a national reputation that he came to Chicago, in 1888, to establish the engineering house which he still guides and develops. The principal office of Robert W. Hunt & Company is in Chicago, with branches in New York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Montreal and London (England). The bulk of its business is in the inspection of railway, bridge and building materials, and the testing of boilers, engines, pumps, etc. Much work in the latter line has been done for the city of Chicago, in connection with its waterworks, and the house has also represented St. Paul and Buffalo in the same capacity. Electric power stations are also designed; investigations and reports made upon municipal properties; and railway materials, pumping stations, cars, bridges, etc., are also inspected for foreign purchasers. The scope of the business is, in fact, world-wide.

An idea of Mr. Hunt's standing with the leaders of his profession may be gained from an enumeration of his official connections with the chief organizations of his fraternity. In 1883-4 he served as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to which office he was again elected in 1906; was president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1891, and of the Western Society of Engineers in 1893. He is also a leading member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers, British Iron and Steel Institute, and Institution of Mechanical Engineers of England. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the advisory board appointed by the president of the United States to examine into the value of different fuels and structural materials. His contributions to the literature of metallurgy have been of great value as well as his practical participation in the

industries founded upon the science. He has been granted a number of patents on metallurgical process and machinery, the most notable of which are those relating to the automatic handling of steel rails during the operation of rolling, he being the first to actually successfully employ such machinery on a commercial scale.

In 1866 Mr. Hunt married Miss Eleanor Clark, of Ecorse, Wayne county, Michigan, his wife being a daughter of George Clark, a highly honored pioneer of that state.

Mr. Clark was born March 9, 1804, in Kingston, Ontario county, New York. His grandfather served with distinction in the Continental Army during the war for American independence, and his father, John Clark, was a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812. Captain Clark's home was at Blackrock, New York, and was despoiled by the British troops during that war. Together with his father's family, George Clark removed to Michigan in 1819, locating at Ecorse, Wayne county. He was among the first to realize the economic importance of the fish product of the waters of the Great Lakes, and in 1833 established what was for the times a large plant for catching and packing whitefish and herring on Grassy Island, in the Detroit river opposite his home. Later he had other plants at various locations. He early advocated the practicability of fish culture, claiming that an acre of water should be made to yield a proportionate amount of food supply to an acre of land. He assisted Prof. J. W. Milliner in obtaining specimens for the piscatorial collection of the Smithsonian Institute.

Upon the organization of the Michigan State Fish Commission in 1873, Governor Bagley appointed him a member, which position he occupied at the time of his death October 14, 1877. Mr. Clark wrote much for the current literature on fish, their habits, etc., and was a valued friend of Professors Agassiz and Baird. He secured a number of patents pertaining to aquatic occupations, the most prominent of which was a metallic life raft which is still largely used on lake boats. Mr. Clark was a Republican in politics.

Mr. Hunt enjoys a wide popularity, being a member of the Chicago, Mid-Day, Engineers, South Shore Country, New Illinois Athletic, Edgewater Golf, and Chicago Golf clubs, and at present is president of the Glen View club, all of Chicago; Duquesne Club, Pittsburg, and the Engineers' Club and St. Andrew's Golf Club, of

New York. Mr. Hunt is an attendant of St. James Episcopal church and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of John A. Griswold Post No. 338, Grand Army of the Republic, of Troy, New York, of which he was Commander from 1884 to 1888, resigning the position when he removed to Chicago.

Robert Closson Spencer, Jr., who has practiced his profession as an architect in Chicago for the past dozen years, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1864, son of Robert C. and Ellen W. (Whiton) Spencer. His grandfather, ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR. Platt R. Spencer, was the author of the beautiful system of penmanship known as "Spencerian," and his American ancestry on both sides dates back to pre-Revolutionary days. His father, Robert C. Spencer, senior, is a liberal minded and public spirited citizen who is highly honored by the people of the Cream City and widely known as a pioneer business educator and champion of day schools for the deaf.

Robert C. Spencer, Jr., after leaving the Milwaukee High School, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1886 as a mechanical engineer. Having from early years shown an intense fondness for drawing and painting, he decided to adopt architecture as a profession offering better opportunity for artistic expression than engineering, and after a year spent in the office of H. C. Koch of Milwaukee, he devoted a year to the study of design in the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After three years spent as a designer in the well known offices of Wheelwright & Haven, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston, and while employed in the latter office in connection with the completion of Trinity church, Mr. Spencer won in competitive examination the Rotch traveling scholarship.

This much sought for professional honor has been awarded to no other western man. The examination for this scholarship (the oldest and most liberally endowed architectural scholarship in America) is open to all young men under thirty who have served two years in the office of a Massachusetts architect. After two years spent abroad—as the eighth holder of this scholarship—in architectural study and travel (chiefly in France and Italy), Mr. Spencer returned to Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, re-entering their Chicago office to take direct charge of the interior design and decoration of

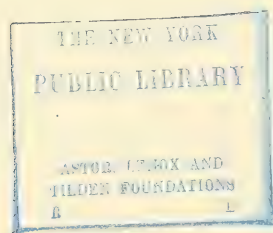
the Chicago Public Library, many of the rich details of marble, mosaic and plaster in this building being from his hand. Since 1895 Mr. Spencer has actively practiced his profession in Chicago, where he has gained a national reputation as a designer of charming country houses, examples of his work being found in the estates of such well known Chicagoans as Charles L. Hutchinson, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles A. Stevens and E. A. Hamill. In 1899-1900 he designed and illustrated for the *Ladies' Home Journal* a series of seven model farm houses which attracted wide attention. Since then he has contributed special articles on various phases of domestic architecture to the *House Beautiful* magazine, *Country Life in America*, the *Brick Builder*, etc., as an authority in his special field. In 1899 he married Ernestine Elliott of Bath, Maine, and their children are Marian, Ernestine and Charles, the family home being in River Forest, Illinois. In 1905 Mr. Spencer took into partnership Horace S. Powers. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Cliff Dwellers, the City, and University clubs, and is an associate of the American Institute of Architects. In politics he is an independent.

Alfred Hoyt Granger, member of the firm of Frost & Granger, leading Chicago architects, is of old New England stock, tracing the founder of his family in America to Launcelot Granger, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1643 and married Joanna, daughter of Robert Adams, of Ipswich, who had preceded her husband to this country by eight years. He himself is a native of Ohio, born in Zanesville, May 31, 1867, the son of Moses Moorehead and Mary Hoyt (Reese) Granger. He obtained his early education in the common and grammar schools of his native place, and later became a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, from which he graduated in the class of '87.

Mr. Granger's professional education was pursued, first, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he took a special two years' course in architecture, and afterward for several years in Paris, being a student at the Academie Julian, as well as under the celebrated M. Letteurte. From Paris, in 1891, he at once came to Chicago and entered the office of Jenney & Mundie, and later that of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. In June, 1893, he established an inde-



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pendent business at Cleveland, subsequently forming a partnership with Frank B. Meade, under the firm name of Granger & Meade, which lasted until December 31, 1897. On the first of the year 1898 he became associated with Charles S. Frost, of Chicago, and the resulting firm of Frost & Granger is now among the best known in the city. The principal buildings erected by them are the LaSalle Street station for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies, the general office building of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company on Jackson boulevard and Franklin street, the Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Company's massive store on State and South Water streets, and the Northern Trust Company's bank, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. The firm is now engaged in the preparation of drawings for the new Northwestern Terminal station.

Mr. Granger is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, American Institute of Architects, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Chicago, University, Mid-Day, Caxton and Saddle and Cycle clubs of Chicago; the Onwentsia Club, of Lake Forest, Illinois; Rowfant Club, of Cleveland, and the Grolier, Players, and City clubs, of New York. He resides in a beautiful suburban home at Lake Forest, and has from the first taken a deep interest and a leading part in local public affairs, having already served four years in the town council and being otherwise identified with the general interests of the place.

Mr. Granger's wife was formerly Miss Belle Hughitt, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, for thirty years past president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Their union occurred October 4, 1893, and they have become the parents of the following children: Elisabeth Sherman, born November 28, 1895; Barbara Hughitt, May 23, 1899, and Martha McCullough, November 22, 1900.

